

NORTH LAS VEGAS POLICE DEPARTMENT 400 CODES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://northlasvegaspolice400codes.examzify.com>



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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 code denotes a person with a gun?**
 - A. 411A
 - B. 414
 - C. 413
 - D. 415

- 2. In a suspicious person report, which items should be recorded?**
 - A. Location, behavior, time, clothing, potential threats, and any observed weapons.
 - B. Only clothing and weapons.
 - C. Only location and time.
 - D. None of the above.

- 3. The timeline or chronology section of the incident report serves what purpose?**
 - A. Logs weather conditions.
 - B. Documents officer names.
 - C. Records the dispatch, arrival, and clearance times.
 - D. Stores suspect descriptions.

- 4. How can memory aids improve memorization of 400-series codes?**
 - A. Relying on pure repetition without any aids provides the strongest recall.
 - B. Mnemonics, flashcards, and regular recitation improve recall.
 - C. Only passive reading without practice helps memorization.
 - D. Memorization cannot be improved through structured study.

- 5. What is the correct initial action on arrival to a high-risk event requiring backup?**
 - A. Immediately secure the scene and request backup.
 - B. Wait for a supervisor before acting.
 - C. Approach the scene without communication to the dispatcher.
 - D. Interview first then secure.

- 6. Which code represents a stolen department bait car?**
- A. 411A
 - B. 411B
 - C. 413
 - D. 414
- 7. Which code stands for reckless driver?**
- A. 410
 - B. 408
 - C. 409
 - D. 411
- 8. What is the primary purpose of debriefing after a 400-series incident, when evaluating actions, outcomes, and equipment used?**
- A. To establish blame for failures.
 - B. To determine budget allocations.
 - C. To assign personnel for future incidents.
 - D. For performance improvement.
- 9. Why is it critical to verify suspect identity in a 400-series incident when possible?**
- A. To ensure proper processing and rights adherence.
 - B. To appear tough.
 - C. To ensure proper processing, rights adherence, and accuracy of charges or next steps.
 - D. Identity verification is optional.
- 10. Code 431 is used for which incident description?**
- A. FRAUD
 - B. STOLEN PROPERTY
 - C. MISSING/FOUND PROPERTY
 - D. KIDNAP

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which code denotes a person with a gun?

- A. 411A
- B. 414
- C. 413**
- D. 415

When a responding unit needs to convey immediate risk, the code for an armed subject is used. This designation signals that a person is known or believed to be carrying a firearm, which implies a higher level of danger and requires a more cautious, immediate response. It prompts dispatch to route adequate backup, allocate proper cover, and establish a safer approach as the situation unfolds. The other codes point to different scenarios or situations without a firearm, so they don't communicate the same level of threat. That makes the armed-subject designation the most appropriate one for a person with a gun.

2. In a suspicious person report, which items should be recorded?

- A. Location, behavior, time, clothing, potential threats, and any observed weapons.**
- B. Only clothing and weapons.
- C. Only location and time.
- D. None of the above.

A thorough suspicious person report should capture location, time, behavior, clothing, potential threats, and any observed weapons. Recording these details creates a clear, actionable picture for responders and investigators. Location and time anchor the incident in space and time, which is essential for coordination, follow-up, and building timelines. Behavior notes describe actions that may indicate risk or intent, guiding how you approach the scene and the level of caution needed. Clothing provides a descriptive cue that helps others identify the person later, especially if the individual is reported or seen again. Noting potential threats and any observed weapons directly informs safety decisions, the need for additional units, and the urgency of the response. When these elements are documented together, the report supports accurate identification, accountability, and safety for everyone involved. The other options miss one or more of these crucial aspects, such as omitting where and when, or the behavioral and threat details, which would reduce the usefulness of the report.

3. The timeline or chronology section of the incident report serves what purpose?

- A. Logs weather conditions.**
- B. Documents officer names.
- C. Records the dispatch, arrival, and clearance times.
- D. Stores suspect descriptions.

The timeline or chronology is about establishing the sequence and timing of what happened. It records the key time stamps that show how the incident unfolded: when the call was dispatched, when units arrived on scene, when on-scene actions began and ended, and when the incident was cleared or handed off. This creates a clear temporal framework that lets investigators reconstruct the events, evaluate response times, and verify the progression of actions against other notes and evidence. Elements like weather conditions, officer names, or suspect descriptions belong in other parts of the report, but the timeline focuses specifically on when each step occurred to tell the incident's story in the right order.

4. How can memory aids improve memorization of 400-series codes?

- A. Relying on pure repetition without any aids provides the strongest recall.
- B. Mnemonics, flashcards, and regular recitation improve recall.**
- C. Only passive reading without practice helps memorization.
- D. Memorization cannot be improved through structured study.

