BUFFALO POLICE DEPARTMENT

ENTRY-LEVEL POLICE OFFICER EXAMINATION

CANDIDATE STUDY GUIDE

2016

Industrial/Organizational Solutions
Public Safety Selection Experts

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Introduction

This *Study Guide* has been developed to introduce you to the *Buffalo Police Department Entry-Level Examination*, an examination used to select police officers in the city of Buffalo. The exam consists of a series of multiple-choice questions and rating scales designed to assess important cognitive abilities and behavioral traits that are necessary for effective job performance as a police officer.

In developing the exam, a national sampling of more than 1,400 law enforcement experts and incumbents from criminal justice agencies throughout the United States took part in a job analysis. The entry-level law enforcement job was thoroughly reviewed, and a listing of the most essential job tasks, duties and responsibilities was developed from this analysis. These tasks, duties and responsibilities are foundational to the performance of the job of a criminal justice officer.

In order to perform these job-essential tasks, duties and responsibilities, various skills and abilities are needed. Ten abilities were determined to be necessary to perform the job-essential tasks, duties and responsibilities. Consequently, it is essential for criminal justice officers to possess these abilities. These areas are listed below:

- Deductive reasoning
- Flexibility of closure
- Inductive reasoning
- Information gathering
- Problem sensitivity
- Selective attention
- Spatial orientation
- Verbal comprehension
- Verbal expression
- Visualization

The aforementioned abilities will form the primary basis of the first section of the exam: the cognitive section. Development of this exam is still underway, and additional ability areas relevant to the Buffalo Police Officer entry-level potion may be included within the cognitive section. In addition to these cognitive abilities, various attitudes and behavioral characteristics were determined to be essential for the successful performance of a criminal justice officer. The behavioral characteristics and attitudes are clustered together to form the second section of the entry-level examination.

As the entry-level examination is still being finalized, the total number of questions in the cognitive and behavioral sections is yet to be determined. As such, further information will be provided to you on the day of the exam in terms of how much time you will have to complete this exam. It is anticipated, though, that you would have several hours to complete this exam.

The assessment process for criminal justice officers is very competitive, and higher scores on the entrance exam will increase your chances of being brought into a law enforcement or corrections agency. Although you are not required to read or use this *Study Guide*, we encourage you to do so. The more you prepare for the test, the more likely you are to improve your score. In this guide, we hope to accomplish the following:

- inform you of the rules governing the testing process
- provide specific instructions for completing the exam answer sheet
- help you become acquainted with the types of questions included in the exam
- provide you with some general test-taking strategies

We hope that this study guide will help you to become better prepared for your examination,

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and we wish you success on this examination and in your future career.

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Objectives of this Study Guide

There are several objectives that we would like to accomplish with the use of this study guide. They are outlined for you below.

1) To inform you of the rules governing the testing process.

This guide will provide you with information about what you will be allowed to bring with you when you take the exam. Also included in this section is information about what is expected of you and what you can expect from the test proctors. It is a good idea to be aware of the rules before the day of the test so that you will not be distracted during the actual administration and can focus all of your efforts on doing well on the exam.

2) To help you become acquainted with the types of questions included in the assessment.

This *Study Guide* will provide you with a better understanding of the nature and format of questions that will appear on the exam. The exam is designed to be a measure of your job-relevant cognitive abilities and behavioral attributes. You will be tested on several behavioral attributes along with several cognitive abilities: deductive reasoning, flexibility of closure, inductive reasoning, information gathering, problem sensitivity, selective attention, spatial orientation, verbal comprehension, verbal expression and visualization. Please note that development of the actual exam is still underway as of the publication of this study guide and additional relevant cognitive abilities may be included in your exam.

A definition of the primary cognitive ability areas will be included and an explanation of how they apply to the job of an entry-level criminal justice officer will be provided in this guide. In addition, sample test questions are also provided in each measurement area to give you a good idea of the types of questions to expect.

We encourage you to become acquainted with the different measurement areas and question formats that will appear on the exam.

3) To provide specific instructions for completing the exam answer sheet.

Because the exam is computer-scored, you will mark your answers on a computer scan sheet. If your answers are not marked correctly on this answer sheet, you will not receive credit for correct answers.

4) To provide you with some general test-taking strategies.

It is very important to pay close attention to this section of the *Study Guide*. The general test-taking strategies presented in this section can help to ensure that you work as efficiently and effectively as possible on the exam. Following these general test-taking strategies may help to improve your overall score on the exam.

5) To provide you with information about common test-taking errors and strategies for avoiding them.

This *Study Guide* explains errors typically made by test takers in multiple-choice exams and includes steps for analyzing your own errors and suggestions for avoiding the same errors in the future.

6) To provide you with the opportunity to take a full cognitive section practice test.

An 80-item cognitive section practice test is included in this study guide.

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Exam Specifications

The exam is divided into two sections.

Section I: The following job-related cognitive abilities will be tested in this section:

- Deductive reasoning
- Flexibility of closure
- Inductive reasoning
- Information gathering
- Problem sensitivity
- Selective attention
- Spatial orientation
- Verbal comprehension
- Verbal expression
- Visualization

Section II: This section of the exam measures various job-related behavioral attributes that indicate how successful you will be as a criminal justice officer.

Nine Basic Test Rules

1) Promptness is mandatory for admittance to the test on the date and time scheduled.

2) Photo identification is mandatory for admittance to the test.

3) You must bring the following supplies to the test: two sharpened #2 pencils, an eraser and a watch. A small pencil sharpener is also recommended but not mandatory. No other supplies will be permitted at the test site. Calculators will NOT be allowed at the test site.

4) No portable electronic devices will be permitted during testing. You will be asked to leave these devices in your car, or leave them at home. You will not be allowed to bring in a cell phone—even if it is turned off and put away!!! **If you choose to use an unauthorized portable electronic device, in violation of testing guidelines, your test will be collected and considered invalid.**

5) Large handbags, bags and backpacks are prohibited in the testing room! If you have a large bag or large purse—leave it at home (or in your car). Small handbags or other small personal items will be placed on the floor under your work area (table/desk). You may not open your handbag or any other personal belongings during the testing process.

6) You will undergo the same standardized process as all other candidates with respect to the testing process (e.g., notification, instructions, etc.).

7) Due to the security measures that will be in place, only authorized candidates will be admitted to the test site.

8) All questions or concerns that arise during the testing process should be directed to the appropriate designated test administration staff person(s).

9) It is strictly prohibited for you to leave the test site with any test materials. All test materials supplied must be returned before you exit the test site.

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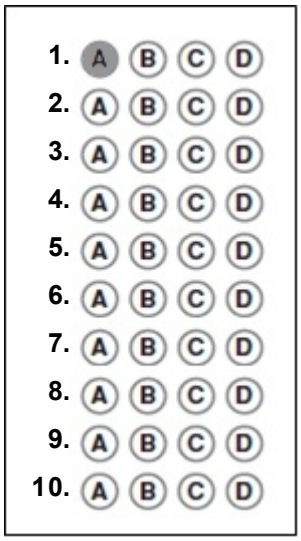
Instructions for Using the Answer Sheet

This section describes the procedures used to fill in the answer sheet during the actual exam. All of the questions on the examination will be multiple-choice. *You will mark your answers on the scannable answer sheet included with the exam, and detailed instructions on how to use it will be outlined for you at that time.* A sample of the answer sheet has been provided for your review (*right*).



