

POST REGULAR BASIC COURSE (RBC) TEST 2 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://postrbc2.examzify.com>



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	15

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 key difference between a search incident to arrest and a contemporaneous search?**
 - A. Both searches require a warrant at all times.
 - B. A contemporaneous search is always conducted after a formal arrest.
 - C. A search incident to arrest is limited to the arrestee's immediate area; a contemporaneous search occurs during or immediately after with probable cause or consent.
 - D. A search incident to arrest requires consent; a contemporaneous search does not.
- 2. Who is required to register under this rule?**
 - A. A man convicted of misdemeanor sexual battery
 - B. A person convicted of any crime
 - C. A person who has never been convicted
 - D. A person who relocates within the same city
- 3. Which practice describes safe action when approaching a stopped vehicle?**
 - A. Approach from the rear and surprise the driver.
 - B. Approach with caution, maintain contact with the driver, and be aware of potential threats.
 - C. Stop and do nothing.
 - D. Rush to secure the scene.
- 4. What factor distinguishes felony vandalism from misdemeanor vandalism?**
 - A. Type of property
 - B. Amount of damage exceeds \$400
 - C. Use of a weapon
 - D. Victim's status
- 5. What is a key step to take regarding evidence when medical personnel are en route?**
 - A. Question witnesses to gather statements before evidence is secured.
 - B. Preserve evidence and documentation at the scene.
 - C. Destroy evidence that is sensitive.
 - D. Remove all evidence to avoid contamination.

- 6. A man drinks a bottle of alcohol in a bar and becomes so intoxicated he cannot get up. Has he committed a crime?**
- A. Public intoxication
 - B. No crime because in a bar
 - C. Disorderly conduct
 - D. Driving under the influence
- 7. Lineup versus show-up: which statement is accurate?**
- A. A lineup involves presenting multiple individuals for identification, while a show-up involves a single suspect presented for quick identification.
 - B. A lineup is used only in court proceedings.
 - C. A show-up is always more reliable than a lineup.
 - D. A lineup involves asserting the suspect's guilt during the process.
- 8. A tourist buys a gold designer watch for \$250; The watch is suspected to be stolen due to the unusually low price. What crime, if any, did the tourist commit?**
- A. Receiving Stolen Property (Felony)
 - B. No crime
 - C. Possession of Stolen Property
 - D. Fraud
- 9. A group of teenagers at a busy downtown intersection blocked the sidewalk, forcing pedestrians to step into the street. Which crime best fits this conduct?**
- A. Disorderly conduct
 - B. Obstructing a public way
 - C. Trespass
 - D. Disturbing the peace
- 10. A pawn shop owner has serial numbers scratched off; He admitted they were altered when purchased. What crime is he guilty of?**
- A. Theft
 - B. Forgery
 - C. Fraud
 - D. Possessing or Receiving Personal Property with Altered Serial Numbers or Identification Marks (misdemeanor)

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What is the key difference between a search incident to arrest and a contemporaneous search?

- A. Both searches require a warrant at all times.
- B. A contemporaneous search is always conducted after a formal arrest.
- C. A search incident to arrest is limited to the arrestee's immediate area; a contemporaneous search occurs during or immediately after with probable cause or consent.**
- D. A search incident to arrest requires consent; a contemporaneous search does not.

The difference hinges on scope and justification around the time of arrest. A search incident to arrest is permitted without a warrant and is tightly limited to the arrestee and the area within the arrestee's immediate control—essentially what the person could reach—to ensure safety and prevent destruction of evidence. A contemporaneous search, by contrast, is conducted during or immediately after the arrest but is justified by probable cause or consent at that moment, so it can cover areas beyond the arrestee's immediate reach if those conditions exist. This is why the emphasis is on the arrestee's immediate area for search incident to arrest, while a contemporaneous search operates with probable cause or consent during the same timeframe.

2. Who is required to register under this rule?

- A. A man convicted of misdemeanor sexual battery**
- B. A person convicted of any crime
- C. A person who has never been convicted
- D. A person who relocates within the same city

Sex offender registration hinges on having a conviction for a sex offense. The rule targets individuals whose offenses involve sexual misconduct, even when the offense is a misdemeanor, because the purpose is to monitor those with sexual offense histories and protect the public. A man convicted of misdemeanor sexual battery fits this category because sexual battery is a sex-related offense, and the misdemeanor version still triggers the registration requirement. In contrast, being convicted of any crime that isn't a sex offense doesn't automatically impose registration under this rule, someone who has never been convicted has no obligation, and moving within the same city doesn't create a new registration obligation (though, if already registered, address updates may be required).

3. Which practice describes safe action when approaching a stopped vehicle?

- A. Approach from the rear and surprise the driver.
- B. Approach with caution, maintain contact with the driver, and be aware of potential threats.**
- C. Stop and do nothing.
- D. Rush to secure the scene.

The main idea here is approaching a stopped vehicle safely by staying cautious, maintaining contact with the driver, and being aware of potential threats. Approaching with caution helps you control your approach, observe the surroundings, and reduce the chance of an unexpected move from the driver or others nearby. Keeping contact with the driver—through verbal communication and, when possible, eye contact—signals your presence, helps the driver understand your intent, and can prevent misinterpretation or panic. Being aware of potential threats means scanning for hazards such as hidden occupants, bystanders, traffic, or weapons, and positioning yourself to respond quickly if something changes. Surprising the driver from behind can trigger a dangerous reaction, which is why that approach is risky. Simply stopping and doing nothing leaves the situation unresolved and potentially unsafe for everyone involved. Rushing to secure the scene can create new hazards and may escalate tension or distraction. By combining caution, clear communication, and situational awareness, you minimize risk and handle the stop responsibly.

