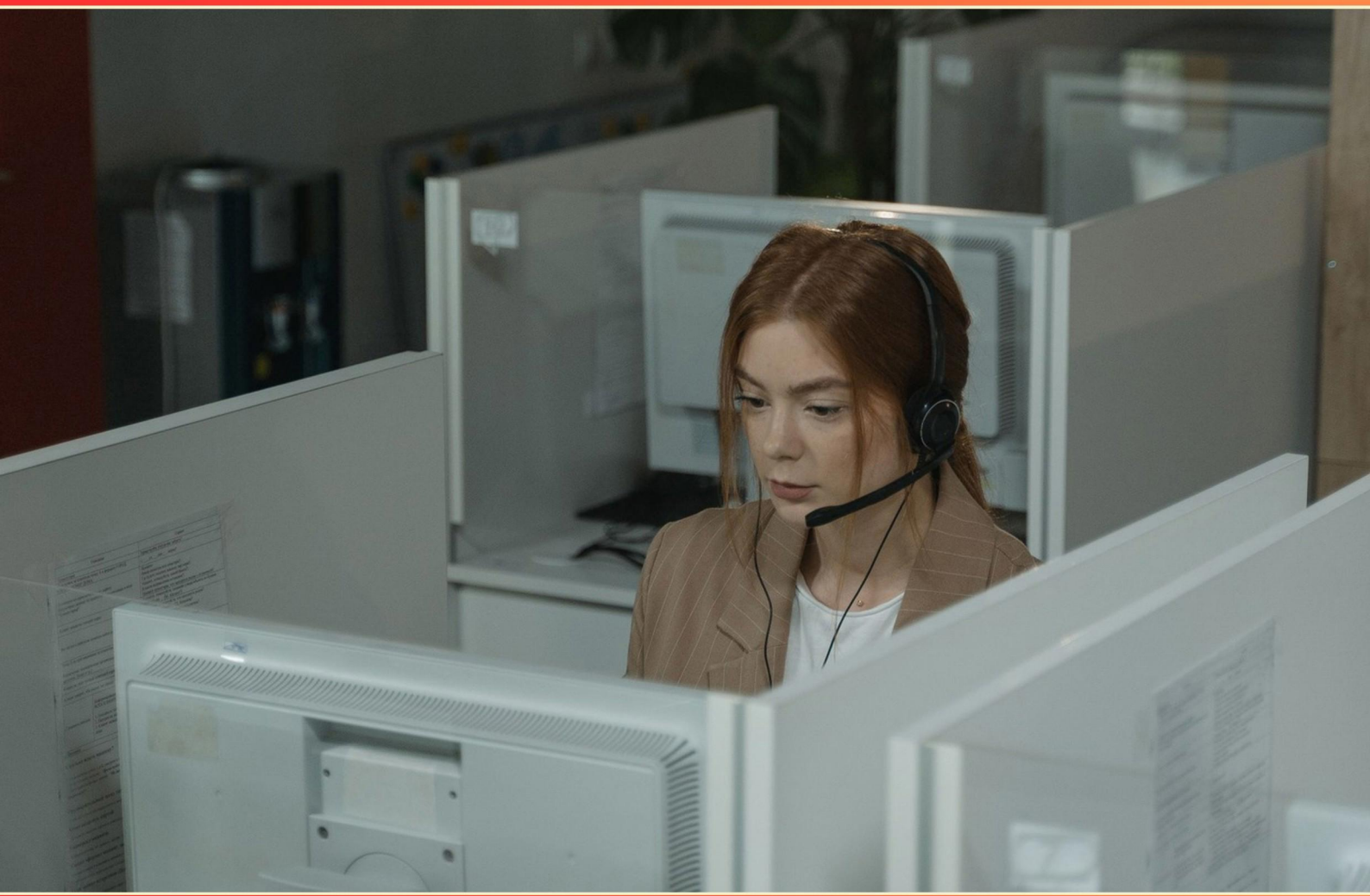
MIAMI-DADE POLICE RADIO CODES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

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.

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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!

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Questions

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1. Which code corresponds to Shooting?

A. Shooting

B. Burglary alarm ringing

C. Stolen vehicle

D. Larceny

2. Which category covers an assault or battery incident?

A. Homicide

B. Sex offense

C. Disturbance

D. Assault/battery

3. Which radio code corresponds to Homicide?

A. Assault/battery

B. Sex offense

C. Homicide

D. Disturbance

4. Code 19 corresponds to which status?

A. Traffic stop

B. Special information/assignment

C. Conduct investigation

D. Eat/lunch

5. What does 10-8 indicate?

A. Unit is in service but in need of back-up.

B. Radio channel is busy.

C. Unit is out of service.

D. Unit is in service and available.

6. How should you confirm a message when the channel is crowded?

A. Speak more loudly and longer.

B. Use a confirmation and ask for a repeat if necessary; keep transmissions short.

C. Switch channels.

D. Ignore and proceed.

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7. Which code is used for Robbery?

A. Shooting
B. Burglary alarm ringing
C. Complete check
D. Robbery

8. Which phrase conveys the unit is not available?

A. Out of service
B. Transfer
C. Call
D. Recall

9. Which code relates to a medical detail noted by officers?

A. Medical detail
B. Sick or injured person
C. Baker act
D. DOA/ dead body found

10. Which Q code means Stand by?

A. QTR
B. QSL
C. QSM
D. QRX

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which code corresponds to Shooting?

A. Shooting

B. Burglary alarm ringing

C. Stolen vehicle

D. Larceny

Matching the reported incident to its radio code is what this item tests. In this system, each event type has a specific label used as the code. A shooting event is reported with the code labeled Shooting, so this is the appropriate choice. The other options describe different incidents—burglary alarm ringing, stolen vehicle, and larceny—and each would use their own respective codes, not Shooting. Using the correct code ensures clear, immediate understanding for dispatch and responding units.