Things to consider when marking the answer sheet:

- ✓ Make heavy black marks that fill the circles completely.
- ✓ Erase completely any answers that you wish to change.
- ✓ Do not make any other marks on the answer sheet.
- ✓ Use a #2 pencil ONLY. Pencil is required to complete the answer sheet because a computer will be reading these marks. Do not use ink or ballpoint pens.

- ✓ Place all of your answers on the answer sheet. Only answers on the answer sheet will be scored. You may use your exam booklet as scratch paper, but be certain to record your answers on the answer sheet.
- ✓ Use your *exam booklet* for scratch paper.
- ✓ Be sure that the number of the question you are working on corresponds with the number that you fill in on the answer sheet. For example, if you are working on question 37, make sure that you fill in your answer in the space marked 37 on the answer sheet. Periodically, check yourself to make sure that your answers are in the correct spaces.
- ✓ There are four alternatives (a, b, c and d) listed on the answer sheet for each question. Please be sure that you mark your answer in the appropriate column. You may want to go back and check your answers periodically to be sure that you have placed your answer in the correct column.

You will notice that on question 1 on the sample answer grid to the left, the circle

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marked "A" has been filled in. This indicates that alternative "A" has been selected as the correct answer for question 1. This is the correct way to mark your answer sheet. The reason that we ask you to take such care in marking your answer sheet is that the computer is not able to recognize other marks, such as checks (✓), X's, partially filled-in circles, etc. If the computer encounters poorly erased responses or incomplete or stray marks on your answer sheet, you may not receive credit for a correct answer.

Tips for the Day of the Exam

- ✓ **Preparation for the exam.**
  You will increase your chances of obtaining your best score if you spend some time preparing for the exam. This includes reading this *Study Guide* and finding out as much as possible about the exam ahead of time, trying to avoid becoming overly anxious about the exam and using good test-taking strategies.

- ✓ **Your physical well-being.**
  Get a good night's sleep before the exam. Try to ensure that you are in the best possible condition both physically and mentally on the day of the exam.

- ✓ **Arrive early.**
  Make all necessary arrangements to ensure that you arrive early at the test site. You may need to make advance arrangements for such things as childcare and a ride to the test site. It would also be wise to anticipate traffic delays in traveling to the test site and to allocate extra travel time to ensure an early arrival even with delays. Give yourself ample time to settle in at the test site.

- ✓ **Confidence.**
  The more confident you are in your abilities, the more likely you are to do well on the exam. Try to stay focused so that you don't end up reading sentences and answer choices over and over again. You want to take control of the exam by feeling confident in your skills. Try to relax but concentrate on the exam you are about to take.

- ✓ **Attitude.**
  This exam is an opportunity for you to show your skills and abilities, and a positive attitude can have an impact on increasing your test score. Below are a few ways to fine-tune your attitude about taking this exam:

  - ✓ Look at this exam as a challenge but try not to get "stressed out" by thinking about it too much.

  - ✓ Remember that passing this exam is the first step in the selection process for entrance to the police academy, but it is not the only piece of information used to make that decision.

  - ✓ Remember that by using this *Study Guide* and practicing your strategies, you can be more prepared for the exam.

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General Strategies for Taking the Exam

- ✓ **Listen carefully.**
  The exam administrator will provide you with complete instructions for taking the exam. Be sure that you pay close attention to all test instructions. It is extremely important that you completely understand the directions before the exam begins.

- ✓ **Ask questions.**
  If there are instructions that you do not understand or if something is not clear, please feel free to ask the exam administrator any questions that you may have before the exam begins.

- ✓ **Note start and end times.**
  Just before the test administrator begins the test, make a note of the time that the test will actually begin and the time that the test will end.

- ✓ **Keep track of time.**
  It is important that you keep track of your time so that you are able to pace yourself throughout the exam. You do not want to run out of time and have unanswered questions. Since the score on the cognitive portion of your exam will be based on the total number of correct answers, you will want to work both quickly and efficiently. It is also important that you keep track of time so that you are able to allot a few minutes to guess on unanswered questions at the end of the exam.

- ✓ **Remain calm.**
  It is important that you remain calm throughout this exam so that you are able to work most effectively. You can't allow yourself to become nervous or confused by a few difficult or challenging questions. There may be times when you will not know the answer, and neither will other individuals taking the exam. If you believe that you have not done well on any particular type of question, try to remain calm and focus on doing your best for the rest of the exam.

- ✓ **Read each question carefully.**
  Be sure that you understand what the question requires of you.

- ✓ **Read for meaning**.
  Don't get stuck on words or sentences that you do not understand. You may be able to get the main idea from a sentence or paragraph without understanding the individual words or the individual sentences.

- ✓ **Try to answer the question correctly before you look at the answers given.**
  If you know the answer, compare it to the available choices and pick the choice closest in meaning to the answer you have in mind.

- ✓ **Answer easy questions first.**
  It is important that you answer the easy questions first on this exam. By doing so, you will afford yourself more time to spend on the difficult questions if necessary. Seek out questions you can answer. If there are particular kinds of questions that you feel most comfortable with, answer those questions first. For example, if you are particularly good at reading comprehension, then find those items first and complete them.

- ✓ **Don't waste time on questions you can't do.**
  If you believe that you are not able to answer a question, then skip it. It is better to skip a difficult question than to spend a lot of time on it and not be able to complete other exam questions.

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- ✓ **Mark your exam booklet.**
  Mark in your exam booklet those questions that you have skipped so that you are able to come back to them later in the exam. Marking questions that you have skipped in your test booklet will help to ensure that you have answered all of the questions by the time the examination period has ended.

- ✓ **Use a process of elimination**.
  If a situation presents itself where you are unable to answer a question, use a process of elimination to narrow your options. First, eliminate any answers that are clearly wrong. Then determine how you feel about the remaining choices. If you believe that some answers are more correct than others, indicate that on your exam booklet. Later in the exam, you may have an opportunity to come back to these questions and answer them without having to read the entire question again.

- ✓ **Guessing.**
  It is important that you try to get as many points as possible on the examination. Points are given for correct answers only. Because there is no penalty (i.e., points deducted) for guessing or giving incorrect answers on this exam, you should try to answer every question. By leaving yourself enough time at the end of the test to fill in unanswered questions using your "best guess," you will increase the possibility of getting a few of them correct.

- ✓ **Extra time.**
  If you finish the exam before the time period is over, review your answers and make any changes that are necessary. Also make sure that you have marked your answers on the answer sheet correctly.

Strategies for Analyzing and Avoiding Errors

Four common causes for choosing incorrect responses are presented to you below along with suggestions for avoiding these errors. Reading through this section carefully can help you identify and correct any major weaknesses in your test-taking behavior.

1) Answer sheet marking errors and guessing errors.

- ❑ **Reason:** You may have missed a question because you skipped it and failed to come back to it later.

  Suggestion: *Be sure to mark skipped questions in your exam booklet and remember to go back to them before the end of the exam period.*

- ❑ **Reason:** You may have lost track of the time and been unaware that the exam period was about to end before you could mark any remaining unanswered questions.

  Suggestion: *Be sure to check your watch often (time goes by quickly during an exam) so that you can keep track of how much time you have left. Leave five minutes at the end of the exam so that you are able to go back to any unanswered questions and complete them.*

- ❑ **Reason:** You may have been forced to make guesses for questions at the end of the exam because you spent too much time working on difficult questions rather than skipping them and saving them for later. *Suggestion: If you did skip difficult questions, it may be because you failed to narrow down the number of alternatives in the question.*

2) Misreading a question or answer.

