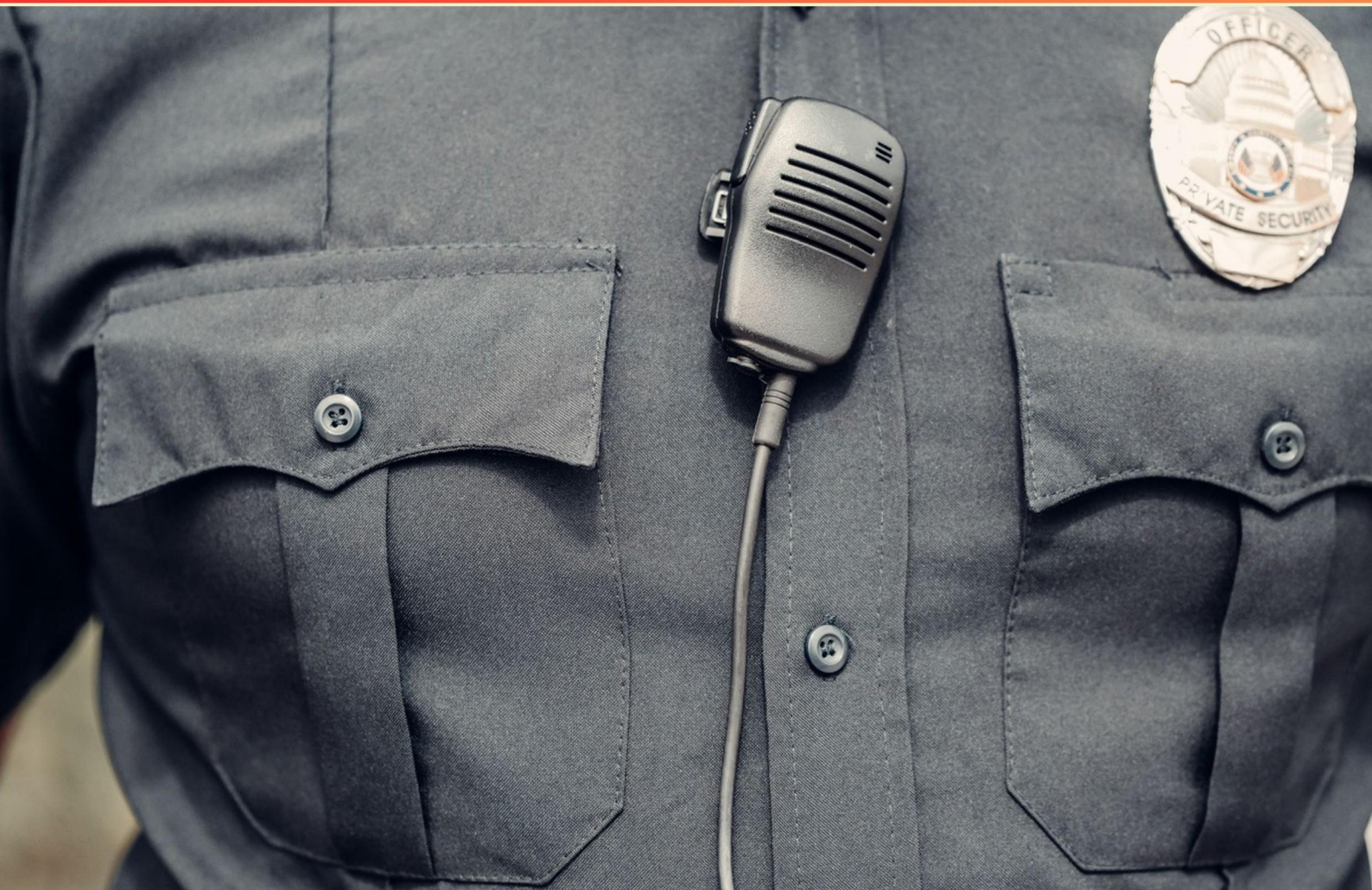


PBSO SERGEANT PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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. Which of the following is typically non-releasable to the public?**
 - A. The identity of a juvenile offender
 - B. The identity of a suspect in a non-sexual offense
 - C. The time of day of an arrest
 - D. The location of a non-sensitive incident
- 2. An aggravated assault is an assault with which of the following?**
 - A. A deadly weapon
 - B. A firearm only
 - C. A verbal threat
 - D. No weapon
- 3. Payton v. New York (1980) addresses restrictions on which police action?**
 - A. Warrantless entry into a home to arrest for a routine felony
 - B. Warrantless search of a vehicle without probable cause
 - C. Detention without charges for 48 hours
 - D. interrogation without miranda rights
- 4. The EAP benefit discussed is primarily intended to provide support to PBSO personnel after retirement.**
 - A. Financial planning services
 - B. Legal assistance
 - C. Counseling and mental health support
 - D. Career counseling for re-employment
- 5. Being disciplined in their operating procedures at times made them:**
 - A. Less adaptable
 - B. More rigid
 - C. Slower to respond
 - D. More adaptable, flexible, and efficient
- 6. What is the hourly rate for the lieutenant for extra-duty services?**
 - A. One half
 - B. One
 - C. One quarter
 - D. Three quarters

- 7. Ego can stifle someone's:**
- A. Willingness to listen to others
 - B. Motivation to act
 - C. Memory for procedures
 - D. Attention to detail
- 8. On any team, all responsibility for success and failures rests with**
- A. The team members
 - B. The sponsor
 - C. The leader of the team
 - D. The coach
- 9. For greater than 25 years of service, sick leave maximum payout hours is ____.**
- A. 3
 - B. 6
 - C. 9
 - D. 12
- 10. In Step 3 of the Personnel Complaint Investigative Process, when it is determined that a policy violation may exist and is designated as a Personnel Complaint, the investigation is forwarded to the ____ for investigation utilizing the PC investigation template.**
- A. Internal Affairs
 - B. Sheriff's Office
 - C. District Command
 - D. Office of Professional Standards

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which of the following is typically non-releasable to the public?

- A. The identity of a juvenile offender
- B. The identity of a suspect in a non-sexual offense
- C. The time of day of an arrest
- D. The location of a non-sensitive incident

Public information policies balance openness with privacy and safety. Details that could jeopardize an investigation or put people at risk are often kept private. The exact time an arrest occurred is considered sensitive operational information because sharing it can reveal investigation timing, alert suspects, or expose patrol patterns. Keeping the arrest time non-releasable helps protect the integrity of the investigation and the safety of officers and those involved. Other details—like the location of a non-sensitive incident—are more routinely released, and certain privacy protections apply to juveniles and other sensitive information, but the arrest time is the detail agencies most commonly withhold.

