

# UVU Special Function Officer (SFO) Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



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

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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. In tactical scenarios, what does proportionality help determine?**
  - A. The necessity of lethal force**
  - B. The appropriate level of force compared to the threat**
  - C. The method of suspect engagement**
  - D. The duration of the engagement**
  
- 2. What is the legal code for Bribery of a Public Servant?**
  - A. 76-8-108**
  - B. 76-8-103**
  - C. 76-5-106.5**
  - D. 76-6-203**
  
- 3. What does parole mean in the criminal justice system?**
  - A. Payment to victim for losses**
  - B. Conditional release from prison**
  - C. Advisement of rights before custodial interrogation**
  - D. Negotiated agreement to resolve charges**
  
- 4. Under Utah law, what does 76-6-204 specifically focus on?**
  - A. Theft of personal property**
  - B. Burglary of vehicles**
  - C. Robbery at public places**
  - D. Breaking and entering residential homes**
  
- 5. In emergency management, what type of officer is responsible for connecting local agencies to the State Intelligence Analysis Center?**
  - A. Operations officer**
  - B. Intelligence Liaison Officer**
  - C. Communications officer**
  - D. Safety officer**

- 6. What does the Utah Code 76-8-507 prohibit?**
- A. Assaulting a police officer**
  - B. Driving with a suspended license**
  - C. Providing false information to law enforcement**
  - D. Possession of stolen property**
- 7. Which situation is addressed by Utah Code 78A-6-351?**
- A. Custody disputes**
  - B. Taking custody of a minor**
  - C. Child neglect cases**
  - D. Domestic abuse situations**
- 8. What is defined as robbery?**
- A. Intentionally damaging property of another**
  - B. Taking property by force or fear**
  - C. Making or altering a writing to defraud**
  - D. Deception to obtain benefit or cause loss**
- 9. What is a Terry frisk primarily used for?**
- A. To search for drugs in a vehicle**
  - B. To limited pat-down for weapons based on reasonable suspicion**
  - C. To gather evidence in a suspect's home**
  - D. To determine a suspect's identity**
- 10. Which term refers to a set of systemized rules that govern behavior?**
- A. Regulations**
  - B. Standards**
  - C. Laws**
  - D. Guidelines**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. In tactical scenarios, what does proportionality help determine?**

- A. The necessity of lethal force**
- B. The appropriate level of force compared to the threat**
- C. The method of suspect engagement**
- D. The duration of the engagement**

Proportionality is a fundamental principle in tactical scenarios that guides decision-making regarding the appropriate response to a threat. It focuses on ensuring that the level of force applied is commensurate with the level of threat posed by a situation. By assessing proportionality, officers can make informed decisions about how much force is necessary to address a threat effectively while also minimizing the potential for excessive or unnecessary harm. In tactical law enforcement, the principle of proportionality plays a vital role in maintaining ethical standards and ensuring that actions taken are justified. For instance, if an officer encounters an unarmed suspect, the proportional response would not involve lethal force, as that response would far exceed the threat level. Considering the other options, while necessity of lethal force, methods of suspect engagement, and engagement duration are all relevant in tactical situations, they do not encapsulate the essence of proportionality as effectively as determining the appropriate level of force does. Proportionality directly addresses the relationship between the threat and the response, making it the most accurate answer in this context.

**2. What is the legal code for Bribery of a Public Servant?**

- A. 76-8-108**
- B. 76-8-103**
- C. 76-5-106.5**
- D. 76-6-203**

The legal code for Bribery of a Public Servant is found in section 76-8-103. This section specifically outlines the elements of the offense, including what constitutes bribery and the circumstances under which a public servant may be considered to have committed this crime. Bribery of a public servant involves offering, giving, receiving, or soliciting any benefit to influence the public servant in the performance of their official duties. Understanding this code is crucial, as it establishes the framework for legal accountability for both public servants and individuals interacting with them, emphasizing the importance of integrity and ethics in public service. The distinction between this and other sections mentioned, such as those covering different types of offenses, reinforces the unique nature of bribery-related crimes.