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- **Reason: This may occur because you overlooked a key word or phrase.**

  Suggestion: *When choosing an answer, underline key words and phrases that stand out. Once you have underlined the key words and phrases, check the details of the possible answers with the details you underlined, one by one. Always keep in mind that you are looking for the best possible answer with the most accurate details.*

3) Not knowing the meaning of key words.

- **Reason:** This is a problem with vocabulary.

  Suggestion: *When you come to an unfamiliar word, reread the sentence to determine the general, overall meaning of the sentence. This is known as "reading for meaning." The meaning of the unfamiliar word should become clearer as you begin to understand the phrases and ideas that surround it.*

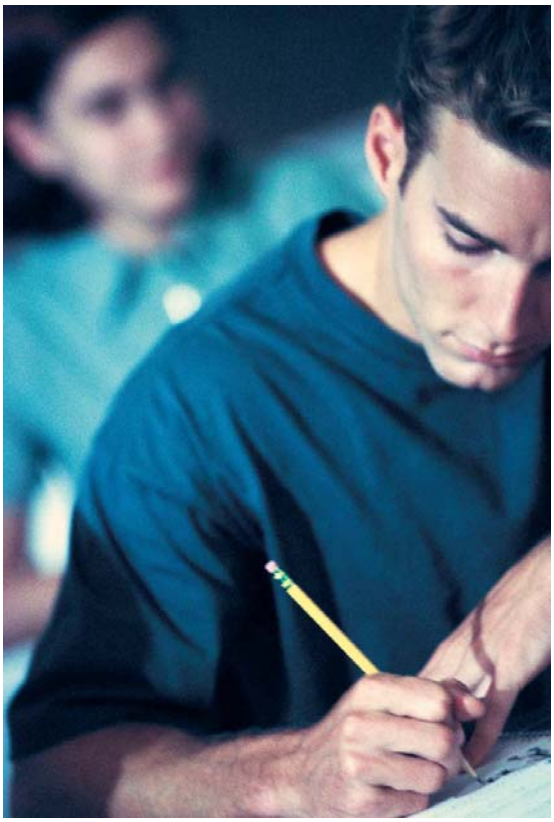
4) Answers that "look" good.

- **Reason:** An incorrect answer may contain an exact phrase from the original question.

  Suggestion*: Beware of answers containing exact words or phrases from the question.*

- **Reason:** An incorrect answer may overstate information that was presented in the question. For example, if the question says, "Some incidents…," an incorrect answer may say, "All incidents…"

  Suggestion: *Stick strictly to the facts described in the exam question itself. Don't be drawn to answers that stretch or exaggerate these facts or rules. This is the time to watch out for words like "only," "never," "always," "whenever," "all," etc.*



Other suggestions:

- *Have an answer in mind before you look over the alternatives. This will make you less likely to choose an answer that just looks good.*

- *Beware of choosing answers based on common sense or previous knowledge and experience. Answer ONLY on the basis of the material presented in the exam question itself.*

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Section I – Cognitive-Ability Areas

The information presented in this section of the *Study Guide* will assist you in becoming familiar with the structure of the cognitive-abilities section of the exam. A brief definition of each cognitive ability is presented along with sample questions to orient you to the different question formats.

It is important to note that all of the job-related questions presented in this area are designed to measure your basic abilities. **While these questions are presented in a criminal justice context, no prior knowledge of law enforcement or corrections is required to answer any question on this test.** Some questions will present specific laws and law enforcement procedures. No prior knowledge in these areas is necessary to answer these questions successfully. **You should answer all questions in this section solely on the basis of the information presented in the question.** Further, it should be noted that procedures and definitions contained in test questions are not necessarily those of any criminal justice agency.

The format that will be used to familiarize you with the areas of measurement on the examination is presented below.

Definition

In this section, each ability is defined, and you are provided with examples of how the ability applies to the job of an entry-level criminal justice officer.

General Information

This section describes the various types of questions that will be used to assess your abilities with respect to the ability areas that will form the foundation of the cognitive section on the exam. For each type of question, you will see the correct answer to the sample question as well as some strategies to assist you in responding to such questions where appropriate.

Sample Questions

In each of the ability areas, two sample questions are given to illustrate the types of questions that may appear on the exam. By answering the sample exam questions, you can assess your understanding of the information.

Deductive Reasoning

Definition

Deductive reasoning is defined as the ability to apply general rules to specific problems to come up with logical answers. It involves deciding if an answer makes sense. Law enforcement officers use this ability to apply state statutes, state policies, procedures and laws to specific situations.

General Information

For deductive reasoning questions, you will be asked to read a passage that explains state laws or law enforcement policies. You will then be given a specific situation related to the policies, and you will have to decide

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the best course of action based on what you know about the laws or regulations.

Sample Questions

Please use the information below to answer sample questions 1 and 2.

Indictment must contain all of the following information:

- The name of the superior court in which it is filed; and
- The title of the action and, if the defendant is a juvenile offender, a statement in the title that the defendant is charged as a juvenile offender; and
- A separate accusation or count addressed to each offense charged, if there is more than one; and
- A statement in each count that the grand jury or district attorney, if the accusatory instrument is a superior court, accuses the defendant or defendants of a designated offense, provided that in any prosecution under Article 485 of the Penal Law, the designated offense shall be the specified offense.

Sample question 1

Based on superior court information, Richard Jones is accused of a designated offense. In this case, who would be the accuser?

a. The Grand Jury
b. The Superior Court
c. The District Attorney
d. The Defense Attorney

The correct answer to sample question 1 is (c) because when the accusatory instrument is a superior court, the district attorney is the accuser.

Sample question 2

How many separate counts should be in the indictment if Richard Jones were charged with three offenses?

a. Zero
b. One
c. Two
d. Three

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (d) because the "indictment must contain…a separate accusation or count addressed to each offense charged." Since there are three offenses, three accusations or counts should be included.

Flexibility of Closure

Definition

Flexibility of closure is defined as the ability to identify or detect a known pattern (such as a figure, word or object) that is hidden in other material. The task is to pick out the disguised pattern from the background material. This ability involves finding an object that is somehow hidden within a group of other objects.

General Information

Flexibility of closure items would involve picking out a particular face in a crowd of people or an object in a figure.

Sample Questions

For sample questions 1 and 2, select the object that is included in the figure below. Only ONE of the objects for each question is included in the figure. Objects may be larger, smaller or rotated in the picture as compared to those provided by the correct

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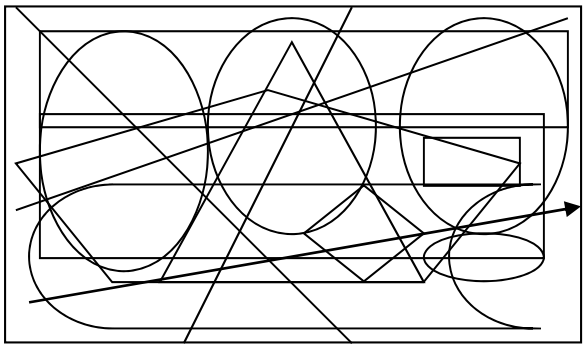
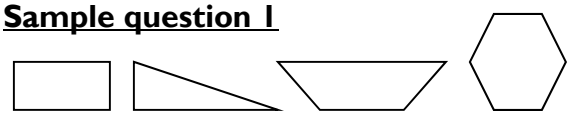
answer option choices, but the proportions will be identical.

