MPD SERGEANT GENERAL ORDERS PRACTICE EXAM (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. **Members should not record First Amendment assemblies for the purpose of:**

   A. Documenting peaceful protests

   B. Identifying unlawful conduct

   C. Recording speeches

   D. Identifying individual participants

2. **What should Roll Call Sergeants do with outstanding reports?**

   A. Ignore them until after the shift

   B. Address them during roll call

   C. Submit them to the Watch Commander directly

   D. Notify the members at the end of the shift

3. **After how many years must a CDU member recertify basic CDU training?**

   A. 3 Years

   B. 5 Years

   C. 7 Years

   D. 10 Years

4. **What is the maximum time allowed for a general broadcast to be completed after the issuance of a flash look-out?**

   A. 5 minutes

   B. 10 minutes

   C. 15 minutes

   D. 30 minutes

5. **Which type of charges will lead to military personnel being treated as civilians rather than turned over to armed forces?**

   A. All felonies

   B. Misdemeanors

   C. Traffic violations

   D. Public intoxication

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6. In what situation would a complaint be classified as "unfounded"?

A. There was a lack of evidence to support the claims

B. The officer acted improperly according to policy

C. A legitimate violation of protocol occurred

D. The incident did not take place

7. Upon community request, what must the PSA monthly meeting agenda include?

A. Officers' promotions and achievements

B. Topics on the OPC and MPD complaint process

C. Discussions on recent crime statistics

D. Updates on departmental policies

8. After the first training of the intoximeter instrument, when must a member train again?

A. After 12 months

B. Every 18 months

C. Every 24 months

D. Only when required by the supervisor

9. When conducting a "strip" or "squat" search, what must a member obtain?

A. Approval from the judge

B. Permission from the prisoner

C. Approval from the watch commander

D. A warrant from the court

10. What happens if a member declines to use force after an incident?

A. The member is allowed to leave the scene

B. The supervisor shall compel the member to complete the report

C. The member must document their refusal

D. The decision is accepted without consequence

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Members should not record First Amendment assemblies for the purpose of:

A. Documenting peaceful protests

B. Identifying unlawful conduct

C. Recording speeches

D. Identifying individual participants

The focus on not recording individual participants during First Amendment assemblies stems from the importance of safeguarding individuals' rights to free speech and assembly without the fear of being monitored or identified. Recording participants could lead to a chilling effect, where people might feel apprehensive about expressing their views or participating in protests if they believe they could be surveilled or targeted later based on their attendance or speech. In contrast, documenting peaceful protests and identifying unlawful conduct serve vital operational purposes for law enforcement agencies, ensuring that the actions of the assembly are lawful and that any criminal activity can be appropriately addressed. Recording speeches can also be an important part of capturing the discourse occurring at these events without infringing on the individual rights of participants, as long as it is done in a manner that respects their anonymity and privacy. Therefore, the emphasis is on ensuring that individuals can express themselves freely, which is foundational to the principles of democracy and civil liberties.

2. What should Roll Call Sergeants do with outstanding reports?

A. Ignore them until after the shift

B. Address them during roll call

C. Submit them to the Watch Commander directly

D. Notify the members at the end of the shift

Addressing outstanding reports during roll call is crucial for maintaining operational efficiency and accountability within the police department. Roll call serves as an opportunity for sergeants to communicate important information, updates, or issues that need attention. By discussing outstanding reports at this time, the sergeant ensures that all officers are aware of pending tasks, promotes transparency, and fosters a sense of responsibility among team members. This approach encourages officers to prioritize these reports, allowing for a collective understanding of what needs to be completed and facilitating any assistance or clarifications needed. By handling these matters during roll call, the sergeant can maximize the productivity of the shift, ensuring that the team is equipped to handle any unresolved issues effectively. This proactive measure also helps in building a culture of accountability, which is vital in a law enforcement setting.

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3. After how many years must a CDU member recertify basic CDU training?

A. 3 Years

B. 5 Years

C. 7 Years

D. 10 Years

The requirement for a CDU member to recertify basic training every five years is aligned with best practices in law enforcement training. Regular recertification ensures that personnel stay current with the latest techniques, policies, and technological advancements in the field. This period allows for sufficient time for personnel to build experience while also ensuring that they engage with updated training and information periodically, which is crucial in maintaining a high level of operational readiness and effectiveness. While a longer recertification period may seem less burdensome, it could lead to officers working with outdated strategies and knowledge, potentially compromising their efficacy and safety in critical situations. Therefore, the five-year interval strikes a balance between operational experience and the need for refreshed training. This approach reinforces the department's commitment to maintaining a high standard of capability and professionalism among its members.

4. What is the maximum time allowed for a general broadcast to be completed after the issuance of a flash look-out?

A. 5 minutes

B. 10 minutes

C. 15 minutes

D. 30 minutes

The correct answer indicates that the maximum time allowed for a general broadcast to be completed after the issuance of a flash look-out is 10 minutes. This time frame is critical in law enforcement operations, especially when responding to urgent situations such as a suspect on the run or a critical incident. A swift and efficient broadcast ensures that all units are informed promptly, allows for coordinated responses, and maximizes the likelihood of apprehending suspects or addressing threats. Delays in communication can lead to complications in law enforcement operations, making timely broadcasts essential for effective policing. In this case, while longer time frames may be acceptable in other contexts, the specific requirement of 10 minutes for a general broadcast emphasizes the urgency tied to flash look-outs. Keeping the broadcast within this limit helps to maintain operational effectiveness and prioritizes safety and swiftness in response measures.

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5. Which type of charges will lead to military personnel being treated as civilians rather than turned over to armed forces?