### 3. What does parole mean in the criminal justice system?

- A. Payment to victim for losses
- B. Conditional release from prison**
- C. Advisement of rights before custodial interrogation
- D. Negotiated agreement to resolve charges

Parole refers to the conditional release of an individual from prison, allowing them to serve the remainder of their sentence in the community under specific conditions. This process is designed to reintegrate the individual into society while maintaining some level of supervision to ensure compliance with the terms set by the parole board. The individual is typically required to adhere to certain rules and may be subject to monitoring, periodic check-ins, or restrictions on travel or associations. This concept is fundamental in the criminal justice system as it balances the goals of rehabilitation and public safety. By providing a structured transition back into society, parole aims to reduce recidivism and support the individual's adjustment. Understanding parole is critical for those studying criminal justice, as it plays a significant role in the broader context of punishment and rehabilitation strategies. The other options relate to different aspects of the criminal justice system: compensation to victims, advising rights during interrogations, and plea agreements, but they do not define parole itself.

### 4. Under Utah law, what does 76-6-204 specifically focus on?

- A. Theft of personal property
- B. Burglary of vehicles**
- C. Robbery at public places
- D. Breaking and entering residential homes

The focus of 76-6-204 under Utah law is on burglary of vehicles. This section specifically addresses the unlawful entry into vehicles with the intent to commit a crime inside or to steal property. The law outlines the definitions and potential penalties associated with this type of offense, emphasizing the protection of personal property housed within vehicles. In contrast to other options, the statute does not pertain to theft of personal property broadly, which may encompass various forms of theft beyond vehicle-related crimes. It is also distinct from robbery, particularly in public spaces, as robbery includes the use of force or intimidation to take property, rather than simply unlawfully entering a vehicle. Breaking and entering residential homes, while a serious offense, falls under different statutes addressing burglary of dwellings, making 76-6-204 specifically relevant to vehicle-related burglaries.

**5. In emergency management, what type of officer is responsible for connecting local agencies to the State Intelligence Analysis Center?**

- A. Operations officer**
- B. Intelligence Liaison Officer**
- C. Communications officer**
- D. Safety officer**

The Intelligence Liaison Officer plays a crucial role in emergency management by serving as the primary point of contact between local agencies and the State Intelligence Analysis Center. This connection is vital for ensuring that information is shared effectively and that local entities receive the necessary support and intelligence during emergencies or disasters. One of the main responsibilities of the Intelligence Liaison Officer is to facilitate communication and collaboration between various stakeholders, allowing for a more coordinated response to incidents. This officer ensures that local agencies have access to state-level intelligence resources, which can enhance situational awareness and improve decision-making in critical situations. In contrast, the other roles listed do not focus specifically on the coordination of intelligence among local and state agencies. The Operations officer generally oversees tactical responses and resource management during an incident, the Communications officer is primarily concerned with internal and external communication strategies rather than intelligence sharing, and the Safety officer focuses on maintaining safety protocols during operations. Therefore, the role of the Intelligence Liaison Officer is delineated by its emphasis on bridging gaps in intelligence and ensuring that local agencies are well-informed and supported by state resources.

**6. What does the Utah Code 76-8-507 prohibit?**

- A. Assaulting a police officer**
- B. Driving with a suspended license**
- C. Providing false information to law enforcement**
- D. Possession of stolen property**

Utah Code 76-8-507 specifically addresses the act of providing false information to law enforcement. This law is nuanced, as it encompasses various forms of deception, such as lying about one's identity, providing false statements regarding a criminal investigation, or misleading authorities in other significant ways. The rationale behind this prohibition is to maintain the integrity of law enforcement processes, ensuring that investigations and resolutions can be conducted effectively and efficiently. Thus, when someone provides false information, it can hinder law enforcement's ability to carry out their duties, risking public safety and justice. Other choices, while also serious offenses, fall under different sections of the Utah Code. For example, assaulting a police officer is typically addressed under laws regarding assault, driving with a suspended license is covered by traffic laws, and possession of stolen property is specified in statutes concerning property crimes. Each of these has its distinct legal classifications and implications separate from the statute concerning false information to law enforcement.