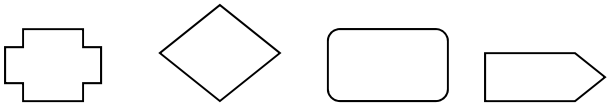


Sample question 1



A B C D

Sample question 2



A B C D

For flexibility of closure sample question 1, the correct answer is (a). None of the other objects are included in the figure. For sample question 2, the correct answer is (b). None of the other objects are included in the figure.

Inductive Reasoning

Definition

Inductive reasoning is defined as the ability to combine separate pieces of information, or specific answers to problems, to form general rules or conclusions.

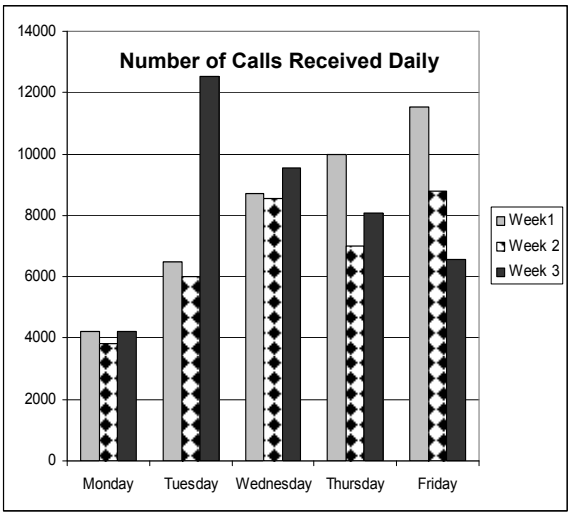
Law enforcement officers use this ability to perform any type of investigation to conclude that rules or laws have been violated.

General Information

For inductive reasoning items, you will be given tables of information, bar graphs or pie graphs. You will be asked to make general conclusions based on the information provided in these tables and charts. What trends do you notice? Have specific strategies been successful or unsuccessful?

Sample Questions

Use the graph below to answer sample questions 1 and 2.



Sample question 1

Your local police department has been looking at the number of phone calls received daily for the last three weeks. When did they receive the fewest phone calls?

a. Wednesday of the first week.
b. Tuesday of the second week.
c. Friday of the third week.
d. Monday of the second week.

For sample question 1, the correct answer is (d) because the department received fewer than 4,000 calls that day. Options (a), (b) and

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(c) are all incorrect answers. On Wednesday of the first week, the department received more than 8,000 calls; on Tuesday of the second week, it received about 6,000 calls; and on Friday of the third week, it received a little more than 6,000 calls.

Sample question 2

Which day of the week saw the largest increase in the number of phone calls between week 1 and week 3?

a. Monday
b. Tuesday
c. Wednesday
d. Thursday

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (b) because there was an increase of almost 6,000 calls between Tuesday of the first week and Tuesday of the third week. Options (a), (c) and (d) are all incorrect answers. There was no increase between Monday of the first week and Monday of the third week; there was an increase of about 1,000 phone calls between Wednesday of week 1 and Wednesday of week 3; and there was a decrease between Thursday of week 1 and Thursday of week 3.

Information Gathering

Definition

Information gathering is defined as the ability to follow correctly a rule or set of rules to arrange things or actions in a certain order. The rule or set of rules used must be given. The things or actions to be put in order can include numbers, letters, words, pictures, procedures, sentences, and mathematical or logical operations.

Law enforcement officers use this skill when making arrests and issuing warrants. This skill is also used in applying first aid, following a procedure in operating equipment and arranging sentences in a meaningful paragraph.

General Information

For information gathering questions, you will be asked to place five or six statements in either chronological or logical order. For example, the statements could be part of a set of first-aid instructions or parts of policies or state laws. You may also encounter a passage featuring several witnesses' statements and be asked to link information between the different witnesses.

Sample Questions

Sample question 1

Officer Rodriguez takes the following statement from a witness.

1. I reached the woman and called the police.
2. I stopped and tried to locate exactly where the scream was coming from.
3. About halfway through my run, I heard a scream coming from the woods.
4. I got up at 6:00 a.m. for my morning run.
5. The scream seemed to come from the area just behind the picnic tables.
6. I ran towards the picnic tables and saw a man running away, leaving a woman behind.

What is the MOST logical order of these statements?

a. 3, 2, 4, 5, 1, 6
b. 2, 4, 5, 6, 1, 3
c. 4, 3, 2, 5, 6, 1
d. 3, 4, 2, 5, 6, 1

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The correct answer to sample question 1 is (c): (4) I got up at 6:00 a.m. for my morning run; (3) About halfway through my run, I heard a scream coming from the woods; (2) I stopped and tried to locate exactly where the scream was coming from; (5) The scream seemed to come from the area just behind the picnic tables; (6) I ran towards the picnic tables and saw a man running away, leaving a woman behind; (1) I reached the woman and called the police.

Sample question 2

Officer Miranda Wright hears the testimony of four people who witnessed a car accident.

Witness 1: The red Ford Escort failed to stop at the stop sign and crashed into the passenger side of the blue Toyota Corolla.
Witness 2: Because of the impact, the Toyota Corolla crashed into the black sedan that was stopped at the stop sign across the street
Witness 3: The red Ford Escort was driving at about 35 mph at the time of impact. The black sedan was at a complete stop.
Witness 4: The blue Toyota Corolla was in the middle of the intersection when it was hit. The white pickup truck was stopped at the stop sign behind the Toyota.

According to the four witnesses, which cars were in motion at the time of the crash?

a. The black sedan and the blue Ford Escort.
b. The blue Toyota Corolla and the red Ford Escort.
c. The white pickup truck and the black sedan.
d. The blue Ford Escort and the red Toyota Corolla.

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (b) because according to witness 3, the red Ford Escort was traveling at 35 mph, and according to witness 4, the Toyota Corolla was in the middle of the intersection. Options (a), (c) and (d) are all incorrect. According to witness 4, the white pickup truck was stopped, and according to witness 2, the black sedan was also stopped. Answer (d) is incorrect because the Toyota Corolla was blue, and the Ford Escort was red.

Problem Sensitivity

Definition

Problem sensitivity is defined as the ability to tell when something is wrong or is likely to go wrong. It includes being able to identify the whole problem as well as the elements of the problem.

Law enforcement officers rely on this skill when patrolling neighborhoods or interacting with individuals.

General Information

This skill involves the ability to sense that a situation is going to deteriorate or worsen, to recognize the symptoms of a physical problem requiring first aid, and to sense that an individual has a problem even if he/she insists that everything is all right.

For this ability, you will be asked to read a short passage. You will then have to determine what is most likely to be the main problem in the situation that is presented in the passage. You may also be asked to determine what problem would most likely arise from the conditions presented in the passage or what step you would take to address the problem.

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Sample Questions

Please use the information below to answer sample questions 1 and 2.

You are investigating a series of burglaries that have occurred over the past several days in the same neighborhood. Three victims, who all live alone, provided statements to the police. They are described below.

Victim #1 stated that he arrived home from work around 8:00 p.m. on Tuesday, December 14, to find his front door wide open. There were tool markings on the door lock, and a small personal safe was missing from the closet.

