

NATIONAL SOUNDS AND NIGHT SKIES DIVISION (NSNSD) PATROL PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which of the following is NOT a level in the Use of Force Continuum as described?**
 - A. Presence
 - B. Verbal Commands
 - C. Aggressive Response Techniques
 - D. Warning Shots
- 2. What is the second clue of impairment?**
 - A. Starts too soon
 - B. Stops while walking
 - C. Doesn't touch heel to toe
 - D. Uses arms for balance
- 3. Which statement describes extraditable warrant handling?**
 - A. Request that the agency send you a hit for the warrant
 - B. Ignore extraditable status
 - C. Directly arrest without contacting the agency
 - D. Use a different jurisdiction
- 4. What rank must a military member in custody be turned over to?**
 - A. E-7 or above
 - B. E-5 or above
 - C. W-2 or above
 - D. O-3 or above
- 5. Which of the following is not listed as a DUI stimulus clue?**
 - A. Double vision
 - B. Check for equal pupil size
 - C. Resting Nystagmus
 - D. Equal tracking
- 6. How long is a military protective order good for?**
 - A. as little as 10 days or until the command cancels it
 - B. 30 days
 - C. 90 days
 - D. 1 year

7. What is the 2nd clue for impairment?

- A. Distinct and Sustained nystagmus at maximum deviation
- B. Resting nystagmus only
- C. Eye blinking frequency changes
- D. Pupil size changes

8. Which statement best describes the black level mindset?

- A. Mentally prepared to use deadly force
- B. Sensory overload and mentally shut down
- C. Calm and in control
- D. Hyper-focused on task completion

9. What is the fifth clue of impairment?

- A. Steps offline
- B. Starts too soon
- C. Uses arms for balance
- D. Performs Improper turn

10. The Ashore Protection Program is defined in which instruction?

- A. OPNAVINST 5530.1
- B. OPNAVINST 5100.23H
- C. OPNAVINST 5100.21
- D. OPNAVINST 5530.5

Answers

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1. D
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. A
8. B
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is NOT a level in the Use of Force Continuum as described?

- A. Presence
- B. Verbal Commands
- C. Aggressive Response Techniques
- D. Warning Shots**

The Use of Force Continuum is a progression of responses an officer uses as a situation unfolds, moving from less to more assertive options in a controlled, proportional way. At the start is presence—being visible and asserting authority—and then verbal commands to instruct the person to comply. If those steps don't resolve the threat, officers move to techniques that physically control or restrain, and then to higher-level options, including intermediate tools or methods, up to deadly force if necessary. A warning shot, though, isn't a formal level within this continuum. It isn't a sanctioned, structured step with a defined purpose and outcome, and it carries unpredictable risks to bystanders and the subject. Because of that lack of a controlled, policy-based foundation, warning shots aren't considered part of the continuum. The other options—presence, verbal commands, and aggressive response techniques—fit clearly as recognized stages or options within the progression.

2. What is the second clue of impairment?

- A. Starts too soon**
- B. Stops while walking
- C. Doesn't touch heel to toe
- D. Uses arms for balance

In the walk-and-turn style test, observers look for a set of signs that show impairment in balance and judgment. Starting to move before the instruction to begin has been fully given is the second clue because it reveals a failure to wait for the cue and a quick, premature initiation that often accompanies cognitive and motor processing slowdown. This premature start is a clear, observable indicator that the subject isn't coordinating actions with the tester's commands, which is characteristic of impairment. The other clues—stopping while walking, not touching heel to toe, and using arms for balance—also point to balance and coordination issues, but starting too soon specifically highlights an initiation error in response to instructions, making it the best choice for the second clue.

3. Which statement describes extraditable warrant handling?

- A. Request that the agency send you a hit for the warrant**
- B. Ignore extraditable status
- C. Directly arrest without contacting the agency
- D. Use a different jurisdiction

Extraditable warrant handling centers on using proper channels to verify and enforce a warrant that crosses jurisdictions. The best approach is to request that the agency send you a hit for the warrant. This means you check with the relevant agency or database to confirm whether the warrant exists, its status, and any extradition requirements, so you can proceed lawfully with coordination and authorization. This preserves accuracy, jurisdiction, and due process. Ignoring extraditable status, arresting directly without the issuing agency, or using a different jurisdiction to bypass procedures all bypass established protocols and can lead to legal problems, invalid arrests, or diplomatic or jurisdictional complications. The first step—having the agency perform or confirm a hit—ensures you're acting within the proper framework.

