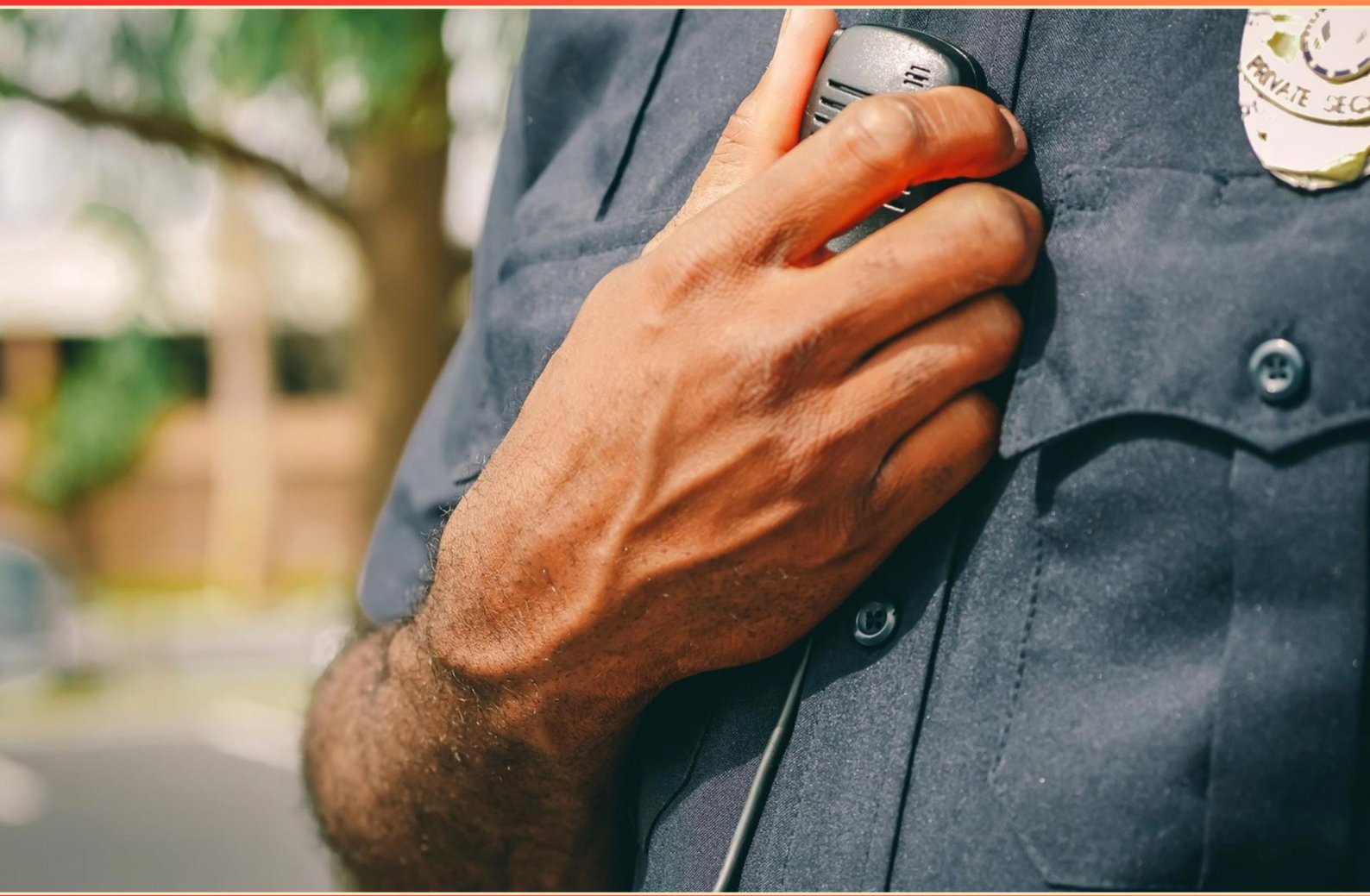
ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE 10 CODES PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://ontprovincialpolice10codes.examzify.com

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Table of Contents

Copyright 1
Table of Contents 2
Introduction 3
How to Use This Guide 4
Questions 5
Answers 8
Explanations 10
Next Steps 15

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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 10-code would you use to obtain the exact time for a report?