Victim #2 called police at 3:09 a.m. on Monday, December 13, when she awoke to a strange noise downstairs. When police arrived, they found blood on glass shards from a broken window in the kitchen, and the victim confirmed that several small electronics were missing from the living room.

Victim #3 came home on Monday, December 13, at 11:30 p.m. to find a masked man rummaging through her living room cabinets. She immediately ran to her neighbor's home to call the police. The police found that someone had tampered with the back door lock. Nothing was missing from the victim's home, but the burglar left the living room and dining room in disarray.

Sample question 1

Based on the statements above, which victims' homes were MOST likely burglarized by the same person?

a. Victim #1 and victim #2.
b. Victim #2 and victim #3.
c. Victim #1 and victim #3.
d. All three victims' homes.

The correct answer to sample question 1 is (c). Both of these burglars used some sort of tool to open a door and gain access to the home. Also, both of these burglars entered the home when no one was present. The burglar of victim #2's home entered through a broken window when the victim was asleep. Therefore, options (a), (b), and (d) are incorrect.

Sample question 2

Which of the following would be MOST likely to lead to the conviction of one of the burglars?

a. Finding victim #2's electronics at a pawn shop.
b. Matching the tool marks on victim #1's door to a certain brand and model of screwdriver.
c. Victim #3 identifying the burglar in a lineup.
d. Matching the blood from victim #2's home to a suspect.

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (d). The blood evidence proves that the suspect was at the home and likely broke the window. Finding the electronics or matching the tool marks to a screwdriver does not necessarily mean that police will find the suspect. Therefore, options (a) and (b) are incorrect. It is unlikely that victim #3 can identify her intruder because he was masked

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and she immediately fled the scene. Therefore, option (c) is also incorrect.

Selective Attention

Definition

Selective attention is defined as the ability to complete a task in the presence of distractions or monotony. This ability allows one to concentrate even when there is a good deal of distraction in the environment. This ability also is involved in paying attention to important details during repetitive and monotonous tasks.

Law enforcement officers use this ability when sitting in a patrol car doing paperwork while the radio is on or while performing a security check when a lot of commotion is taking place.

General Information

For selective attention items, you will be asked to look at a series of letters, numbers and/or symbols and pick the same pattern.

Sample Questions

For sample questions 1 and 2, choose <u>only one</u> option that contains the exact pattern of letters, symbols and numbers of the first pattern shown while keeping the orientation of the letters, symbols and numbers consistent.

<u>Sample question 1</u>

#@$#%^&)( )(*%@#$%(*^#570=4678851

a. #@$#%^&)( )(*%@#$%(*^#570=4678851
b. #@$#%^&() ()*%@#$%(*^#570=4678851
c. #@$#%^&)( )(*%@#$%)*^#570=4678851
d. #@§#%^&)( )(*%@#$%(*^#570=4678851

The correct answer to sample question 1 is (a). Option (b) is incorrect because the parentheses "()" should be ")(". Option (c) is incorrect because the parenthesis ")" should be "(". Option (d) is incorrect because the "$" was replaced by "§".

<u>Sample question 2</u>

yt58r])ert(!∂φš3ń≥öú"Ð5Ř♠γÍ^È¶

a. yt58r](ert)!∂φš3ń≥öú"Ð5Ř♠γÍ^È¶
b. yt58r[)ert(!∂φš3ń≥öú"Ð5Ř♠γÍ^È¶
c. yt58r])ert(!∂φš3ń≥öù"Ð5Ř♠γÍ^È¶
d. yt58r])ert(!∂φš3ń≥öú"Ð5Ř♠γÍ^È¶

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (d). Option (a) is incorrect because the parentheses should be ")ert(" and not "(ert)". Option (b) is incorrect because the bracket should be "]" and not "[". Option (c) is incorrect because there is "ù" instead of "ú".

Spatial Orientation

Definition

Spatial orientation is defined as the ability to tell where you are in relation to the location of some object or to tell where the object is in relation to you.

Law enforcement officers use this ability when they have to reach a destination in a community. They have to be able to visualize

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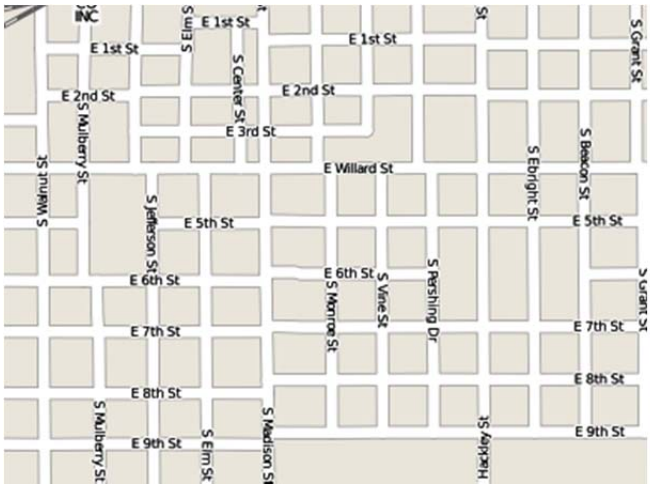
where they are in relation to their destination to determine the best route.

General Information

For this ability, you will be provided with a map and a compass. You will then be given a situation in which you must determine the shortest (least distance) route from one location on the map to another. Alternately, you may be tested on where one object is in relation to another.

Sample Questions



Sample question 1

You are at the corner of E. 3rd Street and S. Center Street, and you want to go to E. 7th Street and S. Beacon Street. Which of the following would be the shortest (least distance) route to take to E. 7th Street and S. Beacon Street?

a. Travel south on S. Center Street, then east on E. Willard Street and then north on S. Beacon Street.
b. Travel south on S. Center Street, then east on E. 6th Street and then south on S. Beacon Street.
c. Travel south on S. Center Street, then east on E. Willard Street and then south on S. Beacon Street.
d. Travel south on S. Center Street and then east on E. 7th Street.

The correct answer to sample question 1 is (c).

Sample question 2

You are at the corner of E. 6th Street and S. Walnut Street, and you want to go to E. 9th Street and Hackley Street. Which of the following would be the shortest (least distance) route to take to E. 9th Street and Hackley Street?

a. Travel east on E. 6th Street, then south on S. Madison Street and then east on E. 9th Street.
b. Travel south on S. Walnut Street and then west on E. 9th Street.
c. Travel north on S. Walnut Street, then east on E. Willard Street and then south on Hackley Street.
d. Travel east on E. 6th Street and then south on Hackley Street.

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (a).

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Verbal Comprehension

Definition

Verbal comprehension is defined as the ability to read and understand written words and sentences.

Law enforcement officers use this ability when reading legal bulletins, state statutes, ordinances, policies and procedures.

General Information

For verbal comprehension questions, you will be given a passage to read. You will then answer questions that ask you to recall details from the passage and the meaning of the passage. In order to answer the questions correctly, you will have to understand the meaning of the preceding passage.

Sample Questions

For sample questions 1 and 2, please use the passage below.

Officers Wyatt and Yamaho have been partners for over 10 years. They started the police academy at the same time and have been partners ever since. On August 6, they started their shift at 6:00 a.m. Officers Wyatt and Yamaho were asked to appear at a community meeting at 9:00 a.m. and at the local elementary school at 1:00 p.m.

