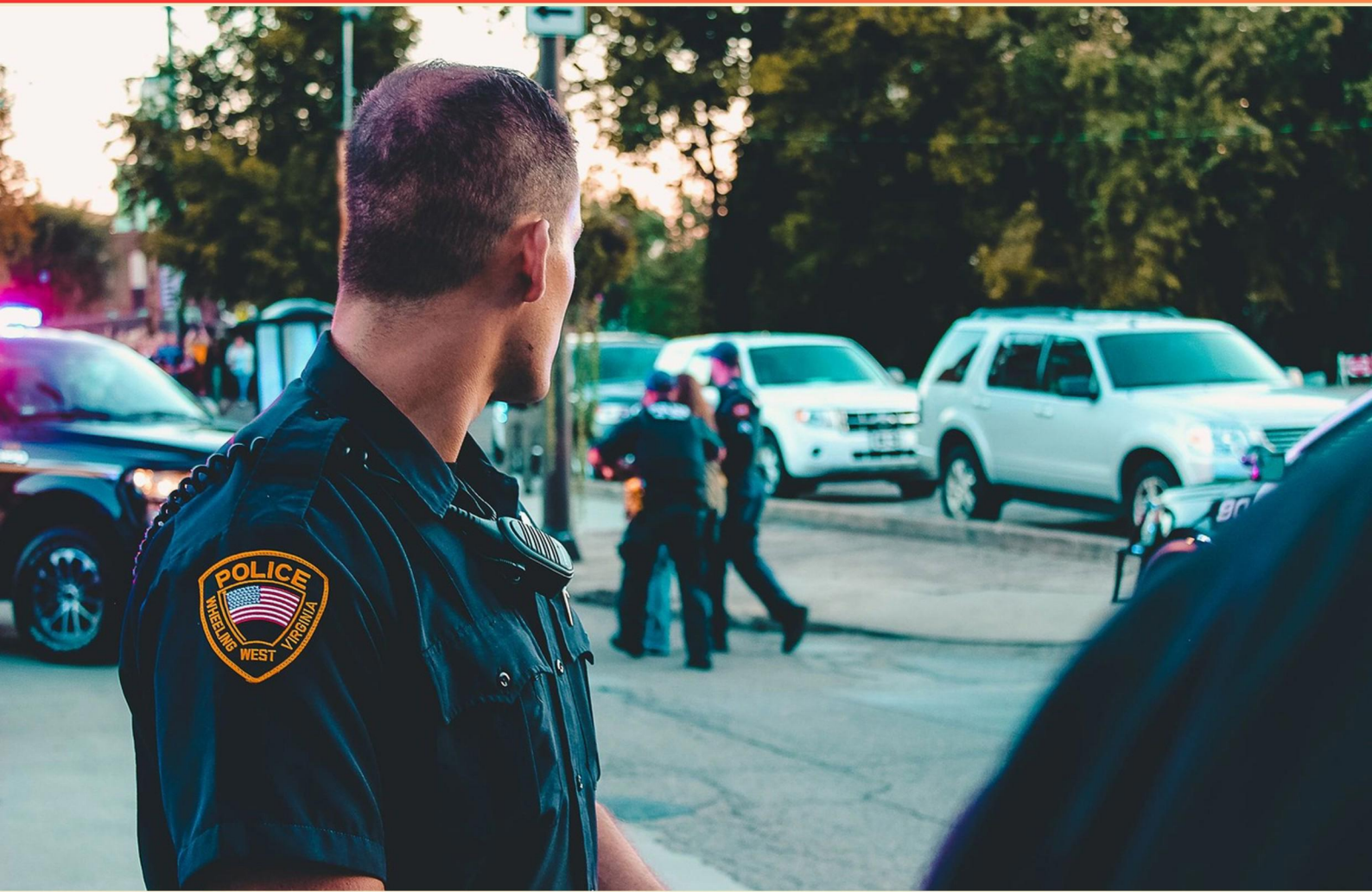


NCSO SERGEANT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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. What minimum light transmittance must window tint material maintain in the visible light range?**
 - A. 25%
 - B. 28%
 - C. 30%
 - D. 35%
- 2. Which of the following qualifies as a forcible felony?**
 - A. Theft
 - B. Robbery
 - C. Vandalism
 - D. Fraud
- 3. What is a recommended approach for dealing with substance abuse within law enforcement ranks?**
 - A. Encouraging officers to keep issues private
 - B. Promoting awareness and providing access to treatment resources
 - C. Implementing strict punishment without support
 - D. Limiting officer communication on the subject
- 4. Which charge correlates to the unlawful killing of an elderly person due to negligence?**
 - A. Second-degree murder
 - B. Manslaughter
 - C. Aggravated manslaughter
 - D. Attempted murder
- 5. How many members are on the complaint review board for law enforcement officers?**
 - A. 3 members
 - B. 4 members
 - C. 5 members
 - D. 6 members

