

RADIO PROCEDURES 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. What writing speed is suggested for drafting a suspect description?

- A. 10-20 words per minute
- B. 60-70 words per minute
- C. 40-50 words per minute
- D. 5-10 words per minute

2. During a driver's license check, who should you contact?

- A. Station A
- B. Station C
- C. Station B
- D. Station D

3. What does Code Sierra indicate in dispatch communications?

- A. Avoid the area at all costs
- B. Undercover officers are in the area
- C. Dispatch is requiring air support
- D. The area is clear for response

4. What is the current handheld radio model used by Memphis Police Officers?

- A. Motorola APX 6000
- B. Motorola XIR 7550
- C. Harris XL-5
- D. Icom IC-F4

5. What is the phonetic spelling for the letter N?

- A. November
- B. North
- C. Niner
- D. Nova

- 6. Which statement correctly describes the X suffix in the call number 722A(X)?**
- A. It denotes the shift
 - B. It denotes the second officer in a two-man vehicle
 - C. It denotes the station color
 - D. It denotes the mission type
- 7. Which item is not typically provided by ATIS?**
- A. Aircraft maintenance schedules
 - B. Current weather
 - C. Runway information
 - D. Other information for flight operations
- 8. What is the correct NATO phonetic spelling for the word BROWN?**
- A. Bravo Romeo Oscar Whiskey November
 - B. Bravo Romeo Oscar Yankee November
 - C. Bravo Romeo Oscar Whiskey October
 - D. Bravo Romeo Oscar Whiskey Novembere
- 9. What does Signal Q mean on the radio?**
- A. Signal Q means Radio Silence. Emergency-Traffic Only!
 - B. Signal Q means all units proceed with routine traffic.
 - C. Signal Q indicates clear the area.
 - D. Signal Q is a request for backup.
- 10. Which phrase demonstrates the correct spoken form for clarifying the digits in a flight number?**
- A. N12345 read as November one two three four five
 - B. November twelve three four five
 - C. N one two three four five
 - D. November one two three four five

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What writing speed is suggested for drafting a suspect description?

- A. 10-20 words per minute
- B. 60-70 words per minute
- C. 40-50 words per minute**
- D. 5-10 words per minute

Drafting a suspect description works best when you balance speed with accuracy. You need to capture essential details—such as height, build, distinguishing features, hair and clothing, and direction of travel—in a clear, concise way. Writing at a steady, moderate pace of about 40-50 words per minute gives you enough time to choose precise terms, organize the information logically, and avoid rushing or skipping important details. If you go much faster, you risk imprecise or incomplete wording; if you go too slowly, you delay dissemination of crucial information.

2. During a driver's license check, who should you contact?

- A. Station A
- B. Station C
- C. Station B**
- D. Station D

The key idea is to connect with the station that handles licensing checks. In this procedure, Station B is the designated point for driver's license verifications, so reaching out to Station B ensures you're talking to the authority responsible for verifying licenses and complying with privacy rules. Other stations handle different duties, so contacting them would miss the licensing desk and cause delays. Therefore, you should contact Station B.

3. What does Code Sierra indicate in dispatch communications?

- A. Avoid the area at all costs
- B. Undercover officers are in the area**
- C. Dispatch is requiring air support
- D. The area is clear for response

Code Sierra signals that undercover officers are in the area. This code is used to alert responding units to the presence of plainclothes or covert personnel, so radio traffic can be kept discreet and sensitive operations aren't broadcast to everyone nearby. It helps officers stay safe by preventing the operation from being revealed or disrupted. The other ideas don't fit this code. It isn't a directive to avoid the area, nor a call that air support is needed, nor a declaration that the area is clear for response. Those statuses are conveyed by different codes or plain-language phrases.

4. What is the current handheld radio model used by Memphis Police Officers?

- A. Motorola APX 6000**
- B. Motorola XIR 7550
- C. Harris XL-5
- D. Icom IC-F4

The main idea being tested is knowing which handheld radio model a specific agency uses today, which reflects the department's current equipment and interoperability needs. Motorola APX 6000 is a widely adopted handheld radio in public safety, designed for digital P25 networks, multi-band operation, and strong interoperability with other agencies. This makes it a common standard for many police departments, including Memphis, because it supports modern features like encryption, GPS, Bluetooth, and cross-band compatibility while remaining rugged for field use. In contrast, the other models are from different lines or manufacturers and are not the standard MPD handhelds, so they don't fit the department's typical current equipment profile.