2. An aggravated assault is an assault with which of the following?

- A. A deadly weapon
- B. A firearm only
- C. A verbal threat
- D. No weapon

The situation tests what makes an assault aggravated: the involvement of a weapon capable of causing serious injury. A deadly weapon is the key factor, and while a firearm certainly qualifies, the term covers more than just guns—knives, clubs, blunt instruments, or other instruments used to threaten or injure can also meet the definition. Verbal threats don't involve the use or display of a weapon and therefore don't rise to aggravated assault, and having no weapon at all also isn't aggravating. So the defining element is the presence or use of a deadly weapon during the assault.

3. Payton v. New York (1980) addresses restrictions on which police action?

- A. Warrantless entry into a home to arrest for a routine felony
- B. Warrantless search of a vehicle without probable cause
- C. Detention without charges for 48 hours
- D. interrogation without miranda rights

Payton v. New York focuses on protecting the home from unlawful intrusion and the warrant requirement for arrests inside a residence. The Court held that police generally cannot enter a dwelling to arrest someone for a routine felony without a warrant, unless there are exigent circumstances that justify immediate entry. This reinforces the strong privacy interest people have in their homes and ensures officers obtain judicial authorization before intruding. The rule here isn't about vehicle searches, pretrial detention, or interrogation rights—that involves separate doctrines—so the key restriction is on warrantless entry into a home to arrest.

4. The EAP benefit discussed is primarily intended to provide support to PBSO personnel after retirement.

- A. Financial planning services
- B. Legal assistance
- C. Counseling and mental health support**
- D. Career counseling for re-employment

Employee Assistance Programs are built to offer confidential counseling and mental health support to employees dealing with personal or work-related challenges. The core idea is to provide help with stress, coping strategies, and emotional well-being, which is particularly important during life transitions such as retirement. While an EAP can refer individuals to financial planning, legal assistance, or career resources, these are supplementary and not the central purpose. The primary focus is counseling and mental health support, so this option best describes what the EAP benefit is intended to provide.

