

OKLAHOMA CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT MAJOR STREET HUNDRED BLOCKS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



Prepare with structure. Pass with confidence



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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. 9000 E is assigned to which street?

- A. Post Rd
- B. Anderson Rd
- C. Douglas Blvd
- D. Eastern/M.L. King Ave

2. Which street is associated with the address 15000 N?

- A. 150th St
- B. Memorial Rd
- C. Hefner Rd
- D. Britton Rd

3. Bryant Ave is located on which East block?

- A. 2000 E
- B. 3000 E
- C. 4300 E
- D. 5600 E

4. In what scenario might cross streets be required in addition to a hundred-block description?

- A. In dense urban areas where multiple blocks are near the same major street or when the block is ambiguous.
- B. Only during night hours.
- C. When there is no cross streets.
- D. When there is a water feature.

5. Which street is paired with 10800 N?

- A. Britton Rd
- B. Memorial Rd
- C. Hefner Rd
- D. Fishmarket Rd

- 6. Which field tools help verify Major Street Hundred Blocks locations in the field?**
- A. Mobile mapping apps, GPS-enabled patrol maps, and live dispatch location databases; cross-check with landmarks.
 - B. Paper maps only.
 - C. Street signs on the corner.
 - D. Caller nickname.
- 7. How would you distinguish two different blocks on the same street that both share the same block number but in different quadrants?**
- A. Use the quadrant notation (e.g., NW 300 block vs SE 300 block) and confirm with landmarks or cross streets.
 - B. Use the street name only and assume quadrant from context.
 - C. Use cross streets only and ignore quadrant.
 - D. Use the time of day to distinguish.
- 8. Provide an example of a complete location description using a major street and a hundred block.**
- A. The 350 block of Main Street, NE.
 - B. Main Street near 350 block.
 - C. Block 350 on Main.
 - D. The intersection of Main and 3rd.
- 9. Which components describe a location in the Major Street Hundred Blocks format?**
- A. Only the street name.
 - B. Block number, major street name, and optional quadrant or directional context.
 - C. City, state, and ZIP code.
 - D. Nearest landmark and color of block.
- 10. Why is consistency important when listing location information in police reports and radio transmissions?**
- A. It reduces miscommunication, speeds response, and ensures all units share the same reference.
 - B. It allows longer descriptions.
 - C. It standardizes language.
 - D. It helps with post-incident reporting.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. 9000 E is assigned to which street?

- A. Post Rd
- B. Anderson Rd
- C. Douglas Blvd**
- D. Eastern/M.L. King Ave

The major street hundred-block system uses block numbers to locate where an east west position lies, with the East/West prefix showing how far east you are from the baseline. When you see 9000 E, that marks the 9,000th block east of that baseline, which corresponds to the major north-south street map where Douglas Blvd runs. The other street names listed sit at different east offsets and would be identified by different 100-block numbers, not 9000 E. So 9000 E is assigned to Douglas Blvd.

2. Which street is associated with the address 15000 N?

- A. 150th St**
- B. Memorial Rd
- C. Hefner Rd
- D. Britton Rd

In this numbering system, north-south streets are labeled by hundreds, so the number shown with N indicates how many blocks north of the baseline your location is. A value of 15000 N corresponds to the 150th block north, which is the street named 150th St. The other options (Memorial Rd, Hefner Rd, Britton Rd) are named streets that don't align with the numbered grid, so they aren't tied to the 15000 N coordinate. So the street associated with 15000 N is 150th St.

3. Bryant Ave is located on which East block?

- A. 2000 E
- B. 3000 E**
- C. 4300 E
- D. 5600 E

In this grid, the east blocks are labeled in thousands as you move farther east. Bryant Ave sits on the block that is three thousand east, so the location described is the E 3000 block. The other numbers would place the street on different east blocks (closer or farther east) and don't match Bryant Ave's position on the map.

4. In what scenario might cross streets be required in addition to a hundred-block description?

- A. In dense urban areas where multiple blocks are near the same major street or when the block is ambiguous.**
- B. Only during night hours.
- C. When there is no cross streets.
- D. When there is a water feature.

Cross streets are added when the hundred-block description could refer to more than one location along the same major street. In dense urban areas, several blocks sit close together or near the same major street, so the hundred-block alone can be ambiguous. Including the intersecting streets pinpoints the exact block and helps responders reach the right spot quickly. The other options don't create this kind of location ambiguity—night hours don't change how blocks are identified, and having no cross streets or a water feature doesn't inherently require or justify adding cross streets.