## 7. Which situation is addressed by Utah Code 78A-6-351?

- A. Custody disputes
- B. Taking custody of a minor**
- C. Child neglect cases
- D. Domestic abuse situations

Utah Code 78A-6-351 specifically refers to procedures regarding the taking of custody of a minor. This provision outlines the legal framework and the circumstances under which authorities or individuals may take custody of a child when there is a concern for the child's welfare or safety. It highlights the importance of ensuring the protection of minors in situations where they may be at risk, thus providing a clear guideline for interventions in such cases. The focus of this code is explicitly on the action of taking custody itself, rather than on custody disputes (which involve legal battles between parents or guardians), child neglect cases (which deal with the failure to provide for a child's basic needs), or domestic abuse situations (which concern violence within a household but may not directly involve the act of taking custody). Understanding this distinction is crucial for grasping the specific intent and application of Utah Code 78A-6-351 in legal contexts involving children's welfare.

## 8. What is defined as robbery?

- A. Intentionally damaging property of another
- B. Taking property by force or fear**
- C. Making or altering a writing to defraud
- D. Deception to obtain benefit or cause loss

Robbery is specifically defined as taking property from another person through force or fear. This definition distinguishes robbery from other crimes, such as theft, which does not involve the use of force or intimidation. The key components of robbery include the intent to permanently deprive the owner of their property and the use of physical force, threats, or intimidation to accomplish this goal. In this context, the other options, while portraying criminal acts, do not encompass the essence of robbery. For instance, intentionally damaging property relates more to vandalism or destruction rather than the act of taking property. Making or altering a writing to defraud refers to forgery, which is a different type of deception involving written documents. Lastly, deception to obtain a benefit is indicative of fraud, which typically involves misleading someone for personal gain, but does not involve the physical taking of property through intimidation or force as required in robbery. Therefore, the correct definition aligns with the core elements of robbery.

**9. What is a Terry frisk primarily used for?**

- A. To search for drugs in a vehicle
- B. To limited pat-down for weapons based on reasonable suspicion**
- C. To gather evidence in a suspect's home
- D. To determine a suspect's identity

A Terry frisk is primarily used as a limited pat-down for weapons based on reasonable suspicion. This practice stems from the legal precedent set by the Supreme Court case Terry v. Ohio, where it was established that law enforcement officers are permitted to perform a brief, investigatory stop and a subsequent pat-down of an individual's outer clothing when they have a reasonable belief that the person may be armed and dangerous. The focus of a Terry frisk is solely to ensure the safety of the officer and others by checking for weapons, not to search for contraband or gather evidence. This is an important distinction; the primary goal is to prevent potential harm rather than to collect evidence. The officer's level of suspicion must be based on specific articulable facts, and the frisk itself is limited to what is necessary to locate weapons. The other options involve searches or actions not aligned with the intent of a Terry frisk. For instance, searching for drugs in a vehicle requires a different set of legal standards and is not the purpose of a Terry frisk. Similarly, gathering evidence in a suspect's home would require a warrant or probable cause, exceeding the limited scope of the frisk. Determining a suspect's identity is not the objective of a Terry frisk either; rather, it's a preparatory

**10. Which term refers to a set of systemized rules that govern behavior?**

- A. Regulations
- B. Standards
- C. Laws**
- D. Guidelines

The term that refers to a set of systemized rules that govern behavior is "laws." Laws are formal rules created and enforced by governmental institutions to maintain order, protect individual rights, and promote social justice. They are established through a legislative process and carry legal consequences for individuals who violate them. Laws are mandatory and must be adhered to by all members of society, providing a framework that guides behavior and operations across various sectors. In contrast, regulations are rules made by governmental agencies based on existing laws to ensure the effective implementation of those laws. Standards refer to agreed-upon criteria or specifications set by organizations or industries, but they may not have the force of law. Guidelines are recommended practices that provide advice or suggestions, yet they are generally more flexible and not binding. Understanding this distinction helps clarify why "laws" is the most fitting term for a comprehensive, systemized set of rules governing behavior.

## 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://uvusfo.examzify.com>**

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

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