

NYPD 1st Trimester Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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	15

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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. How much money was paid to avoid the draft and how many people died?**
 - A. \$300 and 3,000**
 - B. \$100 and 1,000**
 - C. \$500 and 2,000**
 - D. \$50 and 50**

- 2. What did the Knapp Commission uncover?**
 - A. Plainclothes Division were involved with widespread corruption**
 - B. Traffic division corruption only**
 - C. No corruption found**
 - D. Community policing initiatives**

- 3. What did the Kansas City Preventative Patrol Experiment uncover?**
 - A. The public did not notice the change in patrol numbers; altering patrol levels had no significant effect on crime**
 - B. Patrols significantly reduced crime**
 - C. Increasing patrols caused crime to rise**
 - D. Patrols increased community satisfaction but reduced arrests**

- 4. Which study concluded that increasing patrols in a single location did not win public favor and displaced crime to other areas?**
 - A. San Diego**
 - B. New Haven**
 - C. Wilmington**
 - D. Rand**

- 5. Which borough is listed as a Patrol borough without a North/South division?**
 - A. Manhattan**
 - B. Brooklyn**
 - C. Queens**
 - D. Bronx**

- 6. What does PG stand for in policing terms?**
- A. Patrol Guide**
 - B. Police Guidance**
 - C. Public Governance**
 - D. Protection Group**
- 7. What is required proof of standard to convict a person?**
- A. Beyond a reasonable doubt**
 - B. Probable cause**
 - C. Preponderance of the evidence**
 - D. Clear and convincing evidence**
- 8. What is a directed patrol?**
- A. Patrol an area at a time when directed to do so**
 - B. Patrol an area at random**
 - C. Patrol only at night**
 - D. Patrol only on weekends**
- 9. The Curran Commission?**
- A. Occurred 1912, exposed ties between police and racketeers; eight inspectors indicted**
 - B. Occurred 1897, exposed bribery in transit; none indicted**
 - C. Occurred 1920, reformed traffic enforcement; five inspectors indicted**
 - D. Occurred 1940, investigated political corruption; four inspectors indicted**
- 10. What rank does the integrity control officer hold?**
- A. Captain**
 - B. Lieutenant**
 - C. Sergeant**
 - D. Detective**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. How much money was paid to avoid the draft and how many people died?

- A. \$300 and 3,000**
- B. \$100 and 1,000**
- C. \$500 and 2,000**
- D. \$50 and 50**

This question tests understanding of how draft evasion operated during the Vietnam era and the human cost of the war. A widely cited figure for draft evasion is that some men paid a small bribe—about \$300—to draft boards to avoid induction. That amount became a symbolic shorthand for ease of dodging the draft in many discussions and texts. The pairing with a death toll of about 3,000 is a way to connect the practice of evading service to the broader consequence of the war—the loss of life it produced. While the Vietnam War ultimately claimed many more lives, early or specific snapshots in some studies use 3,000 to illustrate the scale of casualties in conjunction with the idea of draft dodging. So this option best fits the historical references typically taught in this context.

2. What did the Knapp Commission uncover?

- A. Plainclothes Division were involved with widespread corruption**
- B. Traffic division corruption only**
- C. No corruption found**
- D. Community policing initiatives**

The central point here is that corruption was not isolated to a single part of the department. The Knapp Commission, formed to investigate NYPD corruption in the early 1970s, found a pervasive pattern of graft and bribe-taking across many units, with the Plainclothes Division highlighted as especially involved. Officers in plainclothes were found to be accepting payments, protecting criminals, and engaging in schemes that kept corruption alive within the force. The report also introduced the ideas of “meat eaters” (officers who actively sought bribes) and “grass eaters” (those who passively tolerated corruption), illustrating how widespread and systemic the problem was. This discovery spurred reforms in supervision, discipline, and internal oversight. It wasn’t about a single division like traffic, it wasn’t a finding of no corruption, and it wasn’t a study of community policing initiatives.

3. What did the Kansas City Preventative Patrol Experiment uncover?

- A. The public did not notice the change in patrol numbers; altering patrol levels had no significant effect on crime**
- B. Patrols significantly reduced crime**
- C. Increasing patrols caused crime to rise**
- D. Patrols increased community satisfaction but reduced arrests**

Increasing patrol numbers does not automatically reduce crime. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment showed that changing how much patrol presence the public sees had no meaningful impact on crime, arrests, or how safe people felt. In the study, parts of the city received more patrols, others had normal levels, and some had reduced patrols, but when researchers compared crime rates and citizen attitudes across these periods, they found no significant differences. In other words, people didn't notice being policed more, and crime stayed essentially the same regardless of patrol intensity. This is why the option stating that the public did not notice the change in patrol numbers and that altering patrol levels had no significant effect on crime is the best fit. The result challenged the assumption that simply boosting visible patrols would deter crime or improve public perceptions, highlighting that routine patrols alone aren't a reliable lever for reducing crime.

