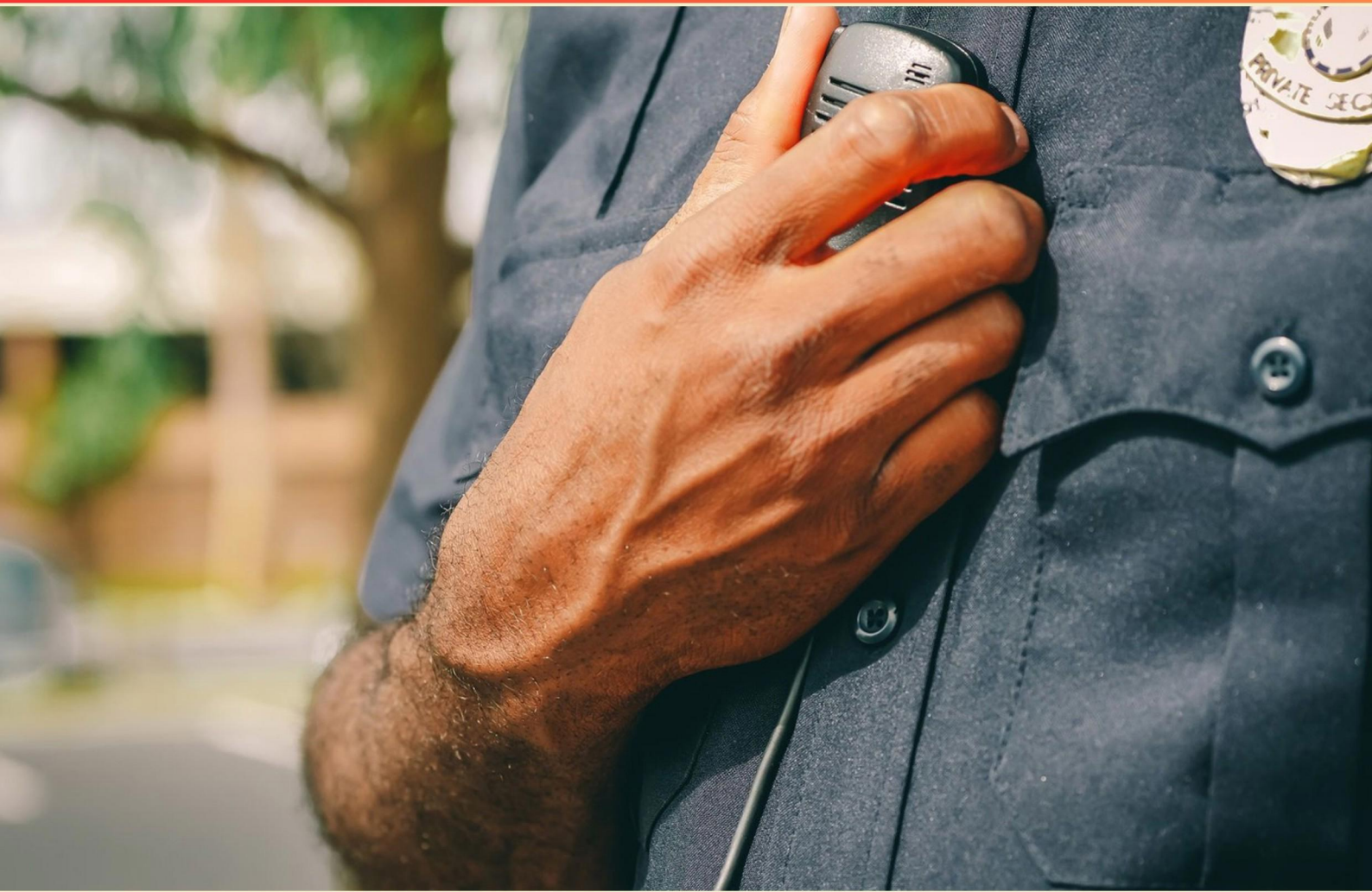


SLEA POLICE BASIC ACADEMY (BA 24001) CERTIFICATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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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 does the 4th Amendment protect against?**
 - A. Unreasonable search and seizure
 - B. Excessive bail and fines
 - C. Double jeopardy laws
 - D. Self-incrimination
- 2. What rights were confirmed by Miranda v. Arizona (1966)?**
 - A. Right to a trial by jury
 - B. Right to be advised of the 5th and 6th Amendments
 - C. Right to be released on bail
 - D. Right to an attorney after conviction
- 3. Which condition is NOT typically associated with a medical marijuana card?**
 - A. Chronic pain
 - B. Glaucoma
 - C. High blood pressure
 - D. Recurrent nausea
- 4. What are some sources of valuable intel?**
 - A. Friends and family
 - B. LEADS, Lexis Nexis, Public Record
 - C. Criminal records only
 - D. None of the above
- 5. What characterizes Schedule 2 drugs?**
 - A. No recognized medical use
 - B. Accepted for medical use with high abuse potential
 - C. Accepted for medical use with minimal abuse risk
 - D. Used for experimental purposes only
- 6. What action can categorize a driver as allowing a DUI driver to operate a vehicle?**
 - A. Allowing them to borrow their car
 - B. Refusing to report their actions
 - C. Providing a vehicle to a known impaired driver
 - D. Offering a ride home

7. What defines Schedule 1 drugs?

- A. Accepted for medical use with low abuse potential
- B. High abuse potential with approved medical uses
- C. No proven or acceptable medical use, authorized research only
- D. Limited medical use and moderate abuse potential

8. How long must an abandoned vehicle be left on the highway before it can be towed?

- A. 1 hour
- B. 2 hours
- C. 4 hours
- D. 6 hours

9. What does "cite and drive" refer to?

- A. Issuing a warning
- B. Writing a ticket for petty offenses
- C. Impounding a vehicle
- D. Granting a court appearance

10. What significant legal principle did Mapp v. Ohio (1961) establish?

- A. Search warrants must be obtained before arrest
- B. Formed the Exclusionary Rule
- C. All confessions must be recorded
- D. Police cannot use race as a factor in arrests

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the 4th Amendment protect against?

A. Unreasonable search and seizure

B. Excessive bail and fines

C. Double jeopardy laws

