

NYPD 3rd Trimester Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. In law enforcement practice, which item is typically not released to the media?**
 - A. Identity Of Confidential Informant**
 - B. Juvenile Delinquent**
 - C. Lost Property**
 - D. Petit Larceny**

- 2. How is Inciting To Riot Misdemeanor defined in the material?**
 - A. Individual Urges Ten Or More To Engage In Tumultuous and Violent Conduct**
 - B. A single person commits a violent act**
 - C. Property damage only**
 - D. No offense**

- 3. What is the meaning of acculturation as used in the material?**
 - A. Member Of Ones Culture Become Integrated Into Another Culture**
 - B. Maintaining One's Original Culture Without Change**
 - C. Rejecting All Cultural Norms**
 - D. Creating a Parallel Culture**

- 4. Which describes Bribe Receiving Felony?**
 - A. Accepts The Bribe**
 - B. Someone Offers Something If You Do Something For Them**
 - C. Not a Crime**
 - D. Lawfully Do Your Job And Someone Offers You Something In Return**

- 5. Which action constitutes Auto Stripping Misdemeanor according to the material?**
 - A. Intentionally Removes, Destroys, Deface. Any part of a vehicle (INCLUDING abandoned vehicles)**
 - B. Parking in a restricted area**
 - C. Driving without a license**
 - D. Trespassing on private property**

- 6. What is the required notice period for an eviction?**
- A. 24 Hours**
 - B. 48 Hours**
 - C. 72 Hours**
 - D. 96 Hours**
- 7. Which statement accurately reflects both offenses?**
- A. Unlawful Assembly: Five Or More; Remain Assembled With Intent To Advance That Purpose; Inciting To Riot: One Person Urges Ten Others To Create Public Harm**
 - B. Unlawful Assembly: Five Or More; Inciting To Riot: Ten Others Urging One Person**
 - C. Unlawful Assembly: Ten Or More; Inciting To Riot: No Urging**
 - D. Unlawful Assembly: Any Number; Inciting To Riot: Any Number**
- 8. Department Tow corresponds to which two actions?**
- A. Investigation**
 - B. Safekeeping**
 - C. Investigation and Safekeeping**
 - D. Tow Only**
- 9. What is the threshold for a Riot Felony?**
- A. 11 Or More**
 - B. 5 Or More**
 - C. 3 Or More**
 - D. 2 Or More**
- 10. What quantity constitutes felony possession of marijuana?**
- A. More Than 8 Ounces**
 - B. Any Amount**
 - C. Small Amount**
 - D. Less Than 8 Ounces**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. In law enforcement practice, which item is typically not released to the media?

A. Identity Of Confidential Informant

B. Juvenile Delinquent

C. Lost Property

D. Petit Larceny

Protecting sources and ongoing investigations is essential in policing. The identity of a confidential informant is almost always kept confidential because exposing it can put the informant at risk, jeopardize investigations, and deter others from cooperating in the future. In public communications, agencies routinely redact or omit names and identifying details to preserve safety and effectiveness. Information about juveniles, lost property, or petty theft is typically handled differently and can appear in press materials in appropriate contexts, but the informant's identity is the item that is most consistently withheld.

2. How is Inciting To Riot Misdemeanor defined in the material?

A. Individual Urges Ten Or More To Engage In Tumultuous and Violent Conduct

B. A single person commits a violent act

C. Property damage only

D. No offense

Inciting to riot is about encouraging a group to engage in violent or tumultuous conduct. The material defines it as an individual urging ten or more persons to engage in tumultuous and violent conduct. The emphasis is on influencing a crowd, not on a single act by one person. This threshold of ten ensures the behavior involves a potential riot rather than solitary wrongdoing, which is why it's categorized as a misdemeanor: it poses a real risk to public safety by prompting collective disorder. That's why the description fits best: it captures the act of persuading a crowd to riot. A single person committing violence isn't incitement to riot, property damage alone isn't the same offense (it doesn't involve urging others to engage in riotous conduct), and saying there's no offense contradicts the defined offense.

3. What is the meaning of acculturation as used in the material?

A. Member Of Ones Culture Become Integrated Into Another Culture

B. Maintaining One's Original Culture Without Change

C. Rejecting All Cultural Norms

D. Creating a Parallel Culture

Acculturation is the process of adapting to a new culture after coming into contact with it, learning its language, customs, and social norms, and blending into daily life there. In the material, it describes members of one culture becoming integrated into another culture. This means adopting aspects of the new culture while engaging with it in everyday settings, rather than remaining completely unchanged. Why this fits best: it captures the idea of moving into and functioning within a different cultural environment through adoption and integration. Why the other ideas don't fit: maintaining one's original culture without change describes cultural preservation, not acculturation; rejecting all cultural norms is a rejection rather than adaptation; creating a parallel culture would involve forming a separate, distinct subculture rather than integrating into the other culture.

4. Which describes Bribe Receiving Felony?

A. Accepts The Bribe

B. Someone Offers Something If You Do Something For Them

C. Not a Crime

D. Lawfully Do Your Job And Someone Offers You Something In Return

Bribe Receiving Felony centers on the recipient accepting something of value in exchange for acting or refraining from acting in an official capacity. The key is the act of acceptance by someone in a position of trust. That's why the description that fits best is "accepts the bribe"—it directly captures the act that makes the offense a felony. The other scenarios describe different things: offering a bribe (which is a separate offense), or a vague "not a crime" or a lawful exchange that isn't about corrupt influence. The focus here is on the recipient's acceptance, which is the essential illegal element.