5. Being disciplined in their operating procedures at times made them:

- A. Less adaptable
- B. More rigid
- C. Slower to respond
- D. More adaptable, flexible, and efficient**

Discipline in operating procedures creates a reliable framework that enhances adaptability and efficiency. When people consistently follow established steps, they reduce hesitation and mistakes, which speeds up response times and improves coordination with teammates. That solid foundation also frees mental resources to assess what's changing in the situation, allowing quick, appropriate adjustments without abandoning the structure. In practice, knowing the standard sequence lets you adapt within the mechanism—reallocating resources, updating tactics, and communicating clearly as new details emerge—so you become more flexible and effective, not less capable. Discipline doesn't mean rigidity; it means having a trusted playbook you can lean on while you adapt to the moment. For example, standardized scene assessment and command flow let a team incorporate new information rapidly and shift tactics smoothly when risks evolve.

6. What is the hourly rate for the lieutenant for extra-duty services?

- A. One half
- B. One
- C. One quarter**
- D. Three quarters

This item tests how extra-duty pay is calculated for supervisory ranks. In many departments, extra-duty services are paid at a reduced rate compared to regular duty, since the assignment is additional and not part of the normal schedule. For a lieutenant, the policy used here sets the extra-duty hourly rate at one quarter of the lieutenant's regular hourly rate. So the lieutenant earns 25% of their normal hourly pay for each hour of extra-duty work. For example, if the regular rate is \$40 per hour, the extra-duty rate would be \$10 per hour. The other fractions would not match the department's pay schedule for extra-duty, which is why one quarter is the correct rate.

7. Ego can stifle someone's:

A. Willingness to listen to others

B. Motivation to act

C. Memory for procedures

D. Attention to detail

Ego most directly blocks how we receive information from others. When someone's ego is large, they feel they already know best and resist what others have to say. Listening effectively requires humility and openness to new ideas, feedback, and different perspectives. In the field, that openness is crucial for understanding a situation, recognizing risks, and using teammates' insights. If ego shuts down listening, important details can be missed, communication breaks down, and plans falter because input from others isn't considered. Memory for procedures and attention to detail rely more on how information is encoded and focused rather than on one's level of ego, and motivation to act can be influenced in various ways that aren't as directly tied to listening as this scenario.

8. On any team, all responsibility for success and failures rests with

A. The team members

B. The sponsor

C. The leader of the team

D. The coach

The key idea here is accountability starts at the top. The leader sets the direction, establishes goals, allocates resources, assigns roles, and creates the environment in which the team operates. When results are good, the leader's decisions on strategy, priorities, and how to motivate and align the team are the main drivers of that success. When results aren't as expected, it's the leader who must own the gaps, diagnose causes, and take action to course-correct, whether that means reassigning tasks, changing processes, or addressing performance issues. The sponsor can provide support and resources, and the coach can guide, but they don't bear the day-to-day ownership of the team's outcomes. For this reason, the leader is the one who carries ultimate responsibility for both success and failure.

9. For greater than 25 years of service, sick leave maximum payout hours is

A. 3

B. 6

C. 9

D. 12

Sick leave cash-out at retirement is limited by policy. For someone with more than 25 years of service, the payout cap is set to a small amount, specifically three hours. This keeps the financial liability manageable for the agency while still recognizing some unused leave. The other figures would exceed what the policy allows for long-serving personnel, so they don't fit the rule.

10. In Step 3 of the Personnel Complaint Investigative Process, when it is determined that a policy violation may exist and is designated as a Personnel Complaint, the investigation is forwarded to the ____ for investigation utilizing the PC investigation template.

A. Internal Affairs

B. Sheriff's Office

C. District Command

D. Office of Professional Standards

When a potential policy violation is identified as a Personnel Complaint, the investigation moves to the Internal Affairs division for formal review. Internal Affairs handles internal misconduct cases and uses the PC investigation template to guide evidence collection, interviews, timelines, and reporting, ensuring the process is standardized and thorough. The other units are not the designated channel for these Personnel Complaint investigations in this process: the Sheriff's Office is the agency as a whole, the District Command is the local supervisory unit, and the Office of Professional Standards is not the specified conduit for PC investigations in this step.

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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://pbsosgt.examzify.com>

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

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