

POST Regular Basic Course (RBC) Test 2 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	9
Explanations	11
Next Steps	17

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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. A wallet containing \$45 is stolen from a person's pocket; how is this theft classified?**
 - A. Misdemeanor Grand Theft**
 - B. Petty theft**
 - C. Robbery**
 - D. Grand theft (felony)**

- 2. Exposing oneself to the occupants of a home constitutes felony indecent exposure.**
 - A. Not sure**
 - B. It depends**
 - C. True**
 - D. False**

- 3. After entering her ex-boyfriend's home through an open window and waiting for him to return, she refuses to leave when he arrives and calls police. What crime has she committed?**
 - A. Burglary**
 - B. Unauthorized entry of property**
 - C. Criminal trespass**
 - D. Stalking**

- 4. Why is radio discipline and clear transmissions important?**
 - A. It prevents miscommunication, enhances safety, and speeds response.**
 - B. It is optional and rarely used.**
 - C. It delays response to ensure accuracy.**
 - D. It is only important for supervisors.**

- 5. A man in his backyard with a high-powered rifle shoots into a neighbor's house, killing the neighbor. What crime did he commit?**
 - A. Voluntary manslaughter**
 - B. Involuntary manslaughter**
 - C. Murder in the second degree**
 - D. Misdemeanor assault**

- 6. A father left dangerous drugs in an area accessible to a child. Two officers arrested him for the crime of child harm, injury, or endangerment. Did they act appropriately?**
- A. Yes - misdemeanor**
 - B. Not enough information**
 - C. No - a different offense**
 - D. Yes - felony**
- 7. A woman placed her hand inside a man's pants and fondled his penis without his consent. The act is described as misdemeanor sexual battery.**
- A. True**
 - B. False**
 - C. Not specified**
 - D. It depends**
- 8. What is the fundamental rule for handling a drawn weapon during a stop?**
- A. Maintain muzzle control, keep the finger off the trigger, and follow agency policy for safe gun handling.**
 - B. Point the muzzle toward the ground, keep a finger on the trigger, and ignore policy for safe gun handling.**
 - C. Keep the weapon holstered until the stop is resolved.**
 - D. Move the weapon as needed to maintain control while giving commands.**
- 9. What is the purpose of a lineup or show-up procedure in investigations?**
- A. To identify a suspect quickly for a court appearance.**
 - B. To determine if a suspect has an alibi.**
 - C. To identify a suspect while ensuring fairness and minimizing suggestive influence.**
 - D. To arrest a suspect on the spot.**

10. Which statement best describes robbery?

- A. Property stolen from a building**
- B. Theft**
- C. Kidnapping**
- D. Property taken from victim's immediate presence with force or fear**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. A wallet containing \$45 is stolen from a person's pocket; how is this theft classified?

A. Misdemeanor Grand Theft

B. Petty theft

C. Robbery

D. Grand theft (felony)

The main idea here is how theft is classified by value and by how the property is taken. Theft from someone's pocket is a taking of property without force, so it's not robbery unless force or intimidation occurs during the act. The amount involved matters a lot: grand theft is reserved for higher-value theft and is often a felony, while petty theft covers smaller amounts and is usually a misdemeanor. With only \$45 stolen, this falls below common grand-theft thresholds, so the proper label is petty theft. Grand theft would apply only if the value were much higher or if other grand-theft conditions were met.

2. Exposing oneself to the occupants of a home constitutes felony indecent exposure.

A. Not sure

B. It depends

C. True

D. False

Exposing oneself to the occupants of a home is treated as a more serious form of indecent exposure because it happens in a private, inhabited space where people have a high expectation of security. Indecent exposure involves intentionally revealing intimate parts to another person for sexual arousal or to offend. When that exposure occurs inside a dwelling or toward people who are inside a home, the offense is frequently elevated to a felony due to the invasion of privacy and the potentially greater harm or fear caused. Jurisdictions may add factors that raise it further (like the victim being a minor or prior offenses), but the core idea is that a private, home setting can make indecent exposure a felony. So the statement is true.

3. After entering her ex-boyfriend's home through an open window and waiting for him to return, she refuses to leave when he arrives and calls police. What crime has she committed?

A. Burglary

B. Unauthorized entry of property

C. Criminal trespass

D. Stalking

Entering another person's property without permission is illegal. In this case, she gains access by going through an open window, which counts as entering the home without consent. That fits the offense of unauthorized entry of property—the taking of entry itself is unlawful even if there isn't an immediate plan to commit another crime inside. Burglary would require an intent to commit a crime inside the dwelling at the time of entry, which isn't specified here. Stalking is about patterns of following or harassing someone, which isn't described. Criminal trespass could cover staying on the property after being told to leave, but the primary act shown is the unauthorized entry itself.

4. Why is radio discipline and clear transmissions important?

A. It prevents miscommunication, enhances safety, and speeds response.

B. It is optional and rarely used.

C. It delays response to ensure accuracy.

D. It is only important for supervisors.

Radio discipline and clear transmissions matter because they keep information accurate and actions coordinated in time-critical situations. When messages are brief, use standard terminology, and speak clearly with the correct call signs, the risk of misinterpretation drops dramatically. That precision protects safety by reducing errors in directions, locations, and resource assignments, and it speeds up response since commands and requests are understood immediately without back-and-forth clarification. These practices aren't optional and aren't just for supervisors; everyone uses them to maintain an efficient and safe operation.