- 6. Who bears the burden of proof to establish that the violation was intentional?**
- A. The agency head
 - B. The investigating officer
 - C. The department of law enforcement
 - D. The officer
- 7. What type of evidence standard is used to determine if a violation was intentional?**
- A. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt
 - B. Clear and convincing evidence
 - C. Preponderance of the evidence
 - D. Substantial evidence
- 8. If an employee receives a Level 1 or Level 2 written reprimand, what are they not entitled to?**
- A. Disciplinary Appeal
 - B. Disciplinary Hearing Board
 - C. Performance Review
 - D. Written Warning
- 9. How many working days does the officer have to file a written notice of violation?**
- A. 2 working days
 - B. 5 working days
 - C. 3 working days
 - D. 7 working days
- 10. What is the role of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)?**
- A. To provide vague summaries of crime incidents
 - B. To provide detailed information on crime incidents for analysis
 - C. To offer only statistical data without context
 - D. To reduce the amount of crime data collected

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What minimum light transmittance must window tint material maintain in the visible light range?

- A. 25%
- B. 28%**
- C. 30%
- D. 35%

The correct answer is based on regulatory standards that dictate the minimum allowable light transmittance for window tint materials in the visible light range. In many jurisdictions, the minimum light transmittance for front side windows is set at 28%. This means that the tint must allow at least 28% of the visible light to pass through the window. This standard is established to ensure that visibility is not significantly reduced, which is crucial for driver and passenger safety as well as for law enforcement. A higher level of light transmittance helps ensure that the use of window tint does not impede a driver's ability to see clearly and allows law enforcement officers to effectively see into the vehicle if necessary. Standards can differ by region and for different windows (such as rear windows versus front windows), but maintaining a minimum level of light transmission is a common requirement across many areas. Hence, 28% is often recognized as the minimum standard for effective visibility while still providing some level of tint for privacy and UV protection.

2. Which of the following qualifies as a forcible felony?

- A. Theft
- B. Robbery**
- C. Vandalism
- D. Fraud

Robbery qualifies as a forcible felony because it involves the taking of property from a person or their immediate presence through the use of force or intimidation. This act is inherently violent, as it places the victim in immediate danger, making it a serious offense under criminal law. The nature of robbery requires the perpetrator to engage directly with the victim, employing physical force or the threat of force, which distinguishes this crime from others like theft or fraud, where the element of force is absent. In legal contexts, forcible felonies are typically defined as those that involve the use of violence or the threat of violence, and since robbery meets this critical criterion, it is classified as such. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for the assessment of various crimes and their implications within the criminal justice system.

3. What is a recommended approach for dealing with substance abuse within law enforcement ranks?

- A. Encouraging officers to keep issues private
- B. Promoting awareness and providing access to treatment resources**
- C. Implementing strict punishment without support
- D. Limiting officer communication on the subject

Promoting awareness and providing access to treatment resources is supported as the best approach for dealing with substance abuse within law enforcement ranks due to several key reasons. First, a culture of openness and support can help reduce the stigma associated with seeking help for substance abuse issues, encouraging officers to come forward when they need assistance. When law enforcement personnel are educated about the risks and signs of substance abuse, they can better recognize these challenges in themselves and their colleagues. Furthermore, access to treatment resources allows officers to get the help they need, whether it's through counseling, rehabilitation programs, or peer support networks. This approach fosters a healthier work environment where officers feel supported in addressing their struggles rather than being punished or shamed, which can lead to more serious consequences down the line, including personal harm or operational failures. In contrast, approaches that encourage keeping issues private or impose strict punishment without any support can drive problems underground, making it more difficult for individuals to get the help they need and potentially exacerbating the issues of substance abuse within the department. Limiting communication on this subject only serves to perpetuate silence and an inability to confront and manage the challenges effectively. Thus, promoting awareness and providing treatment resources is essential for fostering a supportive and health-conscious law enforcement culture.

4. Which charge correlates to the unlawful killing of an elderly person due to negligence?

- A. Second-degree murder
- B. Manslaughter
- C. Aggravated manslaughter**
- D. Attempted murder

The charge that correlates to the unlawful killing of an elderly person due to negligence is aggravated manslaughter. This offense typically involves a situation where the perpetrator, through gross negligence or recklessness, causes the death of another person. In the case of an elderly individual, the legal system may impose heightened charges such as aggravated manslaughter due to the vulnerability of the victim, recognizing that elderly individuals may require more care and consideration due to their age and potential frailty. Aggravated manslaughter holds the individual to a higher standard of accountability, as it pertains to a situation where a failure to exercise proper care has led to a tragic outcome. The gravity of negligence becomes more pronounced when it involves vulnerable populations, which the legal framework acknowledges with this specific charge. Thus, aggravated manslaughter captures the nature of the conduct and the resulting harm accurately in this context.

5. How many members are on the complaint review board for law enforcement officers?

- A. 3 members
- B. 4 members
- C. 5 members**
- D. 6 members

The correct choice indicates that the complaint review board for law enforcement officers consists of five members. This structure is often designed to ensure diverse perspectives and balanced decision-making when reviewing complaints against officers. A board of this size typically includes a combination of stakeholders, which can include law enforcement personnel, civilian members, and sometimes subject matter experts. The inclusion of five members allows for a fair representation of opinions, which is essential in handling sensitive matters related to law enforcement conduct. Additionally, the odd number helps prevent deadlocks during deliberations, ensuring that the board can reach decisions in a timely manner.