5. What is the phonetic spelling for the letter N?

- A. November**
- B. North
- C. Niner
- D. Nova

In radio procedures, clear spelling of letters uses the ICAO/NATO phonetic alphabet. The letter N is spoken as November, which is the official code word for N. The other options don't belong to the standard phonetic set—North is just a direction, Niner is used for the numeral 9 in some contexts, and Nova isn't part of the phonetic alphabet. So November is the correct phonetic spelling for the letter N.

6. Which statement correctly describes the X suffix in the call number 722A(X)?

- A. It denotes the shift
- B. It denotes the second officer in a two-man vehicle**
- C. It denotes the station color
- D. It denotes the mission type

In radio call signs, any suffix in parentheses after the base number is used to indicate who is occupying a multi-person unit. The X in a call like 722A(X) designates the second officer in a two-man patrol vehicle. This helps dispatch and other units know exactly who is on that unit when there are two officers sharing the same base call sign. The other options don't fit because a shift is usually shown by time blocks or separate shift codes, station color isn't encoded in the call sign, and mission type is typically conveyed in the message or a different field rather than as a suffix to the base call sign.

7. Which item is not typically provided by ATIS?

- A. Aircraft maintenance schedules**
- B. Current weather
- C. Runway information
- D. Other information for flight operations

ATIS broadcasts essential information that affects immediate flight operations at an airport. It focuses on real-time and near-real-time details such as current weather (wind, visibility, sky condition, temperature/ dew point when available), altimeter setting, the active runway, instruments or approaches in use, and other notices that could impact takeoff and landing. It may also include relevant operational information or NOTAMs that affect procedures. Aircraft maintenance schedules, on the other hand, are not information pilots need for the current landing or takeoff decision. They are internal to airlines and maintenance groups and don't reflect the airport's current operational status, so they are not typically part of ATIS. Therefore, the item not provided by ATIS is aircraft maintenance schedules.

8. What is the correct NATO phonetic spelling for the word BROWN?

- A. Bravo Romeo Oscar Whiskey November**
- B. Bravo Romeo Oscar Yankee November
- C. Bravo Romeo Oscar Whiskey October
- D. Bravo Romeo Oscar Whiskey Novembere

In the NATO phonetic alphabet, each letter has a specific code word. For BROWN, the codes are Bravo for B, Romeo for R, Oscar for O, Whiskey for W, and November for N. Spelling BROWN with those codes gives Bravo Romeo Oscar Whiskey November. The correct choice is the one that lists these five code words in that exact order. The other options use incorrect or nonstandard code words (for example, Yankee is for Y, October isn't a NATO code word for any letter, and Novembere is misspelled), so they don't spell BROWN correctly.

9. What does Signal Q mean on the radio?

- A. Signal Q means Radio Silence. Emergency-Traffic Only!**
- B. Signal Q means all units proceed with routine traffic.
- C. Signal Q indicates clear the area.
- D. Signal Q is a request for backup.

Signal Q is a directive to stop all nonessential transmissions and let only emergency traffic go over the radio. The idea behind it is to clear the channel so critical messages can get through without interference. When Signal Q is in effect, responders maintain radio discipline and refrain from casual chatter, switching to standby or alternate channels for less urgent communications if available. The other options describe routine traffic, moving people away, or requesting backup, none of which convey the sense of pausing normal transmissions to reserve the channel for emergencies.

10. Which phrase demonstrates the correct spoken form for clarifying the digits in a flight number?

- A. N12345 read as November one two three four five
- B. November twelve three four five
- C. N one two three four five
- D. November one two three four five**

In radiotelephony, digits in a flight number are spoken one by one, and the letter part is given by its phonetic code word. That keeps the transmission clear and unambiguous in a noisy environment. So the correct spoken form is: November one two three four five. It starts with the letter N pronounced as November, followed by each digit spoken separately. Using just the letter N instead of the full phonetic word (November) can reduce clarity. Saying digits as a two-digit group like twelve collapses multiple digits into one unit and defeats the purpose of unambiguous spelling. And adding meta text like "read as" isn't actually what you would say on the air.

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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://radioprocedures.examzify.com>

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

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