

Oklahoma Police Academy Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. What is the number one priority during firearms training?**
 - A. Accuracy**
 - B. Comfort**
 - C. Safety**
 - D. Speed**
- 2. What is the primary guideline for law enforcement officers concerning the use of force?**
 - A. Use force only when there are no other options**
 - B. Use force only when it is necessary**
 - C. Use force to establish control**
 - D. Use maximum force to ensure compliance**
- 3. When is it acceptable to chew tobacco, gum, or eat at a crime scene?**
 - A. Before evidence collection**
 - B. As long as it's not on the evidence**
 - C. In designated break areas**
 - D. Never**
- 4. What must be advised to a suspect in custody under the Miranda decision?**
 - A. Right to remain silent and to have an attorney present**
 - B. Right to a speedy trial and to confront witnesses**
 - C. Right to refuse bail and to remain in silence**
 - D. Right to appeal and to have a jury trial**
- 5. What is the simplest and most effective protection against possible injury during a motor vehicle collision?**
 - A. Wearing a helmet**
 - B. Wearing your seat belt**
 - C. Using airbags**
 - D. Adjusting mirrors properly**

6. During which part of the arrest process is the suspect most likely to resist or attack the officer?

- A. Initial approach**
- B. Handcuffing procedure**
- C. Search of the vehicle**
- D. Transfer to holding**

7. Is it true that a driver of an authorized emergency vehicle must be responding to an emergency or pursuing a suspect to operate in emergency mode?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only if they have a siren**
- D. Only if other vehicles yield**

8. What should officers secure inside the vehicle to avoid secondary impacts in case of a collision?

- A. Loose items**
- B. Emergency equipment**
- C. Personal belongings**
- D. All windows**

9. What causes a tension pneumothorax, resulting in lung collapse?

- A. Blood enters the chest**
- B. Aspirated food**
- C. Air enters the chest**
- D. Fluid accumulation**

10. The proper method of unloading a firearm is to first do what?

- A. Open the cylinder and eject cartridge into the hand**
- B. Point the firearm at the ground**
- C. Remove the magazine**
- D. Check the safety mechanism**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the number one priority during firearms training?

- A. Accuracy
- B. Comfort
- C. Safety**
- D. Speed

The number one priority during firearms training is safety. This focus on safety stems from the understanding that firearms are inherently dangerous tools that require careful handling and responsible use. Emphasizing safety ensures that all participants maintain a mindset that prioritizes preventing accidents and injuries, both to themselves and others, while using or handling firearms. Firearms training often includes strict adherence to safety protocols, such as proper handling techniques, established rules for range conduct, and awareness of one's environment. By instilling a culture of safety, trainers and trainees alike can build trust and confidence that will enhance the overall effectiveness of the training process. This foundation of safety is vital, as it creates an environment where skills like accuracy, comfort, and speed can be developed and practiced effectively without compromising the well-being of individuals involved.

2. What is the primary guideline for law enforcement officers concerning the use of force?

- A. Use force only when there are no other options
- B. Use force only when it is necessary**
- C. Use force to establish control
- D. Use maximum force to ensure compliance

The primary guideline for law enforcement officers concerning the use of force is that it should be employed only when it is necessary. This principle is rooted in the concept of ensuring that officers act within the framework of the law and ethical standards. The use of force must be justified as a response to an immediate threat or to prevent harm to individuals, including officers themselves or the public. The necessity of force also reflects the importance of proportionality; officers are trained to assess the situation and determine the least amount of force required to effectively address the circumstances at hand. This ensures that the rights and dignity of individuals are respected and that excessive or unjustified force is avoided. Overall, a necessary approach to force aims to maintain public trust and uphold the responsibility of law enforcement as protectors and service providers, rather than aggressors.

3. When is it acceptable to chew tobacco, gum, or eat at a crime scene?

- A. Before evidence collection**
- B. As long as it's not on the evidence**
- C. In designated break areas**
- D. Never**

The correct answer highlights the importance of maintaining the integrity of a crime scene. Chewing tobacco, gum, or eating in a designated area is never acceptable because these activities can introduce foreign substances or contaminants that could affect evidence collection and analysis. Maintaining a pristine crime scene is crucial for ensuring that all potential evidence remains uncontaminated. Even seemingly harmless substances like chewing gum can leave traces or alter the conditions of existing evidence, which is why it's imperative that officers and personnel refrain from consuming anything at the scene. By adhering to this strict policy, law enforcement can uphold the standards of evidence collection and ensure that investigations are not compromised by unnecessary contamination, ultimately supporting the pursuit of justice.

4. What must be advised to a suspect in custody under the Miranda decision?

- A. Right to remain silent and to have an attorney present**
- B. Right to a speedy trial and to confront witnesses**
- C. Right to refuse bail and to remain in silence**
- D. Right to appeal and to have a jury trial**

The Miranda decision, established by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1966, requires law enforcement to inform a suspect in custody of specific rights before interrogation commences. This is intended to protect the suspect's Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination and their Sixth Amendment right to legal counsel. The correct response indicates that suspects must be advised of their right to remain silent and to have an attorney present. This means that the suspect is informed that they do not have to answer questions or provide any information that may incriminate them and that they have the right to consult with an attorney, who can be present during questioning. This safeguard ensures that any statements made by the suspect are voluntary and informed, thus protecting their legal rights during the criminal justice process. The other options presented relate to rights that are important in different contexts but do not pertain to the interrogation process under the Miranda ruling. The right to a speedy trial and the right to confront witnesses are part of the trial process rather than custodial interrogation. The right to refuse bail and remain silent, while potentially relevant in a broader legal context, does not specifically address the requirements of the Miranda warning. Lastly, the right to appeal and to have a jury trial are rights that come into play after charges.