4. What rank must a military member in custody be turned over to?

- A. E-7 or above
- B. E-5 or above
- C. W-2 or above
- D. O-3 or above

The important idea here is who should hold responsibility when someone is in custody. In military settings, transferring custody to someone who has proven leadership ability and experience with controlling personnel is essential for safety, proper procedure, and accountability. Senior noncommissioned officers—those at E-7 or above—are the point at which a unit assigns custody because they can supervise effectively, maintain the chain of custody, ensure protocols are followed, and coordinate with higher-ups if anything changes. E-7 or above brings the right mix of authority and experience to handle potential risks, document actions, and enforce rules during transport or hand-off. A lower-ranked enlisted member often lacks the supervisory authority and consistent training needed for reliable custody management, while warrant officers or commissioned officers could perform the task but the standard approach emphasizes senior NCOs for day-to-day custody responsibilities.

5. Which of the following is not listed as a DUI stimulus clue?

- A. Double vision
- B. Check for equal pupil size
- C. Resting Nystagmus
- D. Equal tracking

DUI stimulus clues are observable signs that officers look for during impairment assessments. Among the options, double vision is not a listed stimulus clue because it is a subjective symptom the driver would report, not something the officer can directly observe during the test. The other items are observable cues: equal pupil size is checked as a sign of normal or abnormal pupil response, resting nystagmus is an involuntary eye movement that can indicate impairment, and equal tracking refers to the eyes moving smoothly and together—impaired tracking is a common observable clue. So double vision isn't a standard cue the test uses, which is why it's the correct choice.

6. How long is a military protective order good for?

- A. as little as 10 days or until the command cancels it
- B. 30 days
- C. 90 days
- D. 1 year

Protective orders are meant to be quick, flexible safety tools in a military setting. They're not issued for a fixed long term by default. Instead, they can be in place for a short initial period, often as little as 10 days, and they stay in effect until the issuing command cancels them. This design lets a commander respond promptly to immediate risk and reassess as circumstances change. If the risk continues, the order can be extended by the command, but there isn't a standard long-term duration built into the default.

7. What is the 2nd clue for impairment?

- A. Distinct and Sustained nystagmus at maximum deviation
- B. Resting nystagmus only
- C. Eye blinking frequency changes
- D. Pupil size changes

In the Horizontal Gaze Nystagmus test, you're looking for specific eye-movement clues that reveal impairment. Nystagmus is the quick, involuntary jerking of the eyes, and impairment tends to make these jerks more noticeable. The second clue is distinct and sustained nystagmus at maximum deviation: as the eyes are held at the farthest point to one side, you'll see a clear, lasting jerking motion rather than a smooth, steady gaze or a brief movement. This pattern is easier to detect when someone is impaired because alcohol or drugs disrupt the brain's control of eye movements, especially near the ends of the gaze. Resting nystagmus isn't part of the HGN clues used in this test, and changes in eye blinking or pupil size aren't the cues evaluated for impairment in the HGN portion.

8. Which statement best describes the black level mindset?

- A. Mentally prepared to use deadly force
- B. Sensory overload and mentally shut down
- C. Calm and in control
- D. Hyper-focused on task completion

The main idea this question tests is what happens to thinking and perception when stress reaches an extreme level. The black level mindset describes a state where the body's stress response is so intense that sensory input becomes overwhelming and the brain effectively shuts down cognitively. In other words, perception collapses and processing slows, making deliberate action difficult or impossible. That's why "sensory overload and mentally shut down" is the best description. The other states imply more functional responses: being mentally prepared to use deadly force suggests readiness and control, staying calm and in control points to stable and deliberate thinking, and being hyper-focused on task completion implies tunnel vision toward a goal. None of those capture the overwhelmed, frozen response that characterizes the black level mindset.

9. What is the fifth clue of impairment?

- A. Steps offline
- B. Starts too soon
- C. Uses arms for balance
- D. Performs Improper turn

In the Walk-and-Turn impairment assessment, a series of observable errors are noted as clues. The fifth clue is stepping off the line. This happens when the person cannot keep their feet on the marked line while walking, causing a slip off to one side or off the line entirely. It shows a clear loss of balance and precise control, which are core indicators of impairment in this test. While other cues like starting too soon, using arms to balance, or making an improper turn are also signs of trouble with coordination and following instructions, stepping off the line specifically marks a distinct failure to maintain the required path, which is why it's identified as the fifth clue.

10. The Ashore Protection Program is defined in which instruction?

A. OPNAVINST 5530.1

B. OPNAVINST 5100.23H

C. OPNAVINST 5100.21

D. OPNAVINST 5530.5

The essential idea here is recognizing which Navy instruction sets up and defines the policy, structure, and requirements for protecting personnel and operations ashore. The Ashore Protection Program is defined by the instruction that establishes this program's policy and framework across all shore activities, laying out responsibilities, authorities, and the standards commands must follow. That specific instruction is the one that serves as the foundational reference for ashore protection, which makes it the best answer. The other options focus on different safety or environmental topics—broad safety and occupational health programs or environmental protection guidance—not on defining the Ashore Protection Program itself.

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Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://nsnsdpatrol.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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