D. Self-incrimination

The Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution specifically protects individuals from unreasonable searches and seizures. This means that law enforcement authorities must have probable cause and often must obtain a warrant before searching an individual's property or seizing their belongings. The purpose of this amendment is to uphold a person's right to privacy and to ensure that governmental powers are not abused in the pursuit of justice. By requiring probable cause and warrants, the Fourth Amendment seeks to balance the need for law enforcement to maintain order with the individual's right to personal security and privacy. The other choices address different protections offered by other amendments. For instance, the prohibition against excessive bail and fines is covered by the Eighth Amendment, while protections against double jeopardy and self-incrimination are found in the Fifth Amendment. Each of these amendments serves to safeguard various rights of individuals within the legal system, but the specific focus of the Fourth Amendment is on reasonable search and seizure.

2. What rights were confirmed by Miranda v. Arizona (1966)?

A. Right to a trial by jury

B. Right to be advised of the 5th and 6th Amendments

C. Right to be released on bail

D. Right to an attorney after conviction

The landmark case Miranda v. Arizona (1966) established critical rights related to self-incrimination and legal representation during police interrogations. The ruling emphasized that individuals in custody must be informed of their rights under the Fifth and Sixth Amendments before any questioning can proceed. This includes the right to remain silent and the right to an attorney, ensuring that individuals are aware of these protections to prevent coercive interrogation practices and safeguarding their constitutional rights. Thus, the correct answer highlights the provision for individuals to be advised of these important legal protections, which is a fundamental aspect of ensuring fair treatment under the law during custodial interrogations. The other options, while related to legal rights, do not directly pertain to the specific rulings and implications of the Miranda case. The right to a trial by jury, being released on bail, and the right to an attorney after conviction each address different legal processes and rights that are not the primary focus of the Miranda decision.