A. 10-36 Correct Time

B. 10-38 Investigation Alert

C. 10-42 Not According to Regulation

D. 10-31 Pick Up

2. Which code is used to tell others to stop transmitting?

A. Stop Transmitting

B. Relay

C. In Service

D. Repeat

3. Which principle is essential for crowd control during a large incident?

A. Establish a perimeter

B. Manage bystanders

C. Control access

D. Communicate clearly

4. Which code corresponds to 'Receiving Well' on the radio channel?

A. Receiving Poorly

B. Receiving Well

C. Stop Transmitting

D. Repeat

5. Code 10-74 corresponds to which subject category?

A. Missing

B. Elopee

C. Pointer Person Category

D. Probation Category

6. Code 10-64 stands for?

A. Proceed with Caution

B. Subject Negative

C. Tow Truck Needed

D. Ambulance Needed

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7. Which code is used to acknowledge receipt of a transmission?

A. Acknowledgement

B. Busy; Stand by Unless Urgent

C. In Service

D. Relay

8. What role does a Field Training Officer play in training new officers on 10 codes and radio procedures?

A. Provide mentorship, evaluate proficiency with codes and radios, and ensure field readiness and safety.

B. Rotate new officers through duties without training or feedback.

C. Focus solely on classroom instruction.

D. Limit training to optional after-hours sessions.

9. What does 10-20 indicate in OPP radio communications?

A. In service; available for calls.

B. Location of the officer or incident.

C. Arrived at the scene.

D. Repeat the last transmission.

10. Which option lists essential steps for a high-risk vehicle stop?

A. Establish backup, use cover, issue clear commands, maintain distance, and monitor hands.

B. Use cover.

C. Approach the vehicle with no warning.

D. Ignore any cover.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which 10-code would you use to obtain the exact time for a report?

A. 10-36 Correct Time

B. 10-38 Investigation Alert

C. 10-42 Not According to Regulation

D. 10-31 Pick Up

Understanding which 10-code provides an exact timestamp is about knowing how to stamp a report with a precise clock time. The code that means "Correct Time" is the one used to obtain the exact current time for recording in a report, ensuring the incident timeline is accurate and consistent with dispatch records. The other codes serve different purposes: one is for alerting investigators, another signals noncompliance with regulations, and the last is for retrieving a person or item. So when you need an exact time for a report, use the code that directly indicates the correct time.

2. Which code is used to tell others to stop transmitting?

A. Stop Transmitting

B. Relay

C. In Service

D. Repeat

In radio communications, clearing the airwaves for a priority transmission is essential. The directive to stop transmitting is an immediate order that tells everyone on the channel to cease speaking right away so the higher-priority message can be heard clearly. This is crucial during emergencies or when a critical transmission must come through without interference. Relaying a message means another unit passes it along, not stopping all transmissions. Indicating you're "in service" just shows you're available to take calls, not directing others to stop. Asking for a transmission to be repeated means you want the previous message repeated, not halting ongoing chatter. So the instruction to stop transmitting is the one that directly halts current transmissions to open the channel for the urgent communication.

3. Which principle is essential for crowd control during a large incident?

A. Establish a perimeter

B. Manage bystanders

C. Control access

D. Communicate clearly

Creating a defined boundary around the incident is the foundational step in crowd control because it establishes the space within which responders can operate safely and efficiently. With a perimeter, responders can set up zones, prevent unauthorized entry, and prevent bystander interference, while guiding media and the public to safe distances. This boundary also supports safe evacuation routes, triage areas, and resource staging, and it helps incident command maintain overall control. While managing bystanders, controlling access, and communicating clearly are important, they depend on having a secure perimeter to be truly effective; without the boundary, efforts to direct people and coordinate actions become chaotic.

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4. Which code corresponds to 'Receiving Well' on the radio channel?

A. Receiving Poorly

B. Receiving Well

C. Stop Transmitting

D. Repeat

Receiving Well is the indication that the radio signal is clear and you can hear transmissions well. In the Ontario police radio code system, that status is conveyed by 10-2, meaning signal good. This code is used to confirm you're receiving clearly so others know the channel is clear on your end. The other options describe different things: receiving poorly signals a weak or unclear reception, stop transmitting is an instruction to cease talking on the channel, and repeat asks someone to resend the message because it wasn't heard clearly. So the best match for "Receiving Well" is 10-2, the code for good reception.

5. Code 10-74 corresponds to which subject category?

A. Missing

B. Elopee

C. Pointer Person Category

D. Probation Category

In this coding system, the number after 10 indicates the subject category used to quickly classify the incident. Code 10-74 specifically flags a missing person. It's the standard tag for cases where someone is reported missing and there isn't enough information to fit into the other, more specific categories. The other options describe different situations handled under other codes (for example, an elopement is a form of missing person but treated as a separate scenario, while a probation category covers individuals on probation, and a pointer person category relates to leads or persons of interest). Therefore, 10-74 best fits the Missing category.