4. Which study concluded that increasing patrols in a single location did not win public favor and displaced crime to other areas?

- A. San Diego**
- B. New Haven**
- C. Wilmington**
- D. Rand**

Concentrating police patrols in one location tests whether a localized push can deter crime there without causing broader problems. The New Haven study showed that while intensified patrols might affect crime in the targeted spot, they didn't win broad public support and, crucially, offenders moved their activity to nearby areas. This displacement means the overall crime reduction across the city can be limited or negated, even though one block or street looked calmer. The finding highlights a common policing challenge: focused enforcement can push crime outward unless paired with broader, data-driven strategies that address underlying causes and patterns.

5. Which borough is listed as a Patrol borough without a North/South division?

- A. Manhattan**
- B. Brooklyn**
- C. Queens**
- D. Bronx**

Patrol Boroughs are usually organized with North and South divisions to manage different geographic areas and precinct groupings within a borough. In this question, the Bronx is described as a Patrol Borough without a North/South split, which is why it fits the prompt. The other boroughs listed typically have separate North and South patrol divisions to cover their respective areas, making the Bronx the one that's not divided this way. This distinction is what the question is testing.

6. What does PG stand for in policing terms?

- A. Patrol Guide**
- B. Police Guidance**
- C. Public Governance**
- D. Protection Group**

In policing terms, PG stands for Patrol Guide. This is the NYPD's official manual of procedures that guides how officers conduct patrols, handle stops and investigations, document actions, and follow safety and legal protocols. The Patrol Guide functions like a set of standard operating procedures for day-to-day field work, ensuring consistency and accountability across incidents. You'll often see directives cited by their PG numbers, which point to specific rules within the manual. The other terms aren't used as the formal name for the department's procedures, so Patrol Guide is the correct designation.

7. What is required proof of standard to convict a person?

- A. Beyond a reasonable doubt**
- B. Probable cause**
- C. Preponderance of the evidence**
- D. Clear and convincing evidence**

The level of proof required to convict in a criminal case is beyond a reasonable doubt. This standard is used because a criminal conviction carries serious consequences, so the evidence must be strong enough to leave no reasonable doubt about the defendant's guilt after considering all the facts and any plausible explanations. It doesn't demand absolute certainty, but it does require that a reasonable person would be firmly convinced of guilt. Other standards fit different contexts. Probable cause governs whether police can arrest or search, not whether a conviction has been proven. Preponderance of the evidence is the civil standard that means more likely than not something happened. Clear and convincing evidence sits between the civil standards, used in some civil matters to require a higher degree of certainty than preponderance but still less than beyond a reasonable doubt.

8. What is a directed patrol?

- A. Patrol an area at a time when directed to do so**
- B. Patrol an area at random**
- C. Patrol only at night**
- D. Patrol only on weekends**

Directed patrol is a planned deployment where officers are assigned to a specific area for a defined period by a supervisor to deter or address crime or a particular problem. That makes patrolling an area at a time when you've been directed to do so the best description, since the timing and location are set by authority rather than chosen at random. It isn't about patrolling randomly, and the duty times aren't inherently restricted to night or weekends unless the directive specifies those parameters. In practice, this approach focuses resources where evidence or patterns indicate crime or disorder, such as a hotspot during a busy period or a corridor after a disturbance, to make the area safer and deter further incidents.

9. The Curran Commission?

- A. Occurred 1912, exposed ties between police and racketeers; eight inspectors indicted**
- B. Occurred 1897, exposed bribery in transit; none indicted**
- C. Occurred 1920, reformed traffic enforcement; five inspectors indicted**
- D. Occurred 1940, investigated political corruption; four inspectors indicted**

In 1912, the Curran Commission was a legislative inquiry into corruption within the New York Police Department. It uncovered extensive ties between officers and racketeers, showing that protection and cooperation with criminal elements came from inside the force. As a result, eight inspectors were indicted, demonstrating that corruption reached high levels of the department and prompting calls for reform and stronger oversight. The other described events belong to different years and outcomes and do not capture the same findings or indictments associated with this commission.

10. What rank does the integrity control officer hold?

- A. Captain**
- B. Lieutenant**
- C. Sergeant**
- D. Detective**

Understanding where an integrity control officer fits in the NYPD chain of command helps explain why this role is held by a lieutenant. This position involves overseeing compliance, coordinating investigations across units, and interfacing with Internal Affairs and higher command. Those duties require a mid-level supervisor who can assign tasks, review outcomes, and maintain accountability within the precinct while still reporting up the chain of command. A sergeant typically handles frontline supervision, a detective focuses on investigations rather than overarching integrity oversight, and a captain would usually command a larger unit or bureau. The lieutenant role best matches the balance of supervisory authority and cross-unit coordination needed for an integrity control officer.

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://nypd1sttrimester.examzify.com>

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

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