4. What factor distinguishes felony vandalism from misdemeanor vandalism?

- A. Type of property
- B. Amount of damage exceeds \$400**
- C. Use of a weapon
- D. Victim's status

The key idea is the amount of damage to property. Felony vandalism is defined by damage that meets or exceeds a set monetary threshold; when the damage surpasses that threshold, the offense is elevated from a misdemeanor to a felony. In this item, exceeding \$400 is the trigger. So if the damage is greater than \$400, it's a felony; if not, it remains a misdemeanor. The other factors listed (type of property, use of a weapon, victim's status) might affect related charges or aggravating circumstances in some cases, but they don't establish the felony versus misdemeanor distinction for vandalism itself.

5. What is a key step to take regarding evidence when medical personnel are en route?

- A. Question witnesses to gather statements before evidence is secured.
- B. Preserve evidence and documentation at the scene.**
- C. Destroy evidence that is sensitive.
- D. Remove all evidence to avoid contamination.

Preserving evidence and documentation at the scene is essential because it keeps the scene intact for investigators and maintains the reliability of what happened. When medical personnel are en route, the priority is to avoid disturbing items or altering the setup, while you note and protect what could be important—taking notes, photos, and securing key areas so the chain of custody is preserved. This helps investigators later reconstruct events accurately and supports any legal or procedural follow-up. Gathering witness statements or destroying or moving evidence would compromise what happened and make it harder to determine the facts, so those actions aren't appropriate at this stage.

6. A man drinks a bottle of alcohol in a bar and becomes so intoxicated he cannot get up. Has he committed a crime?

- A. Public intoxication**
- B. No crime because in a bar
- C. Disorderly conduct
- D. Driving under the influence

Public intoxication is the issue being tested: many jurisdictions consider being visibly intoxicated in a public place to the point of impairment a crime. A bar is treated as a public place for this purpose, and if someone is so drunk that they cannot stand or care for themselves, that level of impairment can meet the threshold for public intoxication. Driving under the influence requires operating a vehicle, which isn't happening here, and disorderly conduct would usually involve disruptive or threatening behavior beyond just being unable to get up. So, being unable to stand after drinking in a bar fits the idea of public intoxication, making it the best choice.

7. Lineup versus show-up: which statement is accurate?

- A. A lineup involves presenting multiple individuals for identification, while a show-up involves a single suspect presented for quick identification.**
- B. A lineup is used only in court proceedings.
- C. A show-up is always more reliable than a lineup.
- D. A lineup involves asserting the suspect's guilt during the process.

Lineup and show-up differ in how they present potential suspects, and that difference is what makes the statement accurate. In a lineup, a group of individuals is shown to the witness, including the suspect and several fillers, so the witness can compare a range of people and identify who matches their memory. This setup aims to reduce misidentification by avoiding a single, highly suggestive option. A show-up, on the other hand, presents only one person for quick identification, often at the scene, which is faster but more suggestive because the witness is nudged toward that specific person. Because of this, show-ups can bias identifications, whereas lineups provide a more controlled comparison. The other choices don't fit: lineups aren't limited to court proceedings, a show-up isn't inherently more reliable than a lineup, and a lineup is not about asserting guilt but about identifying a person.

8. A tourist buys a gold designer watch for \$250; The watch is suspected to be stolen due to the unusually low price. What crime, if any, did the tourist commit?

- A. Receiving Stolen Property (Felony)**
- B. No crime
- C. Possession of Stolen Property
- D. Fraud

Receiving stolen property occurs when you acquire possession of goods that are stolen and you know or should know they were stolen. In this scenario, the tourist bought a gold designer watch for a suspiciously low price, which should raise questions about its origin. If the tourist knew or had reason to believe the watch was stolen, taking possession of it constitutes receiving stolen property, a felony in many jurisdictions. Fraud requires deceit to obtain the property, which isn't shown here. Possession of stolen property could apply in some cases, but the act described—accepting the watch at a suspicious price—fits best with receiving stolen property, hinging on knowledge or reasonable belief about the theft.

9. A group of teenagers at a busy downtown intersection blocked the sidewalk, forcing pedestrians to step into the street. Which crime best fits this conduct?

A. Disorderly conduct

B. Obstructing a public way

C. Trespass

D. Disturbing the peace

Interfering with a public path is the key idea here. Blocking a sidewalk at a busy intersection directly hinders the public's use of a public way and creates a safety risk for pedestrians who are forced into the street. That specific action—the physical blockage of a public route—fits the crime of obstructing a public way most precisely. Trespass isn't the best fit because this involves a public sidewalk, not unlawful entry onto private property. Disturbing the peace and disorderly conduct cover broader disruptions or confrontations; they're about disturbance or disorder rather than the focused act of blocking a passage used by the public. The deliberate obstruction of the sidewalk aimed at controlling or endangering foot traffic is what makes obstructing a public way the most accurate choice.

10. A pawn shop owner has serial numbers scratched off; He admitted they were altered when purchased. What crime is he guilty of?

A. Theft

B. Forgery

C. Fraud

D. Possessing or Receiving Personal Property with Altered Serial Numbers or Identification Marks (misdemeanor)

Possessing or receiving personal property with altered serial numbers or identification marks is a crime that targets concealment of the property's origin. When serial numbers are scratched off, the item becomes harder to trace, which is exactly what this statute aims to deter. The pawn shop owner's admission that the numbers were altered when purchased shows knowledge of the alteration and possession of the altered property, meeting the elements of this offense. It's different from theft, which is taking property from someone else, or forgery, which involves creating or altering documents or signatures, and from generic fraud, which centers on deceive-for-gain schemes. The focus here is on knowingly possessing or receiving property that has identification marks that have been altered, making this the most fitting charge.

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!

SAMPLE