A. All felonies

B. Misdemeanors

C. Traffic violations

D. Public intoxication

Military personnel can be treated as civilians under certain circumstances, primarily based on the nature and severity of the charges they face. In this case, when military personnel are charged with felonies, they may be processed and treated under civilian law rather than military law. This reflects a fundamental aspect of the legal system where felonies, which are serious offenses, often require a different level of legal scrutiny and can lead to federal or state jurisdiction. The decision to treat military personnel as civilians is particularly relevant for more serious offenses, as these charges can significantly impact the individual's rights and the legal procedures that apply to their case. The severity of felonies necessitates a thorough investigation and prosecution process that may not align with military judicial proceedings. On the other hand, misdemeanors, traffic violations, and public intoxication typically remain within the military's jurisdiction. These offenses, considered less severe, usually lead to disciplinary actions under military regulations rather than civilian law. Understanding this distinction is vital for military personnel and those interacting with them, as it influences the legal recourse and potential outcomes for those charged.

6. In what situation would a complaint be classified as "unfounded"?

A. There was a lack of evidence to support the claims

B. The officer acted improperly according to policy

C. A legitimate violation of protocol occurred

D. The incident did not take place

A complaint is classified as "unfounded" when it has been determined that the incident reported in the complaint did not actually occur. This means that upon investigation, there is substantial evidence showing that no such event took place, which is critical in handling complaints. In contrast, the other options suggest scenarios where evidence or actions indicate that something did occur, either improperly or legitimately, thereby categorizing them differently. For example, a lack of evidence does not necessarily mean that an event did not happen; it may simply indicate insufficient proof but not a false report. In addition, instances of officers acting improperly or legitimate violations of protocol suggest wrongful actions happened, thus not aligning with the definition of "unfounded." The classification focuses specifically on verifying the occurrence of an event rather than its merits or legality.

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7. Upon community request, what must the PSA monthly meeting agenda include?

A. Officers' promotions and achievements

B. Topics on the OPC and MPD complaint process

C. Discussions on recent crime statistics

D. Updates on departmental policies

The correct answer highlights the importance of community engagement and transparency regarding the Office of Police Complaints (OPC) and the MPD complaint process. Including topics on these processes in the PSA monthly meeting agenda addresses community concerns, empowering them with knowledge about how to effectively engage with the police department regarding complaints or issues they might have. This openness fosters trust between the police and the community, encouraging citizens to participate more actively in discussions about law enforcement practices and accountability. While discussing officers' promotions and achievements, recent crime statistics, and updates on departmental policies might also serve as valuable points of discussion, they do not specifically address the community's direct needs and concerns regarding how complaints are managed. The focus on the OPC and MPD complaint process is essential for educating the public on their rights and the procedures in place to handle grievances, which can lead to improved community-police relations.

8. After the first training of the intoximeter instrument, when must a member train again?

A. After 12 months

B. Every 18 months

C. Every 24 months

D. Only when required by the supervisor

The correct answer is that a member must train again on the intoximeter instrument every 24 months following the initial training. This requirement is in place to ensure that law enforcement personnel maintain a high level of competency and familiarity with the equipment. Regular training every two years allows officers to stay updated on any changes to operation procedures, technology improvements, and related legal standards or regulations. This timeframe balances the need for proficiency with practical training intervals, ensuring that personnel are well-prepared to collect accurate and reliable breath test data. Other frequency options, such as 12 months or 18 months, would not provide the right balance in training requirements, likely leading to unnecessary retraining or gaps in knowledge if the intervals were shorter than necessary. Training only when required by a supervisor lacks consistency and does not ensure that all personnel are sufficiently trained over time, which can have implications for the accuracy of the instruments used in law enforcement practices.

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9. When conducting a "strip" or "squat" search, what must a member obtain?

A. Approval from the judge

B. Permission from the prisoner

C. Approval from the watch commander

D. A warrant from the court

When conducting a "strip" or "squat" search, it is essential for a member to obtain approval from the watch commander. This requirement is in place to ensure that the search is justified and conducted in accordance with departmental policies and legal standards. The approval from the watch commander serves as an additional layer of oversight, ensuring that the search is necessary and appropriate given the circumstances. This measure also helps to protect the rights of the individual being searched and safeguards the integrity of the officer conducting the search. In situations involving sensitive procedures like strip searches, having supervisory approval reinforces accountability within the department and upholds professional standards. In contrast, the other options may not universally apply to all procedural contexts. For example, obtaining approval from a judge or a warrant typically pertains to search and seizure laws but may not be an immediate requirement for this type of search within the framework of departmental regulations. Similarly, while a prisoner's consent may be relevant in certain contexts, it does not replace the need for supervisory approval in situations involving searches that are sensitive in nature.

10. What happens if a member declines to use force after an incident?

A. The member is allowed to leave the scene

B. The supervisor shall compel the member to complete the report

C. The member must document their refusal

D. The decision is accepted without consequence

In situations where a member declines to use force after an incident, the appropriate response is that the supervisor shall compel the member to complete the report. This is essential because documentation is critical for accountability, review, and analysis of incidents involving potential use of force. Even if a member chooses not to engage in forceful action, their perspective can provide valuable insights into the circumstances surrounding the event. This ensures that all actions and decisions, or lack thereof, are properly recorded and can be evaluated by the relevant authorities. Maintaining comprehensive records also supports the department's standards for transparency and adherence to protocol. In contrast, allowing a member to leave the scene without completing a report would undermine the investigative process and potentially overlook important information. A requirement for the member to document their refusal serves to maintain the integrity of the incident review. Lastly, simply accepting the decision without consequence would fail to uphold the accountability expected within law enforcement practices.

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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://mpdsgtgenorders.examzify.com

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

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