5. A man in his backyard with a high-powered rifle shoots into a neighbor's house, killing the neighbor. What crime did he commit?

- A. Voluntary manslaughter
- B. Involuntary manslaughter**
- C. Murder in the second degree
- D. Misdemeanor assault

Killing someone who was not the target of a planned killing and results from reckless conduct fits involuntary manslaughter. When someone fires a high-powered rifle into a neighbor's house, they display a gross disregard for human life and create a substantial risk of death. That kind of criminal negligence or extreme recklessness can cause a death, even if there was no intent to kill. Voluntary manslaughter requires intent to kill (often in the heat of passion), which isn't described here. Second-degree murder would involve malice or a depraved indifference to life that leads to a killing, which is a stronger form of culpability than reckless conduct in this scenario. Misdemeanor assault doesn't cover a death. So the act is best described as involuntary manslaughter.

6. A father left dangerous drugs in an area accessible to a child. Two officers arrested him for the crime of child harm, injury, or endangerment. Did they act appropriately?

- A. Yes - misdemeanor**
- B. Not enough information
- C. No - a different offense
- D. Yes - felony

The key idea here is that creating a risky situation for a child can be a crime even if no harm actually occurs. When someone leaves dangerous drugs where a child could reach them, they are exposing the child to potential injury through reckless or criminally negligent conduct. That falls under child endangerment, which is often charged as a misdemeanor unless there are additional factors (like actual injury or a more serious intent). So, charging him with child endangerment as a misdemeanor fits the facts: there was a dangerous act that created a risk to a child, but no evidence in the scenario of actual harm or intent to cause grave harm. A felony would typically require more serious circumstances, such as actual injury to the child or a higher level of intent or recklessness. Not enough information isn't correct here because the presence of a danger in a place accessible to a child already establishes the offense at a misdemeanor level.

7. A woman placed her hand inside a man's pants and fondled his penis without his consent. The act is described as misdemeanor sexual battery.

A. True

B. False

C. Not specified

D. It depends

Non-consensual touching of intimate parts is a crime often labeled as sexual battery. In this scenario, the woman placed her hand inside the man's pants and fondled his genitals without his consent. That combination—touching an intimate area without permission—fits the basic definition of sexual battery in many jurisdictions. When there are no additional aggravating factors (like force, threat, involvement of a minor, or repeated offense), this offense is typically classified as a misdemeanor. The gender of the person performing the act does not change the offense; the key elements are lack of consent and contact with an intimate part. So labeling the act as misdemeanor sexual battery is consistent with how the law generally defines it.

8. What is the fundamental rule for handling a drawn weapon during a stop?

A. Maintain muzzle control, keep the finger off the trigger, and follow agency policy for safe gun handling.

B. Point the muzzle toward the ground, keep a finger on the trigger, and ignore policy for safe gun handling.

C. Keep the weapon holstered until the stop is resolved.

D. Move the weapon as needed to maintain control while giving commands.

When a weapon is drawn during a stop, the priority is safety through muzzle discipline, trigger discipline, and adherence to agency procedures. Keeping the muzzle pointed in a safe direction at all times prevents accidental discharges from affecting bystanders or colleagues. Keeping the finger off the trigger ensures that a sudden slip or surprise doesn't cause an unintended shot. Following your department's safe-gun-handling policy provides a standardized, tested approach so everyone knows exactly what to expect and how to act in the situation. Together, these elements form the most reliable and responsible way to manage a drawn weapon in a stop. Options that compromise muzzle direction, put the finger on the trigger, or disregard policy create unnecessary risk or reduce control, which is why they aren't appropriate.

9. What is the purpose of a lineup or show-up procedure in investigations?

- A. To identify a suspect quickly for a court appearance.**
- B. To determine if a suspect has an alibi.**
- C. To identify a suspect while ensuring fairness and minimizing suggestive influence.**
- D. To arrest a suspect on the spot.**

The purpose of a lineup or show-up is to identify a suspect while keeping the process fair and minimizing bias or suggestive influence. A lineup uses several similar-looking people to prevent a witness from being guided to choose someone who stands out, and neutral instructions, proper administration, and, when possible, blind administration (where the administrator doesn't know who the suspect is) help ensure the identification reflects memory rather than cues. Show-ups, done one-on-one, are sometimes necessary for urgent safety reasons, but they carry a higher risk of bias, so they're used with strict safeguards or avoided if a proper lineup can be arranged. These procedures are about identifying the correct person in a way that supports reliable, admissible testimony, not about speeding court appearances, testing alibis, or making an arrest on the spot.

10. Which statement best describes robbery?

- A. Property stolen from a building**
- B. Theft**
- C. Kidnapping**
- D. Property taken from victim's immediate presence with force or fear**

Robbery is taking someone's property directly from the victim or in the victim's immediate surroundings by using force, intimidation, or threats to overcome resistance. That combination—taking property from the victim's presence and employing force or fear—is what makes this description the best fit for robbery. The other statements miss key elements: taking property from a building points to burglary or theft in a building, not necessarily with force on the person present; theft by itself doesn't require force or the victim's presence; and kidnapping involves taking a person, not property. So the defining idea is property taken from the victim's immediate presence with force or fear.

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://postrbc2.examzify.com>

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

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