Memory improves when you encode information with helpful cues and practice recalling it. Mnemonics create memorable associations that turn abstract numbers into something easier to remember, making the code's meaning easier to retrieve later. Flashcards promote active recall and, with spaced repetition, strengthen your memory over time. Regular recitation keeps the material accessible under pressure by reinforcing retrieval paths. For 400-series codes, pairing each code with a vivid image or simple phrase and reviewing those associations regularly helps you recall the correct code quickly, rather than relying on vague repetition or passive reading. Those weaker approaches don't build strong retrieval cues, so they're less effective for durable memorization.

5. What is the correct initial action on arrival to a high-risk event requiring backup?

- A. Immediately secure the scene and request backup.**
- B. Wait for a supervisor before acting.
- C. Approach the scene without communication to the dispatcher.
- D. Interview first then secure.

On arrival at a high-risk event, the priority is scene safety and rapid resource deployment. The best initial action is to secure the scene and request backup. Securing the scene establishes a perimeter and controls access, reducing risk to officers, bystanders, and potential witnesses while creating a safe space to operate and preserve evidence. At the same time, promptly contacting dispatch to request backup ensures the right units—and any specialized teams or EMS—are en route and that command can be established. Waiting for a supervisor before acting delays protection and can allow the situation to worsen. Approaching without dispatcher communication bypasses critical coordination, increasing risk to everyone involved. Interviewing individuals before securing the scene can put you and others in danger and may contaminate any evidence.

6. Which code represents a stolen department bait car?

- A. 411A
- B. 411B**
- C. 413
- D. 414

Understanding how 400-series codes are used to specify exact incidents is key. The 400 family uses a base number for the broad category, with a suffix that designates the precise situation. A stolen department bait car is a very specific scenario that requires its own code so responders and investigators know this is a department asset that's been compromised and needs special handling—security around bait operations, rapid recovery, and an internal-asset investigation. The correct choice signals that exact situation, which is why it's the best match. The other options point to different subtypes or entirely different 400-series codes, so they wouldn't convey the stolen bait car scenario.

7. Which code stands for reckless driver?

A. 410

B. 408

C. 409

D. 411

These 400-series radio codes are a shorthand that maps common field incidents to a single number. That mapping lets officers convey complex situations quickly and with consistent meaning across units. For traffic safety, there is a code specifically designated for a driver who is operating in a reckless manner. Using that code signals responders to expect dangerous driving behavior and to proceed with heightened caution or appropriate action. Because only that particular code denotes reckless driving, it's the correct pick for this scenario. The other numbers in the set refer to different types of calls and don't indicate reckless driving, so they wouldn't fit.

8. What is the primary purpose of debriefing after a 400-series incident, when evaluating actions, outcomes, and equipment used?

A. To establish blame for failures.

B. To determine budget allocations.

C. To assign personnel for future incidents.

D. For performance improvement.

The main idea is to use the post-incident review to improve future performance. Debriefing after a 400-series incident focuses on what actions were taken, what outcomes occurred, and how the equipment performed, then translates those findings into concrete changes in training, procedures, tactics, and gear. The aim is learning and non-punitive improvement so teams are better prepared next time, not to punish individuals or assign blame. Budget decisions and future staffing are not the primary purpose of this debrief, and while comments about what happened might touch on those areas, they aren't the focal point. Likewise, the debrief isn't about assigning fault; it's about identifying strengths and gaps to raise overall effectiveness and safety.

9. Why is it critical to verify suspect identity in a 400-series incident when possible?

A. To ensure proper processing and rights adherence.

B. To appear tough.

C. To ensure proper processing, rights adherence, and accuracy of charges or next steps.

D. Identity verification is optional.

Verifying a suspect's identity is essential because it ties the right person to the case, ensuring proper processing and upholding due process. When identity is confirmed, you can correctly book the individual, apply the appropriate charges based on the facts and statutes, and determine the correct next steps (bail decisions, charging decisions, and referrals for further actions). It also safeguards the suspect's rights—such as informing them of charges and ensuring they're not detained or charged in error—by preventing misidentification from driving the case. If the identity cannot be verified, investigators document the reason and rely on corroborating evidence to move the case forward while avoiding wrongful detention or incorrect charges. That combination of accurate processing, rights protection, and charge accuracy is why this verification is critical.

10. Code 431 is used for which incident description?

- A. FRAUD
- B. STOLEN PROPERTY
- C. MISSING/FOUND PROPERTY**
- D. KIDNAP

Code 431 is the category used for missing or found property. It's applied when property has either gone missing or has been found and needs to be logged, tracked, and possibly returned to the owner or secured. This labeling keeps the incident focused on the status of the item itself rather than on crimes against people or others. For example, a report of a lost wallet or a citizen turning in a found purse would be coded this way so the property room can handle verification, storage, and eventual release to the rightful owner. This differs from fraud (deception to obtain property), stolen property (property believed to have been taken), or kidnapping (abduction of a person).

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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://northlasvegaspolice400codes.examzify.com>

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

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