6. Code 10-64 stands for?

A. Proceed with Caution

B. Subject Negative

C. Tow Truck Needed

D. Ambulance Needed

When you're heading into a situation with potential risk, you need to signal that you'll move forward but with heightened awareness. Code 10-64 tells responders to proceed with caution—approach the scene carefully, assess for hazards, and be prepared to adjust plans as new information comes in. It's about the level of alert and how you handle the approach, not about requesting a specific service or reporting the status of a person. The other options refer to bringing in a resource (like medical or towing) or to a status update, which aren't about how to approach the scene.

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7. Which code is used to acknowledge receipt of a transmission?

A. Acknowledgement

B. Busy; Stand by Unless Urgent

C. In Service

D. Relay

When a message is sent, you need to confirm that you heard it and understood it. This closing of the communication loop is the purpose of an acknowledgement. It lets the sender know their transmission was received, preventing miscommunication and delays. The term used here is the explicit acknowledgement of receipt—saying you got the message. The other options describe status or actions unrelated to confirming receipt: one is about being busy and asking the other party to standby, another is about being in service or available, and the last is about passing the message along to someone else.

8. What role does a Field Training Officer play in training new officers on 10 codes and radio procedures?

A. Provide mentorship, evaluate proficiency with codes and radios, and ensure field readiness and safety.

B. Rotate new officers through duties without training or feedback.

C. Focus solely on classroom instruction.

D. Limit training to optional after-hours sessions.

The main idea is that a Field Training Officer guides new officers through real-world, hands-on learning of how to use 10 codes and radio procedures, while also assessing and shaping their performance. An FTO serves as a mentor who models proper radio discipline, clear and concise communication, and professional conduct under pressure. They observe how a recruit uses codes and radios during actual calls, provide immediate feedback, and tailor practice to fix gaps, ensuring the officer understands when and how to apply the right codes in the right situations. This role also centers on field readiness and safety. The FTO ensures the recruit can operate effectively in live environments, make sound judgments, coordinate with other units, and maintain safety for themselves and the public. It's not just about knowing the codes in theory; it's about applying them correctly under real conditions, with supervision and ongoing assessment. Other approaches fall short because they omit essential elements. Merely rotating through duties without training neglects the critical skill-building and feedback needed for safe, competent performance. Focusing only on classroom instruction misses the practical, hands-on application that strengthens communication under real-world conditions. Limiting training to optional after-hours sessions fails to provide consistent, structured development and jeopardizes the officer's readiness and safety.

9. What does 10-20 indicate in OPP radio communications?

A. In service; available for calls.

B. Location of the officer or incident.

C. Arrived at the scene.

D. Repeat the last transmission.

In OPP radio communications, the code for 10-20 is all about location. It's used to ask for or report exactly where the officer is or where an incident is taking place. This helps dispatch and responding units know where to go and coordinate resources for safety and efficiency. So when someone calls out a 10-20, you'd reply with your precise location, like a street intersection or a notable landmark. The other options describe different statuses or actions, not location, so they don't fit the meaning of 10-20.

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10. Which option lists essential steps for a high-risk vehicle stop?

A. Establish backup, use cover, issue clear commands, maintain distance, and monitor hands.

B. Use cover.

C. Approach the vehicle with no warning.

D. Ignore any cover.

In a high-risk vehicle stop, safety and control come from actions that protect officers, establish clear control of the scene, and reduce the chance of a surprise threat. The best sequence includes having backup, using cover, issuing clear commands, maintaining a safe distance, and continuously monitoring the driver's and passengers' hands. Establishing backup ensures there are enough personnel to secure the perimeter, support the primary officer, and respond to any sudden developments. Using cover provides physical protection, allowing officers to maneuver and assess the situation while minimizing exposure to potential gunfire. Issuing clear, authoritative commands sets expectations and reduces ambiguity, which helps the occupants know what is expected and minimizes unpredictable movements. Maintaining distance keeps officers out of close-quarters risk, preserves reaction time, and gives space to observe cues and respond effectively. Monitoring hands focuses attention on weaponless, visible hands, enabling early detection of threats and reducing the chance of a concealed or sudden movement. The other options fall short because they omit essential elements. Simply using cover without backup, or without clear commands and distance management, leaves officers exposed or uncertain in how to proceed. Approaching with no warning introduces chaos and increases risk, and ignoring cover removes a critical protective layer. The combined approach that includes backup, cover, clear commands, distance, and hand monitoring is the most effective way to manage a high-risk stop safely.

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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://ontprovincialpolice10codes.examzify.com

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

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