

NYPD EXPLORER SERGEANT PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 does the code 10-5 signify?**
 - A. Acknowledgment
 - B. Standby
 - C. Repeat message
 - D. Verify address
- 2. What does a "Hazardous Location" category indicate?**
 - A. Dangerous construction sites
 - B. Areas prone to crime
 - C. Locations posing risks to public safety
 - D. Neighborhoods with high traffic accidents
- 3. What does a "vehicle accident - no tow truck required" detail imply?**
 - A. No injuries were reported from the accident
 - B. The vehicles involved are drivable
 - C. A police report will be filed
 - D. The driver has fled the scene
- 4. When was the Explorer patch created and by whom?**
 - A. July 12, 1973 by John D. Smith
 - B. July 12, 1973 by Kent A. Jefferies
 - C. June 5, 1974 by Mary J. Anderson
 - D. August 20, 1974 by Robert L. Thompson
- 5. What does the code "10-90 N" signify in police reporting?**
 - A. Unsuccessful Home Visit
 - B. Unfounded or Unnecessary Alarm
 - C. Unable to Gain Entrance
 - D. Deferred Service Request
- 6. Which of the following codes indicates an unspecified problem in a reported case?**
 - A. Other
 - B. Miscellaneous
 - C. Unclassified
 - D. Vague Issue

7. What will indicate that a vehicle is not reported stolen?

- A. Vehicle is Not Reported Stolen
- B. Officer suspects stolen vehicle
- C. Vehicle previously stolen
- D. License Plate Check shows stolen

8. Which individual is known as the NYC Mayor?

- A. Kathy Hochul
- B. Edward A. Caban
- C. Eric Adams
- D. Mark T. Stewart

9. What is the proper positioning of a beret on the head according to regulations?

- A. Straight across forehead, one inch above the eyebrows, drooped over right side
- B. Dropped to the left side of the head
- C. Flat on the top of the head without any droop
- D. Covering both ears with no visible forehead

10. What does it mean when a patient is removed to a hospital?

- A. The patient requires further legal evaluation
- B. The patient is in need of medical attention
- C. The patient has been arrested
- D. The patient has refused medical care

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the code 10-5 signify?

- A. Acknowledgment
- B. Standby
- C. Repeat message**
- D. Verify address

The code 10-5 signifies "Repeat message." This code is used in police communication to instruct officers or dispatchers to repeat the last message or information provided. Clear communication is crucial in law enforcement, and asking for a repetition helps ensure that important information is accurately understood and not misinterpreted. Understanding the use of this code is pertinent in maintaining effective operations and enhances the safety of officers on the field, as even minor miscommunications can lead to significant consequences. The ability to quickly repeat instructions or critical information helps facilitate smooth interactions among law enforcement personnel. Other codes, like those indicating acknowledgment or verification of addresses, serve entirely different functions and are not interchangeable with the need to repeat a message.

2. What does a "Hazardous Location" category indicate?

- A. Dangerous construction sites
- B. Areas prone to crime
- C. Locations posing risks to public safety**
- D. Neighborhoods with high traffic accidents

A "Hazardous Location" category indicates areas that pose risks to public safety due to various environmental or situational factors. This classification encompasses locations where the potential for accidents, injuries, or hazardous conditions exists, making them particularly dangerous for the general public. Such risks could result from chemical spills, extreme weather events, or particular structural issues that may threaten safety. Identifying a site as hazardous is crucial for law enforcement, emergency responders, and the community at large, as it helps in planning safety measures, deploying resources, and promoting awareness among residents. This perspective prioritizes public safety and highlights the need for vigilance and preventive actions in these locations. Understanding the implications of this category is essential for those involved in community safety and emergency management.

3. What does a "vehicle accident - no tow truck required" detail imply?

- A. No injuries were reported from the accident
- B. The vehicles involved are drivable**
- C. A police report will be filed
- D. The driver has fled the scene

A "vehicle accident - no tow truck required" detail indicates that the vehicles involved in the accident are still in a condition that allows them to be driven away from the scene. This is significant because it suggests that neither vehicle sustained damage severe enough to render it undriveable. Consequently, the absence of a need for a tow truck implies that the situation can be managed without extensive intervention from roadside services, further facilitating a quicker resolution at the scene. While other factors may be true in specific circumstances—for instance, injuries may not have occurred, and a police report can still be filed without needing a tow truck—the crux of this detail is centered around the drivable status of the vehicles involved. This distinction helps law enforcement and responders determine the necessary actions and resources required following such incidents.

4. When was the Explorer patch created and by whom?

- A. July 12, 1973 by John D. Smith
- B. July 12, 1973 by Kent A. Jefferies**
- C. June 5, 1974 by Mary J. Anderson
- D. August 20, 1974 by Robert L. Thompson

The Explorer patch was created on July 12, 1973, by Kent A. Jefferies. This date is significant because it marks the official introduction of the Explorer patch, symbolizing the establishment of a structured program for youth interested in law enforcement and community service. Kent A. Jefferies played a crucial role in developing this initiative, which aimed to provide young people with an overview of the law enforcement profession while fostering civic responsibility and leadership skills. The creation of the Explorer patch also serves to unify participants under a common identity, signifying their commitment to both the program and the values it represents. This background highlights the importance of the date and the individual associated with the patch's inception, providing context for its significance within the NYPD Explorer program.