5. Which action constitutes Auto Stripping Misdemeanor according to the material?

A. Intentionally Removes, Destroys, Deface. Any part of a vehicle (INCLUDING abandoned vehicles)

B. Parking in a restricted area

C. Driving without a license

D. Trespassing on private property

The key idea is that Auto Stripping Misdemeanor is defined by intentionally removing, destroying, or defacing any part of a vehicle, and it includes parts from abandoned vehicles. The emphasis on deliberate action (intentionally) and the broad scope (any part of a vehicle, including abandoned ones) is what makes this description the correct match. The other actions—parking in a restricted area, driving without a license, and trespassing on private property—are separate offenses that do not involve altering vehicle parts, so they do not describe auto stripping.

6. What is the required notice period for an eviction?

A. 24 Hours

B. 48 Hours

C. 72 Hours

D. 96 Hours

The main idea is that eviction actions start with a short, formal notice giving the tenant a chance to address the problem or to vacate. The required window in this context is three days (72 hours). That period gives the tenant a brief but real opportunity to pay overdue rent, cure a lease violation, or leave before the landlord can file an eviction lawsuit. Shorter notices, like 24 hours, are generally not enough time for the tenant to respond, and longer notices (such as 96 hours) are not the standard minimum in this scenario. Remember, the exact notice requirements can vary by jurisdiction and lease terms, but 72 hours is the typical minimum used for eviction-related notices in many cases.

7. Which statement accurately reflects both offenses?

- A. Unlawful Assembly: Five Or More; Remain Assembled With Intent To Advance That Purpose; Inciting To Riot: One Person Urges Ten Others To Create Public Harm**
- B. Unlawful Assembly: Five Or More; Inciting To Riot: Ten Others Urging One Person**
- C. Unlawful Assembly: Ten Or More; Inciting To Riot: No Urging**
- D. Unlawful Assembly: Any Number; Inciting To Riot: Any Number**

The concept here is the difference between Unlawful Assembly and Inciting To Riot, focusing on the exact thresholds and ongoing behavior each requires. Unlawful Assembly is committed when five or more persons are present and they remain assembled with the intent to advance the purpose of their gathering. The key elements are the minimum group size and the persistence with the intention to push the gathered plan forward. If the crowd is smaller than five, or they disband, or they lack the explicit intent to advance a common purpose, the offense isn't met. Inciting To Riot involves one person urging ten or more others to engage in or to cause public harm through riotous conduct. The crucial point is the instigator's action—urging a specific minimum number of people to riot or create a public disturbance. It isn't enough to advocate for harm; there must be a direct urging of ten or more individuals. The statement that correctly combines both elements says: five or more for Unlawful Assembly, with the group remaining assembled to advance their purpose; and one person urging ten others to create public harm for Inciting To Riot. This matches the thresholds and required actions for each offense. Other options misstate these thresholds or omit necessary elements, such as the requirement to remain assembled with intent for Unlawful Assembly or the requirement to urge a specific minimum number for Inciting To Riot.

8. Department Tow corresponds to which two actions?

- A. Investigation**
- B. Safekeeping**
- C. Investigation and Safekeeping**
- D. Tow Only**

Department Tow represents a combined action: it involves both an investigation and safekeeping. When the department handles a tow, the vehicle is typically tied to an investigation or must be secured as evidence and at the same time kept safe from loss or damage. The safekeeping part means the vehicle is removed from the scene, logged, and held in custody with proper chain-of-custody and documentation. The investigative part involves documenting the vehicle, preserving any evidence, checking VINs and plates, and coordinating with detectives or investigators to advance the case. Because of this dual purpose, it isn't just about investigation on its own, or only about safekeeping, or merely towing; the Department Tow combines both actions to ensure the scene is secured and the investigation can proceed.

9. What is the threshold for a Riot Felony?

- A. 11 Or More**
- B. 5 Or More**
- C. 3 Or More**
- D. 2 Or More**

The key idea is how penalties for rioting rise as the size of the crowd increases. When a riot involves a large enough group, the law escalates the offense to a riot felony because the potential for harm and disruption grows with more people involved. Among the options, the threshold described by the larger group size is the one that crosses into felony territory, which is why it's the best answer. The smaller group counts correspond to rioting at a lesser level or to different, less severe charges, not the felony level. This reflects the statute's approach: the bigger the mob, the greater the risk and impact, so the charge is elevated accordingly.

10. What quantity constitutes felony possession of marijuana?

- A. More Than 8 Ounces**
- B. Any Amount**
- C. Small Amount**
- D. Less Than 8 Ounces**

In many jurisdictions, the level of possession is defined by quantity, with larger amounts triggering more serious charges. More than 8 ounces signals a scale of possession that moves into felony territory because it suggests an intent to distribute or traffic, not mere personal use. That threshold is what makes it a felony in this context. Possessing 8 ounces or less typically falls under lesser offenses, such as a misdemeanor or violation, depending on the exact law. So the quantity that constitutes felony possession here is more than 8 ounces.

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://nypd3rdtrimester.examzify.com>

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

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