6. Who bears the burden of proof to establish that the violation was intentional?

- A. The agency head
- B. The investigating officer
- C. The department of law enforcement
- D. The officer**

In matters concerning violations of law or policy, the burden of proof to demonstrate that a violation was intentional typically rests with the officer accused of the violation. This principle is grounded in the idea that the accused individual has the most direct knowledge of their intentions and actions, thus making them primarily accountable for providing evidence or a defense regarding their conduct. When it comes to establishing intentionality in a violation, the officer is in the best position to present facts regarding their state of mind and actions at the time of the violation. This responsibility means that if an officer disputes the allegation of intentional misconduct, they must offer credible evidence or reasoning to support their claim. This could include testimony, documentation, or any other relevant information that demonstrates their intent. In legal and administrative contexts, proving intent is often a nuanced aspect of any case, and it is crucial that the involved parties understand that the burden of clarifying such intent falls on the individual whose actions are being scrutinized.

7. What type of evidence standard is used to determine if a violation was intentional?

- A. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt
- B. Clear and convincing evidence
- C. Preponderance of the evidence**
- D. Substantial evidence

The standard of "preponderance of the evidence" is used to establish whether a violation was intentional because it requires that the evidence presented shows that it is more likely than not that the violation occurred. This standard is commonly used in civil cases and certain administrative proceedings, where the goal is to determine the likelihood of an event's happening rather than reaching a level of certainty. In this context, a finding of intentionality relies on the evidence tipping the scales towards a conclusion that the individual acted with intent, meaning that there is a greater than 50% chance that such intent existed based on the evidence provided. This standard strikes a balance that is less stringent than "beyond a reasonable doubt," which is typically reserved for criminal cases where the stakes are higher, and the implications of a wrongful conviction can be severe. The "clear and convincing evidence" standard provides a higher degree of certainty than preponderance but is not typically used in cases dealing specifically with establishing intent in the same way. "Substantial evidence" refers more to the amount of evidence needed to support a conclusion rather than proving intent. Therefore, the "preponderance of the evidence" standard is most appropriate for determining intentional violations.

8. If an employee receives a Level 1 or Level 2 written reprimand, what are they not entitled to?

- A. Disciplinary Appeal
- B. Disciplinary Hearing Board**
- C. Performance Review
- D. Written Warning

When an employee receives a Level 1 or Level 2 written reprimand, they typically do not have the right to a Disciplinary Hearing Board as part of their recourse. It is important to understand that the disciplinary process often includes different levels of response based on the severity of the misconduct. A Level 1 or Level 2 reprimand usually represents a lower level of disciplinary action compared to more severe disciplinary measures. Therefore, these actions typically do not warrant a full hearing before a board, which is reserved for more serious disciplinary actions where the implications for the employee's career are significant. In contrast, employees may still have access to a disciplinary appeal process, depending on the specific policies of the organization, and they certainly should receive a performance review as part of their overall work evaluation. A written warning is typically what precedes a Level 1 or Level 2 reprimand, but since the reprimand indicates a formal acknowledgment of a problem, it does not negate their prior written warning status or any further corrective actions that may be outlined.

9. How many working days does the officer have to file a written notice of violation?

- A. 2 working days
- B. 5 working days
- C. 3 working days**
- D. 7 working days

The correct answer is based on the standard protocol for filing a written notice of violation, which typically allows for a three-working-day period. This timeframe ensures that the officer has an adequate opportunity to document the violation accurately and prepare the necessary paperwork for the appropriate authorities. In many regulatory contexts, three days strikes a balance between the need for timely enforcement and the opportunity for due diligence in gathering and presenting the facts of the case. This duration allows officers to collect any additional evidence or observations that are pertinent to the violation while also maintaining the operational efficiency of the enforcement process. Having a clear timeframe helps to establish a consistent response to violations and contributes to maintaining public trust in the enforcement system, reflecting a commitment to addressing issues in a timely manner.

10. What is the role of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)?

- A. To provide vague summaries of crime incidents
- B. To provide detailed information on crime incidents for analysis**
- C. To offer only statistical data without context
- D. To reduce the amount of crime data collected

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is designed to provide detailed information on crime incidents, which is essential for comprehensive analysis and understanding of crime trends. Unlike traditional summary reporting systems that only provide basic counts of offenses, NIBRS captures extensive data about each reported crime incident. This includes information on the nature of the crime, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, and any related contexts surrounding the incidents. This rich data set enables law enforcement agencies, researchers, and policymakers to conduct more nuanced analyses of crime patterns and to develop informed strategies for crime prevention and intervention. The emphasis on detailed information helps in identifying specific issues within communities, thus supporting tailored approaches to enhance public safety. The structure and intent of NIBRS go beyond offering vague summaries or purely statistical data without context, making it a valuable tool for effective crime reporting and analysis. This capability to gather detailed incident data is fundamental to understanding the complexities of crime and community safety, which aligns with the objectives of law enforcement and social services.

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://ncsosgt.examzify.com>

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

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