3. Which condition is NOT typically associated with a medical marijuana card?

- A. Chronic pain
- B. Glaucoma
- C. High blood pressure
- D. Recurrent nausea

High blood pressure typically is not a condition that qualifies for a medical marijuana card. While medical marijuana has been studied for various conditions and can sometimes be considered for symptom management associated with other medical issues, high blood pressure does not generally fall within the commonly accepted qualifying conditions for medical marijuana use. Medical marijuana is often prescribed for conditions where it has shown effectiveness in alleviating severe symptoms or where traditional treatments may not provide sufficient relief. Chronic pain, glaucoma, and recurrent nausea are widely recognized as conditions where patients may benefit from the therapeutic effects of cannabis, such as pain relief or reducing nausea associated with chemotherapy. In contrast, high blood pressure is usually managed through standard medical interventions, including lifestyle changes and medications, which have been established as effective treatments in clinical guidelines.

4. What are some sources of valuable intel?

- A. Friends and family
- B. LEADS, Lexis Nexis, Public Record
- C. Criminal records only
- D. None of the above

The choice that identifies valuable sources of intel is particularly relevant because it encompasses a range of official databases and resources that are critical for law enforcement. LEADS, Lexis Nexis, and Public Records provide comprehensive datasets that can assist officers in investigations, background checks, and other law enforcement activities. LEADS (Law Enforcement Agencies Data System) is a vital resource that offers real-time information about various incidents, persons, and vehicles, enabling officers to make informed decisions in the field. Lexis Nexis is another powerful tool that aggregates data from public records, legal databases, news articles, and many other sources, allowing law enforcement to conduct thorough investigations and gather pertinent information efficiently. Additionally, public records can include a variety of governmental documents, making them useful for understanding an individual's history, property ownership, and other relevant details. In contrast, the other choices present limitations. Relying solely on friends and family may yield anecdotal narratives, which often lack the reliability and thoroughness of official records. Focusing exclusively on criminal records restricts the breadth of information available for a full investigation, as it does not encompass the wealth of other pertinent details that can be gained from broader data sources. The option of "none of the above" indicates an absence of valuable

5. What characterizes Schedule 2 drugs?

- A. No recognized medical use
- B. Accepted for medical use with high abuse potential**
- C. Accepted for medical use with minimal abuse risk
- D. Used for experimental purposes only

Schedule 2 drugs are characterized by their accepted medical uses accompanied by a high potential for abuse. This classification indicates that while these substances can be beneficial for treating certain medical conditions, they also carry a significant risk of leading to severe psychological or physical dependence. Examples of Schedule 2 drugs include opioids like oxycodone and morphine, as well as stimulants like amphetamine. The distinction of having a recognized medical use is crucial because it allows for regulated prescriptions under strict guidelines, although the prescribing and dispensing of these medications must be managed carefully to prevent misuse and addiction. This classification reflects the balance between therapeutic benefits and the risks associated with their potential for abuse.

6. What action can categorize a driver as allowing a DUI driver to operate a vehicle?

- A. Allowing them to borrow their car
- B. Refusing to report their actions
- C. Providing a vehicle to a known impaired driver**
- D. Offering a ride home

A driver can be categorized as allowing a DUI driver to operate a vehicle when they provide a vehicle to a known impaired driver. This action demonstrates that the individual is actively facilitating the impaired person's opportunity to drive while they are under the influence, thus contributing to a potential hazard on the road. Providing a vehicle to someone who is known to be impaired shows a disregard for the safety of that individual and other road users. In contrast, allowing someone to borrow one's car does not necessarily imply knowledge of that person's impairment—it could be seen as a benign action if the borrower was not known to be impaired at the time. Refusing to report a DUI driver's actions does indicate a lack of responsibility but does not involve providing a vehicle for the impaired operation. Offering a ride home can be viewed as a responsible action, as it prevents the impaired individual from driving. Therefore, the action that directly connects to allowing a DUI driver to operate a vehicle is providing a vehicle to someone already known to be impaired.