5. Which street is paired with 10800 N?

- A. Britton Rd
- B. Memorial Rd
- C. Hefner Rd**
- D. Fishmarket Rd

In the Major Street Hundred Blocks system, major streets run along fixed lines, and the block numbers increase in hundreds as you move away from downtown. The number 10800 N identifies the location on the grid that Hefner Rd follows. So, Hefner Rd is the street that aligns with that northing, which is why it's paired with 10800 N. The other streets sit at different block numbers on the grid, not at 10800.

6. Which field tools help verify Major Street Hundred Blocks locations in the field?

- A. Mobile mapping apps, GPS-enabled patrol maps, and live dispatch location databases; cross-check with landmarks.**
- B. Paper maps only.
- C. Street signs on the corner.
- D. Caller nickname.

Using digital, location-enabled tools in the field is essential for accurately verifying Major Street Hundred Blocks. Mobile mapping apps and GPS-enabled patrol maps give you precise coordinates and clear block boundaries, so you can pinpoint the exact hundred block you're working within. Live dispatch location databases add a verification layer by showing where units and incidents are logged currently, letting you cross-check that your location aligns with official dispatch data. Checking landmarks alongside these tools helps confirm you're at the correct spot, especially if data momentarily shifts or isn't perfectly aligned. Relying on paper maps alone is slower and can be outdated. Street signs on the corner can help but aren't always reliable or unambiguous on their own. A caller nickname offers no reliable geographic information and isn't useful for pinpointing a block.

7. How would you distinguish two different blocks on the same street that both share the same block number but in different quadrants?

A. Use the quadrant notation (e.g., NW 300 block vs SE 300 block) and confirm with landmarks or cross streets.

B. Use the street name only and assume quadrant from context.

C. Use cross streets only and ignore quadrant.

D. Use the time of day to distinguish.

Quadrant designation distinguishes blocks that have the same street name and block number by indicating which part of the grid you're referring to. When a street runs through multiple quadrants, the same block number appears in each quadrant (for example, the 300 block can exist in both the NW and SE portions). Saying NW 300 Block versus SE 300 Block immediately points to a single, specific location. In practice, you state the quadrant and then verify with landmarks or cross streets to be sure you're exactly where you intend, which helps avoid mix-ups in dispatch or navigation. Using only the street name leaves ambiguity because that name points to multiple blocks across different quadrants. Relying on cross streets without the quadrant can still be unclear since you'd need to know which block along the street you mean. The time of day doesn't provide any locational information.

8. Provide an example of a complete location description using a major street and a hundred block.

A. The 350 block of Main Street, NE.

B. Main Street near 350 block.

C. Block 350 on Main.

D. The intersection of Main and 3rd.

A precise location in this system comes from naming the specific block along a major street and, when needed, adding the quadrant to remove ambiguity. The best choice uses the exact block number, the street name, and the quadrant: the 350 block of Main Street, NE. This format pinpoints a distinct segment of Main Street in the northeast quadrant, which is how responders quickly locate a place on a grid. Other phrasings fall short because they're not precise enough or use nonstandard wording. Saying "Main Street near 350 block" leaves uncertainty about which block is meant. "Block 350 on Main" isn't the conventional way the blocks are described and could be interpreted differently. And "the intersection of Main and 3rd" identifies a crossing point, not a specific block, which misses the block-based referencing system used for rapid location.

9. Which components describe a location in the Major Street Hundred Blocks format?

A. Only the street name.

B. Block number, major street name, and optional quadrant or directional context.

C. City, state, and ZIP code.

D. Nearest landmark and color of block.

In this system, where a location is described, you pin it to the block number on a known major street and, if needed, add a directional cue to locate the block within the city grid. The block number specifies the distance along the street, the major street name identifies which street you're referencing, and the optional quadrant or directional context (like NW, NE, SW, SE) helps distinguish blocks that lie in different parts of the grid. Therefore, combining the block number with the major street name—and adding a directional cue when needed—gives a precise location within the Major Street Hundred Blocks framework. Stating only the street name lacks block specificity; including city, state, or ZIP isn't part of this format; and landmarks or colors don't provide the consistent grid-based pinpointing used in this system.

10. Why is consistency important when listing location information in police reports and radio transmissions?

A. It reduces miscommunication, speeds response, and ensures all units share the same reference.

B. It allows longer descriptions.

C. It standardizes language.

D. It helps with post-incident reporting.

Consistency in listing location information ensures everyone uses the same reference, so messages are understood immediately and correctly. In fast-moving police operations, dispatchers, responders, and supervisors rely on a shared format to pinpoint where an incident is. When the location is described in a uniform way, there's less room for misinterpretation, which reduces delays and helps units reach the right place quickly. A standardized approach also supports smoother handoffs and coordination across teams. While longer descriptions or standardized language have their roles, the main benefit here is achieving quick, accurate understanding of where to respond by everyone involved.

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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://oklahomapolicedeptmajorstreet.examzify.com>

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

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