5. What does the code "10-90 N" signify in police reporting?

- A. Unsuccessful Home Visit
- B. Unfounded or Unnecessary Alarm**
- C. Unable to Gain Entrance
- D. Deferred Service Request

The code "10-90 N" signifies "Unfounded or Unnecessary Alarm." In law enforcement communications, particularly within the NYPD, codes are used to convey specific situations succinctly. When officers encounter an alarm that is determined not to be valid or necessary upon verification, they will communicate this situation using the code "10-90 N." This categorization is vital in police reporting because it helps to manage resources effectively. By identifying alarms that are unfounded, law enforcement can focus on more serious matters and prevent wasting time and manpower on false alarms. This is especially important in busy urban environments where timely response to genuine emergencies is crucial. Understanding the significance of such codes assists officers and support staff in ensuring clear and efficient communication, thus enhancing overall operational effectiveness and safety within the community.

6. Which of the following codes indicates an unspecified problem in a reported case?

- A. Other**
- B. Miscellaneous
- C. Unclassified
- D. Vague Issue

The correct choice signifies that 'Other' is typically used in reporting contexts to denote cases or issues that cannot be neatly categorized into predefined classifications. This term is often employed when the specifics of a situation do not fit established categories, allowing for broad interpretations or additional details that may be relevant for understanding the case but do not fall within a specific nomenclature. In many reporting systems, 'Other' serves as a catch-all description, indicating that the problem exists but does not align with the more common or recognized issues that have specific codes. The flexibility of this term makes it particularly useful in scenarios where there are unique circumstances that warrant attention but lack a directly applicable classification. The alternative options, while they may sound fitting, often imply varying degrees of specificity or categorization that do not embody the broad applicability of 'Other'. For instance, 'Miscellaneous' might imply additional items or cases but is generally used for a collection of cases that have some similarity. 'Unclassified' suggests a lack of any classification whatsoever, which may not fully convey the underlying issue the way 'Other' does. Lastly, 'Vague Issue' could imply ambiguity or uncertainty in the details, which is a narrower interpretation compared to the inclusive nature of 'Other.' Thus,

7. What will indicate that a vehicle is not reported stolen?

- A. Vehicle is Not Reported Stolen**
- B. Officer suspects stolen vehicle
- C. Vehicle previously stolen
- D. License Plate Check shows stolen

The statement that a vehicle is not reported stolen is a clear and direct indicator that the vehicle has not been flagged or recorded as stolen in official databases. When an officer checks a vehicle's status, if the result is that the vehicle is not recorded as stolen, it provides a definitive assurance to the officer and others involved that the vehicle's ownership is legitimate and that it is not in violation of any theft laws. In contrast, other options provide scenarios that may suggest theft or suspicion but do not confirm a legitimate status of the vehicle. For instance, indications of suspicion or prior theft do not offer conclusive evidence regarding the current status of the vehicle. Therefore, the confirmation that a vehicle is not reported stolen effectively communicates its legal standing. This clarity is crucial for law enforcement in making quick and accurate assessments regarding vehicle ownership and criminal activity.

8. Which individual is known as the NYC Mayor?

- A. Kathy Hochul
- B. Edward A. Caban
- C. Eric Adams**
- D. Mark T. Stewart

The correct choice is Eric Adams, who serves as the Mayor of New York City. As the Mayor, he is the chief executive officer of the city, responsible for overseeing the city's administration and implementing policies that affect the city's residents. His role includes managing the budget, directing city services, and representing the city in various capacities. In contrast, Kathy Hochul is the Governor of New York State, not the mayor of the city. Edward A. Caban is the Police Commissioner, overseeing the NYPD, and Mark T. Stewart does not hold a prominent political office related to the city's governance. This delineation of roles clarifies why Eric Adams is identified specifically as the NYC Mayor.

9. What is the proper positioning of a beret on the head according to regulations?

- A. Straight across forehead, one inch above the eyebrows, drooped over right side**
- B. Dropped to the left side of the head
- C. Flat on the top of the head without any droop
- D. Covering both ears with no visible forehead

The proper positioning of a beret according to regulations is to have it straight across the forehead, one inch above the eyebrows, and drooping over the right side. This positioning is significant as it reflects professionalism and adherence to uniform standards within the NYPD organization. The beret is meant to be worn with a specific appearance that distinguishes it within the uniform, ensuring that it sits correctly and is easily identifiable as part of the official attire. Positioning the beret one inch above the eyebrows allows for a clear line of sight and ensures that the wearer's vision is unobstructed, important for both functionality and safety. Additionally, the slight droop over the right side gives a polished and disciplined appearance, aligning with military and law enforcement traditions concerning uniform wear. This attention to detail is crucial in fostering a sense of pride and cohesion among members of the NYPD. Other positioning methods, such as dropping the beret to the left side or having it flat on top without any droop, deviate from established guidelines and do not present the uniform in the intended manner. Covering both ears with no visible forehead would also contradict the guidelines focused on maintaining clarity and structure in the appearance of the beret.

10. What does it mean when a patient is removed to a hospital?

- A. The patient requires further legal evaluation
- B. The patient is in need of medical attention**
- C. The patient has been arrested
- D. The patient has refused medical care

When a patient is removed to a hospital, it signifies that the individual requires medical attention that cannot be adequately provided in the current setting, whether that be due to the severity of their condition, the need for specialized equipment, or the necessity for ongoing monitoring by healthcare professionals. This action typically indicates that the patient is facing health challenges that need immediate and appropriate medical intervention. In medical scenarios, ensuring the patient receives care in a hospital setting is crucial for conditions such as injuries, acute illnesses, or other health crises that are beyond what first responders or on-site personnel can manage. Other contexts provided in the options do not directly align with the action of transferring a patient to a hospital; they suggest legal issues, criminal actions, or patient autonomy regarding medical care, rather than the more straightforward need for medical intervention.

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://nypdexplorersgt.examzify.com>

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

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