5. What is the simplest and most effective protection against possible injury during a motor vehicle collision?

- A. Wearing a helmet**
- B. Wearing your seat belt**
- C. Using airbags**
- D. Adjusting mirrors properly**

Wearing your seat belt is recognized as the simplest and most effective measure for protection against injury during a motor vehicle collision. Seat belts are designed to keep occupants secured within their seats, preventing them from being thrown from the vehicle upon impact. They reduce the risk of severe injuries by absorbing and distributing the forces of a crash across the stronger parts of the body, such as the pelvis and rib cage. In contrast to other options, such as wearing a helmet, using airbags, or adjusting mirrors, seat belts are universally standard for all vehicle occupants and do not require additional equipment beyond what is already installed in the vehicle. While helmets are effective for protecting the head in activities like biking or motorcycling, they are not applicable in standard automobile scenarios. Airbags provide additional protection but are designed to work in conjunction with seat belts; they are not a substitute. Properly adjusting mirrors contributes to overall safe driving by enhancing visibility but does not prevent injury in the event of a collision. Thus, seat belts are the primary line of defense in reducing the risk of serious injury in a crash.

6. During which part of the arrest process is the suspect most likely to resist or attack the officer?

- A. Initial approach**
- B. Handcuffing procedure**
- C. Search of the vehicle**
- D. Transfer to holding**

The handcuffing procedure is a critical moment in the arrest process where the suspect is often most likely to resist or become aggressive. This phase represents a significant transition for the suspect, as it is when they lose control over their freedom and are physically restrained. The act of being handcuffed can trigger panic, fear, or hostility, leading some individuals to react defensively. Moreover, during this time, the officer must maintain proper technique and awareness of the suspect's behavior to ensure their own safety. A suspect may view handcuffing as an imminent threat, which can prompt them to attempt to flee or fight back. Therefore, understanding the dynamics of this moment is crucial for officers to anticipate potential resistance and respond appropriately to maintain control of the situation.

7. Is it true that a driver of an authorized emergency vehicle must be responding to an emergency or pursuing a suspect to operate in emergency mode?

- A. True**
- B. False**
- C. Only if they have a siren**
- D. Only if other vehicles yield**

The statement is true because the operation of an authorized emergency vehicle in emergency mode is contingent upon the vehicle responding to a clear emergency situation or actively pursuing a suspect. This requirement underscores the primary purpose of emergency vehicles, which is to provide urgent response capabilities in critical situations, such as accidents, fires, or criminal activity. When an emergency vehicle is responding in this mode, it is allowed to exceed certain traffic regulations, such as speed limits or traffic signals, to respond in a timely manner. In terms of the phrases in the other options, simply having a siren or relying on the yielding of other vehicles does not, by themselves, constitute a valid reason to operate in emergency mode. The legality and appropriateness of engaging emergency protocols depend explicitly on the nature of the response or the pursuit, aligning with standard regulations governing emergency vehicle operation.

8. What should officers secure inside the vehicle to avoid secondary impacts in case of a collision?

- A. Loose items**
- B. Emergency equipment**
- C. Personal belongings**
- D. All windows**

Officers should focus on securing loose items inside the vehicle to avoid secondary impacts in the event of a collision. Loose items can become projectiles during a crash, posing significant risks not only to the officers inside the vehicle but also to any passengers and other road users. When a vehicle is involved in a sudden stop or collision, these unrestrained items can cause serious injuries by striking individuals or obstructing the operation of crucial vehicle controls. While emergency equipment and personal belongings are important considerations, they are typically designed to be secured or stored in designated areas to minimize risk. Windows do not play a role in mitigating interior impact hazards in the same way that securing loose items does. Therefore, prioritizing the safe storage of items that could potentially shift or become hazardous is vital for ensuring overall safety in law enforcement operations.

9. What causes a tension pneumothorax, resulting in lung collapse?

- A. Blood enters the chest**
- B. Aspirated food**
- C. Air enters the chest**
- D. Fluid accumulation**

A tension pneumothorax occurs when air enters the pleural space—the cavity surrounding the lungs—typically due to a breach in the lung or chest wall. This breach allows air to enter but not escape, leading to increased pressure within the pleural cavity. As this pressure builds, it can push against the lung, preventing it from expanding fully during inhalation, and can also compress nearby structures, including the heart and major blood vessels. This buildup of air ultimately results in the collapse of the lung on the affected side, which is the hallmark of a tension pneumothorax. In contrast, options such as blood entering the chest or fluid accumulation would result in different types of conditions, such as a hemothorax or pleural effusion, rather than a tension pneumothorax. Aspiration of food could lead to other complications, like an aspiration pneumonia, but it does not directly cause a tension pneumothorax. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for effective assessment and management of thoracic injuries in emergency response scenarios.

10. The proper method of unloading a firearm is to first do what?

- A. Open the cylinder and eject cartridge into the hand**
- B. Point the firearm at the ground**
- C. Remove the magazine**
- D. Check the safety mechanism**

The correct method of unloading a firearm begins with opening the cylinder and ejecting any cartridges into the hand. This procedure is fundamental because it ensures that any live rounds are physically removed from the firearm, which is a critical safety measure. By opening the cylinder or action first, the operator can visually and physically confirm that the firearm is empty. This step takes precedence as it allows for the immediate verification that no ammunition remains in the firearm. It is crucial to follow this method to prevent accidental discharges that could occur if the weapon is not adequately cleared before further handling or maintenance. While other actions, such as pointing the firearm in a safe direction, removing the magazine, and checking the safety mechanism, are important components of firearm safety and handling, they do not serve as the first action in the unloading process according to standard firearm safety protocols. Opening the cylinder and ejecting cartridges is always emphasized as the initial step to ensure a firearm is rendered safe.

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://okpoliceacademy.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE