

# Police Dispatcher Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

**This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,**

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**SAMPLE**

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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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.**

## **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.**

## **7. Use Other Tools**

**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!**

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## **Questions**

- 1. Why is maintaining confidentiality important in police dispatching?**
  - A. It allows for faster processing of calls**
  - B. It protects sensitive information and individuals' privacy**
  - C. It ensures proper bookkeeping of incidents**
  - D. It facilitates open communication between departments**
- 2. What protocol should be followed when dealing with a suicidal caller?**
  - A. Instruct the caller to call someone else**
  - B. Remain calm, display empathy, and gather information**
  - C. Transfer the call without any conversation**
  - D. Disconnect the call immediately**
- 3. How should a dispatcher manage a language barrier during calls?**
  - A. Request clarification from the caller**
  - B. Transfer the call to a colleague**
  - C. Utilize language interpretation services**
  - D. Disconnect the call and follow up later**
- 4. What is typically the reason for tagging a vehicle as 'impounded' in police records?**
  - A. It was abandoned**
  - B. Suspicion of illegal activity**
  - C. For unpaid parking tickets**
  - D. Due to a traffic violation**
- 5. Which of the following incidents would qualify for online crime reporting?**
  - A. Physical fight**
  - B. Identity theft**
  - C. Assault**
  - D. Drunk disturbance**



- 6. What characterizes a priority response call?**
- A. A non-urgent request for police presence**
  - B. A call resulting from a false alarm**
  - C. A call requiring immediate police action**
  - D. A scheduled community event**
- 7. In a police context, what would "equipment" most likely refer to?**
- A. Uniforms worn by officers**
  - B. Police vehicle**
  - C. Training resources for officers**
  - D. Communication devices used in the field**
- 8. What does the code "10-4" signify in police dispatch communication?**
- A. Affirmative (OK)**
  - B. Arrived at scene**
  - C. Location**
  - D. Prowler**
- 9. What does the acronym HSE stand for in the context of legal terminology?**
- A. House**
  - B. Honesty and Security Enforcement**
  - C. Health and Safety Education**
  - D. Homeland Security Evaluation**
- 10. What term describes an incident where a person is threatening another individual?**
- A. Criminal Trespass**
  - B. Subject Threatening**
  - C. Disturbing the Peace**
  - D. Assault**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. Why is maintaining confidentiality important in police dispatching?**

- A. It allows for faster processing of calls**
- B. It protects sensitive information and individuals' privacy**
- C. It ensures proper bookkeeping of incidents**
- D. It facilitates open communication between departments**

Maintaining confidentiality in police dispatching is crucial primarily because it protects sensitive information and individuals' privacy. Dispatchers are often privy to personal data, including names, addresses, and details about ongoing investigations or incidents. By upholding confidentiality, dispatchers ensure that this information is not disclosed to unauthorized individuals, which could lead to jeopardizing investigations or compromising the safety and security of victims, witnesses, and officers involved. Additionally, confidentiality helps to build trust with the community. Individuals are more likely to report crimes or provide information if they know that their details will be handled with care and kept private. This trust is essential for effective policing and community cooperation. While the other options touch on operational aspects of police dispatching, such as processing speed, bookkeeping, and communication, they do not encompass the critical ethical and legal responsibilities tied to maintaining confidentiality, which is foundational in protecting individuals and the integrity of the law enforcement process.

**2. What protocol should be followed when dealing with a suicidal caller?**

- A. Instruct the caller to call someone else**
- B. Remain calm, display empathy, and gather information**
- C. Transfer the call without any conversation**
- D. Disconnect the call immediately**

When handling a suicidal caller, it is vital to remain calm, display empathy, and gather information. This approach helps to build rapport with the caller, making them feel understood and supported. By exhibiting empathy, you create an environment where the caller is more likely to express their feelings and thoughts openly. Gathering information about their situation, thoughts, and any potential plans allows you to assess the level of risk and determine the appropriate response, whether it be dispatching emergency services, connecting them with mental health resources, or providing reassurance. The alternative responses do not adequately address the needs of a suicidal caller. Simply instructing them to contact someone else may leave them feeling abandoned and unsupported in their moment of crisis. Transferring the call without engaging in conversation can prevent you from gathering critical information that could save their life. Disconnecting the call immediately neglects the opportunity to provide support and could have severe consequences for the caller's well-being. Therefore, the best course of action is to engage with empathy and curiosity to aid the individual effectively.

### **3. How should a dispatcher manage a language barrier during calls?**

- A. Request clarification from the caller**
- B. Transfer the call to a colleague**
- C. Utilize language interpretation services**
- D. Disconnect the call and follow up later**

Managing a language barrier during calls is essential for effective communication and ensuring that help is provided efficiently. Utilizing language interpretation services is the most effective approach in this situation. These services can bridge the gap between the dispatcher and the caller by providing real-time translation, which ensures that vital information is accurately conveyed and understood. By employing professional interpreters or language services, dispatchers can receive immediate assistance in understanding the caller's needs, allowing for appropriate responses and actions to be taken. This not only enhances the quality of service but also ensures that all individuals receive the help they require without delay or misunderstanding. In contrast, requesting clarification from the caller might lead to confusion, especially if the caller is unable to articulate their needs in a language the dispatcher understands. Transferring the call to a colleague may exacerbate the issue if that colleague also does not speak the caller's language. Disconnecting the call and following up later is not an appropriate option, as it can lead to delays in emergency responses and potentially jeopardize the safety and well-being of the caller.

### **4. What is typically the reason for tagging a vehicle as 'impounded' in police records?**

- A. It was abandoned**
- B. Suspicion of illegal activity**
- C. For unpaid parking tickets**
- D. Due to a traffic violation**

Tagging a vehicle as 'impounded' in police records usually occurs due to suspicion of illegal activity. When law enforcement officers believe that a vehicle may be involved in criminal actions, whether it has been used in a crime or may contain evidence related to illegal activities, they will often impound it as part of their investigation. This process allows authorities to secure the vehicle and any potential evidence it may hold while ensuring the safety and legality of the ongoing investigation. The other scenarios, while they do involve impoundment in some cases, typically follow different procedures or classifications within law enforcement protocols. Abandoned vehicles might be treated differently under municipal codes, while unpaid parking tickets usually lead to a vehicle being booted rather than impounded. Similarly, a traffic violation might result in tickets or fines without impounding the vehicle unless it poses a larger concern, such as being linked to a crime. Thus, suspicion of illegal activity is the most compelling reason for designating a vehicle as 'impounded.'

**5. Which of the following incidents would qualify for online crime reporting?**

- A. Physical fight**
- B. Identity theft**
- C. Assault**
- D. Drunk disturbance**

Identity theft is an incident that qualifies for online crime reporting because it is often a non-violent crime where the victim can provide necessary information remotely without the need for an immediate police presence on the scene. Online reporting systems are designed to handle cases where the crime has already occurred, and the victim may need to report the incident for documentation, potential restitution, or further investigation without the urgency that is typically present in violent incidents. For physical fights, assaults, and drunk disturbances, these situations usually require a prompt police response to ensure public safety, assess the situation, and potentially make arrests. Such incidents can involve active danger to individuals or the public, which makes them unsuitable for online reporting where immediate action is needed. These crimes often necessitate a police officer's physical presence for intervention, evidence collection, and victim assistance.

**6. What characterizes a priority response call?**

- A. A non-urgent request for police presence**
- B. A call resulting from a false alarm**
- C. A call requiring immediate police action**
- D. A scheduled community event**

A priority response call is characterized by the necessity for immediate police action. This means that the situation conveyed in the call presents an urgent issue requiring rapid response from law enforcement personnel. Typically, priority calls involve emergencies, such as violent incidents, potential threats to life, or situations where a crime is actively occurring. In contrast, requests for police presence that are classified as non-urgent, such as community events or administrative inquiries, do not necessitate a rapid response and can be scheduled or handled at a later time. False alarms, although they may require some police attention, do not typically represent situations that demand immediate action, as they often indicate that no real emergency exists. Therefore, the call for immediate police action distinguishes priority response calls from other types of communications typically received by dispatchers.

**7. In a police context, what would "equipment" most likely refer to?**

- A. Uniforms worn by officers**
- B. Police vehicle**
- C. Training resources for officers**
- D. Communication devices used in the field**

In a police context, "equipment" generally encompasses the tools and resources that are essential for officers to effectively perform their duties. This includes various items that aid in law enforcement tasks, ensuring safety, maintaining order, and facilitating communication. While uniforms, training resources, and communication devices are important components of law enforcement operations, the term "equipment" typically refers more directly to physical items that assist officers in their day-to-day activities. A police vehicle represents a critical piece of equipment as it allows officers to respond to emergencies, transport individuals, and carry necessary gear and tools to the scene of an incident. The vehicle is essential for mobility and operational effectiveness in the field, making it a prime example of what is meant by "equipment" within the context of law enforcement duties.

**8. What does the code "10-4" signify in police dispatch communication?**

- A. Affirmative (OK)**
- B. Arrived at scene**
- C. Location**
- D. Prowler**

The code "10-4" is part of the ten-codes used in law enforcement communication, which provide a standardized way to convey information quickly and efficiently. Specifically, "10-4" signifies "Affirmative" or "OK," meaning that the message has been received and understood. This code is widely recognized and utilized across various law enforcement agencies to confirm that communications are clear and accepted, facilitating more efficient dispatch operations. Understanding this code is crucial for police dispatchers, as it allows them to coordinate effectively with officers in the field, ensuring that messages are accurately acknowledged and acted upon. Other codes in the system serve different purposes, such as indicating arrival at a scene or providing particular location details, but "10-4" specifically pertains to acknowledgment.



**9. What does the acronym HSE stand for in the context of legal terminology?**

- A. House**
- B. Honesty and Security Enforcement**
- C. Health and Safety Education**
- D. Homeland Security Evaluation**

In the context of legal terminology, HSE most commonly stands for Health and Safety Executive, which relates to the body's regulatory framework overseeing workplace health and safety in the UK. The misunderstanding here might stem from a focus on the word 'house' as a simple term, but this is not the accurate representation of the acronym in legal contexts. Health and Safety Education, while relevant, does not capture the regulatory and enforcement aspects associated with the actual purpose of HSE in legal frameworks. Similarly, both Homeland Security Evaluation and Honesty and Security Enforcement do not align with the primary responsibilities and functions of the organization that is typically referred to as HSE in legal discourse. Understanding the correct association of HSE with health and safety laws is crucial for a police dispatcher, as it informs procedures and protocols related to public safety and legal compliance in the workplace and broader community contexts.

**10. What term describes an incident where a person is threatening another individual?**

- A. Criminal Trespass**
- B. Subject Threatening**
- C. Disturbing the Peace**
- D. Assault**

The term that describes an incident where a person is threatening another individual is known as "Subject Threatening." This terminology is often used in law enforcement and dispatching contexts to convey specific incidents where a subject is making threats against another person. It highlights the nature of the encounter, focusing on the threatening behavior itself, which can be a precursor to more severe offenses if the situation escalates. In contrast, "Criminal Trespass" refers to entering a property without permission, which does not inherently involve threats. "Disturbing the Peace" usually involves disruptive behavior that affects public order but may not necessarily involve direct threats to individuals. "Assault" typically refers to the act of threatening or attempting to inflict bodily harm, but it implies a physical component or imminent threat that may not be present in all threatening situations. Thus, "Subject Threatening" accurately captures the essence of a scenario involving verbal or implied threats without the physical confrontation necessary for assault.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://policedispatcher.examzify.com>**

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