7. What defines Schedule 1 drugs?

- A. Accepted for medical use with low abuse potential
- B. High abuse potential with approved medical uses
- C. No proven or acceptable medical use, authorized research only**
- D. Limited medical use and moderate abuse potential

Schedule 1 drugs are substances that are defined by the Controlled Substances Act as having no accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. This classification indicates that these drugs are considered incredibly dangerous, and their possession and use are heavily regulated. The defining characteristic of Schedule 1 substances is the lack of accepted medical use, which means that they cannot be prescribed, and their availability is limited to authorized research settings. This classification includes drugs such as heroin, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), and 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), which are recognized for their potential to cause serious physical or psychological dependence. Hence, their categorization strictly as research substances underscores their classification as having no proven or widely accepted therapeutic applications.

8. How long must an abandoned vehicle be left on the highway before it can be towed?

- A. 1 hour
- B. 2 hours**
- C. 4 hours
- D. 6 hours

The time frame within which an abandoned vehicle can be towed from the highway is typically set by state laws or local ordinances, which usually stipulate that a vehicle must be left unattended for a specified duration before it can be considered abandoned and eligible for towing. In many jurisdictions, this period is commonly established at two hours. This means that if a vehicle has not moved or been attended to for two hours on the highway, law enforcement or towing authorities have the authority to intervene and have the vehicle towed away. This policy helps ensure that vehicles are not left obstructing traffic for extended periods, thus maintaining roadway safety and accessibility. Understanding this regulation is important for law enforcement officers, as it aids them in making informed decisions regarding vehicle abandonment and ensures compliance with local laws related to towing procedures.

9. What does "cite and drive" refer to?

- A. Issuing a warning
- B. Writing a ticket for petty offenses**
- C. Impounding a vehicle
- D. Granting a court appearance

"Cite and drive" refers specifically to the practice of writing a ticket for minor or petty offenses that do not require an officer to make an arrest or take more severe action. This procedure allows law enforcement to address violations effectively, ensuring that offenders are held accountable for their actions while still allowing them to continue on their way without significant disruption. This approach emphasizes efficiency in law enforcement, where officers can issue citations for less severe infractions—such as traffic violations or minor misdeeds—while minimizing the time spent on processing an arrest. It is particularly useful in maintaining traffic flow and public safety without overwhelming the judicial system with less serious offenses. In contrast, the other options pertain to different law enforcement actions that do not convey the same direct meaning as "cite and drive." For example, issuing a warning does not involve formal documentation or a ticket, while impounding a vehicle and granting a court appearance relate more to severe infractions or procedural steps rather than the straightforward act of citing a minor offense.

10. What significant legal principle did Mapp v. Ohio (1961) establish?

- A. Search warrants must be obtained before arrest
- B. Formed the Exclusionary Rule**
- C. All confessions must be recorded
- D. Police cannot use race as a factor in arrests

Mapp v. Ohio (1961) established the Exclusionary Rule, which is a significant legal principle in the context of criminal law. This case was pivotal because it determined that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment, which protects against unreasonable searches and seizures, cannot be used in state courts. The Supreme Court ruled that the exclusionary rule, previously applied in federal courts, must also apply to the states through the Fourteenth Amendment. This decision reinforced the principle that law enforcement must respect constitutional rights when gathering evidence, acting as a safeguard against illegal searches and seizures. The ruling ultimately serves to deter police misconduct and uphold the integrity of the justice system by ensuring that evidence obtained unlawfully does not contribute to a conviction. This ruling had a profound impact on both law enforcement practices and the rights of individuals, shaping the landscape of criminal procedure in the United States.

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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://sleaba2401.examzify.com>

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

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