Once they were done at the elementary school, they patrolled the area around the park. At about 5:00 p.m., they encountered a group of teenagers who were drinking beer. Both officers got out of the vehicle and asked the teenagers for identification. All five teenagers were taken to the police department, where the officers called the teenagers' parents. Officers Wyatt and Yamaho finished their shift at 6:30 p.m.

Sample question 1

Where did Officers Wyatt and Yamaho go first on August 6?

a. The police academy
b. The community meeting
c. The elementary school
d. The park

The correct answer to sample question 1 is (b) because the community meeting started at 9:00 a.m. Options (a), (c) and (d) are incorrect because Officers Wyatt and Yamaho attended the police academy 10 years ago; the elementary school appearance was at 1:00 p.m.; and the officers were at the park at 5:00 p.m.

Sample question 2

How many teenagers were taken to the police department?

a. Four
b. Five
c. Six
d. Seven

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (b) because five teenagers were taken to the police station.

Verbal Expression

Definition

Verbal expression is defined as the ability to write words and sentences that other people will understand.

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Law enforcement officers use this ability to write the many reports, memos, affidavits and narratives that they are required to complete.

General Information

For verbal expression questions, you will be asked to choose correctly spelled words, detect misspellings in a sentence, and choose words or phrases that will be grammatically correct in the context of a sentence.

Sample Questions

Sample question 1

Choose the word that correctly completes the sentence.

Robert Jones was having an argument with his wife, and he raised his voice more _____ he wanted to.

a. then
b. than
c. thin
d. den

The correct answer to sample question 1 is (b) because "than" is the only answer option that correctly completes the sentence.

Sample question 2

Choose the word that is misspelled.

Officer Davenport and Officer Brown were patroling the area when they noticed a car speeding away and turning abruptly.

a. patroling
b. noticed
c. speeding
d. abruptly

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (a) because "patroling" should be spelled "patrolling." Options (b), (c) and (d) are all spelled correctly.

Visualization

Definition

Visualization is defined as the ability to imagine how something will look when it is moved around or when its parts are moved or rearranged. It requires the forming of mental images of how patterns, objects or people would look after certain changes, such as unfolding, rotation or physical alterations. One has to predict how an object, set of objects, pattern or person will appear after the changes are made.

Law enforcement officers use this ability when they need to find a suspect who may have changed physically, by changing hair color or shaving, for example.

General Information

For visualization items, you will be asked to recognize a face that has gone through some changes, such as different hair color, facial hair or expression.

Sample Questions

Sample question 1

This person is seen from profile.
Which headshot belongs to this profile?

A B C D

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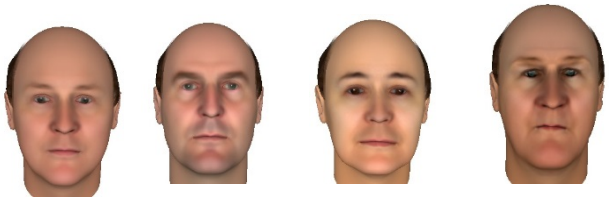
The correct answer to sample question 1 is (a).

Sample question 2

Which headshot below belongs to this profile?



A B C D

The correct answer to sample question 2 is (a).

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Section II – Behavioral Orientation

The information presented in this section of the *Study Guide* will assist you in becoming familiar with the structure of the behavioral attributes section of the exam. A brief definition of the behavioral-orientation component is presented along with sample statements to orient you to the different question formats.

The items appearing in this section are significantly different from the questions appearing in the cognitive-abilities section in terms of design and requirements for your response. It is important to note that the statements in this section are not scored in terms of correct or incorrect answers. These items are presented as a series of statements for you to respond to by marking the answer that best fits your belief. You will indicate your level of agreement using the following five-point agreement scale to record your response to each statement presented.

1 - Strongly Agree
2 - Agree
3 - Not Sure
4 - Disagree
5 - Strongly Disagree

There are no obviously "correct" or "incorrect" responses to these types of items as there are on the cognitive questions. The goal of the behavioral component of the exam is to compare your attitudes and behavioral characteristics to those of successful criminal justice officers. The closer your responses match those of successful officers, the more likely it is that you will be successful on the job.

Your response should be an indication of how you feel about the statement that is presented. You should respond honestly to each statement. A good guideline for answering these types of items is to put down the first response that feels right. Overanalyzing the statement or looking for hidden meaning can often cause you to misunderstand the statement and respond in a manner that does not reflect your true behavioral attributes.

Further, this section of the examination has been developed so that responding in a manner to "look good" or to "game" the test will result in lower scores. Honest responses and use of the full five-point scale is the best strategy.

Sample Behavioral-Orientation Statements

Please rate the sample behavioral-orientation statements, using the scale previously provided.

1) I am sometimes nervous around friends whom I have not seen for a long time.
2) I enjoy trying to make others feel comfortable in new situations.
3) When I am uncertain of how to do a task, I will usually ask for clarity.
4) I am more assertive than most of my friends.
5) Most people feel stressed when they get home from work or school.

Good luck on the exam and in your criminal justice career!

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Before You Begin Taking the Practice Test…

For the best results and to get the most from this practice test, we recommend that you try to recreate the conditions you will be faced with on test day. We will review various suggestions that will make taking the practice test as close to taking the actual exam as possible.

Working within a Time Limit

The most important strategy to best replicate the test-day conditions is to take the practice test under a time constraint. The Practice Test contains 80 items consisting entirely of cognitive-ability questions. This will include questions similar to what you will have on the actual exam. While the time you will have to take the actual exam is still being determined, it is anticipated that you would have at least 4 to 4.5 hours to complete the entire exam. However, the exam also contains several hundred behavioral-orientation questions. These questions will require less time per question than those in *Section I*, but due to the number of questions in *Section II*, this portion of the exam will take you two (2) hours. This leaves you roughly two (2) hours to complete the 80 cognitive questions. We recommend that you spend no more than two hours completing this practice test so that you can recreate the conditions of the real exam. If you find it difficult to complete this practice test in less than two hours, you may find finishing the actual exam to be difficult.

Testing Conditions

On test day, you will take the exam in a quiet environment. You should attempt to take this practice test in a similar environment. If you are unable to recreate this environment at home, consider taking it at your local public library. This environment is a very good simulation of the testing conditions you will face on test day. It is a quiet place with few distractions, yet it is still a public space resulting in soft background noises.

Taking the Exam

A page in this study guide has been provided for you where you can place your answers. On test day, you will be provided an answer sheet that separates from the main booklet. Therefore, we recommend you cut out the answer sheet page from this booklet to simulate the test-day conditions. On the answer sheet, in the box next to the corresponding question number you are answering, place the letter that corresponds to your answer choice (i.e., A, B, C, D).

At the end of this study guide, the practice test answers are provided. You should not look at the answers until you have completed the entire exam. Looking over or even glancing at the answers can distort your true test results. We have inverted the answer key to help you avoid accidentally glancing over these answers.

Be sure to read over the entire study guide prior to taking the practice test. The study guide provides you with some helpful information, which you should be able to use on the practice test and real exam. Try to use the strategies suggested in this guide as you take the exam (e.g., remember to use a process of elimination, read each question carefully, etc.).

Once you have completed the exam, then and only then is it time for you to evaluate how you did. The next section will discuss how to score and interpret your results.