2. Which category covers an assault or battery incident?

A. Homicide

B. Sex offense

C. Disturbance

D. Assault/battery

Understanding how incidents are categorized helps with accurate reporting and dispatch decisions. An assault or battery involves physical violence or an attempt of violence against another person. The category that best fits these incidents is Assault/battery because it directly describes the nature of the offense—violent contact or the threat of such contact. Homicide involves the death of a person, which is a different and more severe category. A sex offense covers crimes of a sexual nature, which is not the case with a general assault or battery. Disturbance refers to disruptions of peace or order and may not involve violence. Therefore, Assault/battery is the appropriate category to capture an assault or battery incident.

3. Which radio code corresponds to Homicide?

A. Assault/battery

B. Sex offense

C. Homicide

D. Disturbance

Radio codes are labels that map directly to the type of incident being handled. When the call is a death, the code used is "Homicide," which signals a homicide investigation and dispatches the appropriate personnel, like detectives and investigators. The other options describe different incident types—assault/battery covers violent crime against a person, sex offense is a different category, and disturbance is a dispute or disruption. Since the question asks for the code that matches a homicide, the label "Homicide" is the correct match.

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4. Code 19 corresponds to which status?

A. Traffic stop

B. Special information/assignment

C. Conduct investigation

D. Eat/lunch

Code 19 is the radio status used when you are actively stopping a vehicle. It signals to dispatch and other units that you are engaging in a traffic stop and may need traffic control, backup, or additional resources. This status helps coordinate safety, letting others know your current duty is a live stop, not a break or a different kind of assignment. The other options describe different scenarios—special information/assignment is for non-stop information or tasks, conduct investigation refers to pursuing a case or collecting evidence, and eat/lunch is simply a break—so they don't match the situation of actively stopping a vehicle.

5. What does 10-8 indicate?

A. Unit is in service but in need of back-up.

B. Radio channel is busy.

C. Unit is out of service.

D. Unit is in service and available.

10-8 means the unit is in service and available. In police radio language, this status communicates to the dispatcher that you are on duty and ready to take another assignment. It's the go-to signal after finishing a call or returning to duty, letting others know you can respond to new incidents promptly. This differs from being out of service (not available) or from a channel being busy, which are separate situations—the code itself specifically denotes readiness and availability to respond.

6. How should you confirm a message when the channel is crowded?

A. Speak more loudly and longer.

B. Use a confirmation and ask for a repeat if necessary; keep transmissions short.

C. Switch channels.

D. Ignore and proceed.

When channels are crowded, the priority is to verify what you heard while using as little airtime as possible. The best approach is to acknowledge receipt and confirm your understanding, and if anything wasn't clear, ask for a repeat. Keeping transmissions short minimizes congestion and reduces the chance of garbled or missed messages for everyone sharing the channel. Speaking louder and longer just adds airtime and can drown out other transmissions. Switching channels isn't the immediate fix unless you have a planned or authorized channel change, and ignoring the message is unsafe. So confirm, request a repeat if needed, and keep it concise.

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7. Which code is used for Robbery?

A. Shooting

B. Burglary alarm ringing

C. Complete check

D. Robbery

The main idea is to use the term that directly identifies the incident type. In police radio codes, you announce the specific crime involved so responders know what to expect and allocate the right resources quickly. For a robbery, the correct code is the word that names that crime—"Robbery." This communicates immediately that the incident is a robbery, guiding units toward appropriate procedures and priorities. The other options describe different situations: "Shooting" would be used for gunfire, "Burglary alarm ringing" points to an alarm event rather than a crime being committed in progress, and "Complete check" isn't an incident type. So the term that clearly identifies the incident as a robbery is the best choice.

8. Which phrase conveys the unit is not available?

A. Out of service

B. Transfer

C. Call

D. Recall

The unit status concept here is about conveying overall availability to dispatch. When a unit isn't available for duty, the phrase used is "out of service." It communicates that the unit cannot accept calls or assignments at that moment, whether due to being on break, maintenance, or other reasons limiting readiness. The other options describe actions rather than a general availability status: transferring means moving a current call to another unit, calling is simply initiating contact, and recalling means bringing a unit back after being released or requested, which implies they're returning to duty rather than declaring unavailability.

9. Which code relates to a medical detail noted by officers?

A. Medical detail

B. Sick or injured person

C. Baker act

D. DOA/ dead body found

In police radio codes, there's a specific tag used to mark information that pertains to medical details noted by officers. This exact label—"Medical detail"—is the code that tells dispatch and investigators that the notes include medical information, such as injuries, patient status, or treatments, and should be treated as medical-related data in the record. The other options describe the incident or a procedure rather than the tag for medical notes: "Sick or injured person" describes the situation but not the internal code for medical information; "Baker act" refers to an involuntary psychiatric hold; and "DOA/ dead body found" indicates a death at the scene. Therefore, the code that directly relates to medical details noted by officers is the medical detail code.

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10. Which Q code means Stand by?

A. QTR

B. QSL

C. QSM

D. QRX

Q codes are a compact set of three-letter prowords used in radio communication to convey common actions quickly. Stand by is represented by the code QRX. When you send or hear QRX, you're telling the other station to pause and wait for further instructions or for you to get back to them shortly. It's a way to keep the channel clear while you handle something on your end or confirm details before continuing. Other codes in this set have different meanings, which is why they don't fit for "Stand by." For example, one code asks for or states the time, another is used to acknowledge receipt of a message, and another asks to relay a message to a different station. Those meanings are distinct from the instruction to pause communications.

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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://miamedadepoliceradiocodes.examzify.com

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

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