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After Taking the Practice Test…

Scoring

Following the exam will be an answer key so that you can check your answers. To grade yourself, mark all questions that you answered incorrectly on the answer sheet. A table labeled *Practice Test Results* is provided for you on the answer sheet where you may place your test results.

To start, sum the number of questions you answered correctly. In the column labeled "Raw," place this number on the row for "Total Score." There are 80 total possible points; the number you just placed in the "Raw" column is out of 80. Divide your raw score by 80 and multiply by 100 to calculate your percentage score. Place this percentage score in the column labeled "%" for the Total Score row. This is your final overall score for the practice test.

The answer sheet provides you with the dimension associated with each item for the practice test. Count the number you correctly answered for each dimension. Place this value in the "Raw" column for each corresponding dimension. The total possible scores are provided for each dimension. Again, divide your score by the total possible and multiply by 100. This will give you a percentage score, which you should place in the "%" column. This is your dimension breakdown score for the practice test.

Score Interpretation

This practice test only covers the cognitive portion of the actual exam; it does not cover the behavioral-orientation section. The reason for this is that you cannot train or practice for behavioral-orientation questions. Attempting to do so will often result in lower scores than merely providing honest feedback as this study guide suggests. The final overall score on the actual exam is a composite of both sections. Therefore, a passing score on the final exam cannot be translated to a passing score on this practice test. For this reason, we recommend using a percentage score of 70 as a rule of thumb for minimally acceptable test performance. Individuals who score below a 70 on the practice test overall will have a difficult time passing the real exam. Those who do score below a 70 should continue to work to improve upon their score.

The best method to improve upon your score is to identify the weakest dimensions for you. Review these sections carefully. Attempt to diagnose why you made the error you made and try to determine how to get the correct answer. Uncover patterns of mistakes across a dimension so that you can formulate new strategies for answering these questions. Consider the tips listed in this study guide to improve your skills. By improving the "weakest link" in your test results, your overall cognitive score will improve. If you have multiple weaknesses, start with the weakest area and work your way to your stronger areas.

Final Tips/Suggestions

If after you have completed the review of this practice test you are still not satisfied with your progress, consider doing the following:

- *Take another practice exam* – IOS offers numerous practice exams; both online and paper-and-pencil versions are available. Any cognitive practice test we offer will help build the skill sets needed for this exam.

Good Luck on the exam!

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Practice Test Answer Sheet

Item	Answer	Item	Answer
1		41	
2		42	
3		43	
4		44	
5		45	
6		46	
7		47	
8		48	
9		49	
10		50	
11		51	
12		52	
13		53	
14		54	
15		55	
16		56	
17		57	
18		58	
19		59	
20		60	
21		61	
22		62	
23		63	
24		64	
25		65	
26		66	
27		67	
28		68	
29		69	
30		70	
31		71	
32		72	
33		73	
34		74	
35		75	
36		76	
37		77	
38		78	
39		79	
40		80	

Practice Test Results

	Raw	%
Total Score	/80	
Verbal Comprehension	/9	
Verbal Expression	/9	
Selective Attention	/8	
Information Gathering	/9	
Spatial Orientation	/7	
Deductive Reasoning	/8	
Inductive Reasoning	/7	
Flexibility of Closure	/8	
Visualization	/8	
Problem Sensitivity	/7	

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Practice Test

Please note that all scenarios, passages, tables, graphs, statistics and maps are fictional and are not intended to reflect the policies, procedures or practices of any law enforcement agencies in your state.

Please use the following information to answer questions 1-3.

Your agency receives several calls from passing motorists regarding a traffic accident that occurred on Highway 88, near mile marker 73. Officer Downes is the first emergency responder to arrive at the scene. He sees two cars parked on the shoulder of the road—a blue four-door sedan and a red pickup truck. The rear end of the sedan is heavily damaged, and there is no damage to the pickup truck. The driver of the pickup truck, Raul Alvarez, approaches Officer Downes as he gets out of his squad car. Mr. Alvarez explains that he was not involved in the traffic accident but pulled over to see if he could assist the driver of the sedan, who appears to be injured. Mr. Alvarez says that he witnessed the accident and was one of the individuals who called 911. He claims that the blue sedan was driving in the farthest right lane of the highway and was being closely followed by a silver SUV. The blue sedan braked in response to heavy traffic ahead and was rear-ended by the SUV. The driver of the sedan managed to move her vehicle to the shoulder of the road, but the silver SUV fled the scene of the accident. Mr. Alvarez states that he cannot remember the license plate of the SUV but notes that there was a bumper sticker for a popular radio station, X99 FM, on the right side of its rear bumper.

Officer Downes thanks Mr. Alvarez for providing this information and checks on the driver of the blue sedan, Kelly Monroe. She is conscious but complains of severe neck pain. Officer Downes instructs the woman not to move until paramedics arrive. Her account of the accident is similar to that provided by Mr. Alvarez. She confirms that she braked suddenly in response to slower traffic ahead and was rear-ended. She cannot remember very many details of the SUV that hit her, other than the fact that it was silver and that the driver appeared to be a young Caucasian male with short brown hair and sunglasses.

1. When Officer Downes arrives at the scene of the accident, he finds which of the following?

    a. A blue sedan with a heavily damaged front end and a red pickup truck with no damage.
    b. A red pickup truck with no damage and a blue sedan with a heavily damaged rear end.
    c. A red sedan with a heavily damaged rear end and a blue pickup truck with no damage.
    d. A blue sedan with a heavily damaged front end, a red pickup truck with no damage and a silver SUV with a damaged front end.

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2. Officer Downes broadcasts information about the hit-and-run driver over his radio. Other members of the department should be on the lookout for what type of vehicle?

   a. A blue SUV with a 99X FM bumper sticker on the right side of its front bumper.
   b. A red SUV with an X99 FM bumper sticker on the left side of its rear bumper.
   c. A silver SUV with an X99 FM bumper sticker on the right side of its rear bumper.
   d. A silver SUV with a 99X FM bumper sticker on the right side of its rear bumper.

3. Kelly Monroe is able to provide Officer Downes with which of the following pieces of information?

   a. A brief description of the hit-and-run driver.
   b. A detailed description of the hit-and-run driver's vehicle.
   c. The license plate number of the hit-and-run driver's vehicle.
   d. A neutral bystander's description of the incident.

Please use the following passage to answer questions 4-5.

Leah Hawkins contacts the police at 12:45 a.m. on Tuesday, February 8th, to report that her 12-year-old son has run away from home. Officers Tonya Reed and Dominic Elston are the first officers to arrive at the Hawkins' family home at 548 E. Harper Road. She explains that earlier that evening, her son, Jason, and his stepfather, Eric, had once again gotten into an argument at the dinner table. Leah explains to Officers Reed and Elston that Eric is a good husband and father, but he tends to be very strict with Jason because he is the eldest child in the family. She admits that sometimes Eric has little patience with Jason when he acts with poor manners or antagonizes his stepsister, Bethany.

Jason's argument with Eric on the evening of February 7th was especially heated because Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins had received a phone call from Jason's English teacher about his poor grade in her class. His teacher told them that Jason was missing valuable points because he was not turning in homework assignments on time, if at all, and he was not participating in class discussions. Mr. Hawkins informed his stepson that due to his poor English grade, he would have to quit his basketball team and would be forbidden from attending his best friend's birthday party that Saturday. Mrs. Hawkins states that Jason shouted at his stepfather, left the dinner table and stormed up to his bedroom, slamming the door. That was the last that the Hawkins had seen or heard from Jason that evening. The rest of the family went about their normal evening activities, leaving Jason to sulk alone in his room.

At 12:40 a.m., Leah was awakened by the furious barking of the family dog. She went downstairs and found the dog barking at the back door, which was ajar. Leah said that she experienced "mother's intuition" and immediately ran to Jason's room to check on him. Jason was not in his room, nor was he anywhere else in the house. She noted that his red backpack and favorite sneakers were missing. She woke her husband and contacted the police.

Jason is described as an African American boy with a dark complexion and short black hair. He is approximately 5'4" and weighs around 110 pounds. He was last seen wearing a red t-shirt with

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the name of his basketball team, the Washington Warriors, printed on the front and blue jeans. Due to the cold weather, his mother speculated that he would be wearing a black winter coat or at least his favorite blue hooded sweatshirt, but she also acknowledged that he may have been so upset that he left the house without anything warm to wear.

4. An officer who spots Jason Hawkins may see him wearing which of the following?

   a. A blue winter coat.
   b. A black hooded sweatshirt.
   c. A blue backpack.
   d. A red t-shirt.

5. Which of the following MOST likely prompted Jason to run away from home?

   a. A fight with his stepsister, Bethany.
   b. An argument with his mother about his poor manners.
   c. Being told that he could not attend a friend's birthday party and that he could not play basketball.
   d. Receiving a poor grade from his English teacher.

In the following questions, you will be presented with a scenario. Please choose the answer option that describes the most important events in the scenario in a single sentence MOST clearly and accurately.

6. Tracy Quinn contacts 911 to report that her 24-year-old mentally disabled brother, Paul, has become aggressive and has attacked their father, 60-year-old Lewis Quinn. Tracy explains that the incident began over a simple argument about what Lewis was going to serve Paul for dinner. She says that Paul lost his temper and started punching and kicking Lewis. Tracy is especially concerned about her father because he is currently being treated for cancer and is physically frail. She suspects that Paul, who had always been trusted to administer his own medication once he reached adulthood, may have stopped taking a psychiatric medication, which could be causing him to be uncharacteristically aggressive. She tells the 911 dispatcher that her brother ran through the back door and out onto Poplar Avenue after the attack and that she was afraid of trying to stop him.

   a. Lewis and Paul disagreed about what they were going to eat for dinner, and Lewis started punching and kicking Paul.
   b. A woman reports that her father was attacked by her mentally disabled brother, who has since run away from home.
   c. A woman explains that her brother should never have been trusted to administer his own medications.
   d. Tracy's father is being treated for cancer, and his medications may cause him to act aggressively.

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7. Officer Carpio contacts her supervisor to inform him that she has just used her taser against a person she was trying to arrest. Officer Carpio explains that she had pulled over Daniel Smith, a 19-year-old motorist, who was driving erratically. Officer Carpio suspected that Daniel was driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. When Officer Carpio approached the driver's side window of Daniel's vehicle, she could clearly smell alcohol on his breath. She ordered Daniel to get out of the car for a field-sobriety test, which he failed. She told Daniel that he was being placed under arrest for suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol and was going to place him in handcuffs when he suddenly attacked Officer Carpio, punching her hard in the face and possibly breaking her nose. She saw Daniel running to his car and ordered him to stop. When he failed to comply, Officer Carpio warned that she would use her taser against him. Daniel continued his attempt to flee and was tased by Officer Carpio. He was then subdued and apprehended.

   a. Officer Carpio used her taser to apprehend a fleeing suspect who had attacked and injured her.
   b. Officer Carpio used her taser against Daniel, who refused to participate in a field-sobriety test.
   c. Officer Carpio immediately used her taser against Daniel after Daniel punched her in the face.
   d. Officer Carpio used her taser against Daniel Smith because he was driving erratically and was possibly drunk.

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8. A grief-stricken woman calls 911 to report that she found her 22-year-old son dead in his bedroom; she believes that he had committed suicide. Patti Brown explains to responding officers that her son had been despondent over a breakup with his girlfriend and being rejected from several prestigious graduate school programs. He had been complaining of depression and insomnia, so Patti encouraged him to consult with their family doctor. He was prescribed an antidepressant, but his mood only seemed to worsen. Patti says that she was on her way home from the grocery store when she glanced at her cell phone and saw that her son had left her a voicemail. His message, which she played for the officers, sounded to Patti like a suicide threat, and she returned home as quickly as possible. When she came home, she found her son lying on his bed, surrounded by empty bottles of prescribed medicine—her son's antidepressants and her heart medications. He also appeared to have been drinking alcohol prior to his death. Officers informed the woman that with any unusual death an autopsy would have to be performed.

   a. A woman's son commits suicide although it seemed that his treatment for depression had been effective.
   b. The woman is unable to prove to officers that her son was feeling suicidal just prior to his death.
   c. A young man becomes despondent after a breakup and graduate school rejections and apparently commits suicide by overdosing on prescription medication and alcohol.
   d. The woman had become concerned about her son's alcohol and drug use prior to his death.

9. A man calls 911 to report that he accidentally locked his infant daughter inside his running vehicle on a hot summer day. Both police and fire personnel immediately respond to the scene. Police are able to quickly open the driver's side door of the vehicle, and the infant is removed from her car seat. Fire personnel (also trained paramedics) evaluate the infant for any signs of heat exhaustion or heat stroke. The infant is crying, and her skin is flushed, warm and sweaty. Her vital signs are checked and are found to be normal, although her temperature is slightly elevated. The fire personnel determine that the infant is in good condition because she was not locked in the hot vehicle for very long, although they recommended that her father watch for signs of dehydration or any symptoms of heat illness.

   a. After an infant is locked inside of a running car on a hot day, her skin is found to be warm, red and dry.
   b. In response to an emergency lockout situation, fire personnel quickly unlock a vehicle, and police personnel evaluate the health of a young infant who had been locked inside the car.
   c. Police and fire personnel successfully respond to a lockout situation, rescuing an infant trapped inside a hot vehicle.
   d. After police unlock a man's vehicle, fire personnel rescue and treat his unresponsive infant daughter; she is treated for dehydration and heat illness.

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For the following items, please choose the word or phrase that correctly completes the sentence.

10. Just between _____, I don't think that young man was involved in the robbery.

    a. you and I
    b. you and me
    c. you or I
    d. me or you

11. The dispatcher _____ the name and address of the victim.

    a. noted
    b. notated
    c. notates
    d. is noted

For the following items, please choose the line that contains the misspelled word, grammatical error or punctuation error by choosing the line number. Only one of the lines will contain an error.

12. I. Many people asked Officer Greene why he wanted to become a police
    II. officer. He explained that he wanted an exciting, challenging carrer that
    III. would allow him to help others in need. He also added that he was
    IV. inspired to become a police officer by his late uncle, Sergeant Ted Greene.

    a. Line I
    b. Line II
    c. Line III
    d. Line IV

13. I. Officer Burnside pulled his vehicle over on Mitchell Street when he saw
    II. a crying young girl waving at him. The girl explained that her bike had
    III. just been stolen from outside of Trudie's Cupcakes, where she had been
    IV. spending time with friends. She admited that she had not used a bike lock.

    a. Line I
    b. Line II
    c. Line III
    d. Line IV

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14. I. Officer Bishop often does "Officer Friendly" presentations at the local
II. elementary schools in his city. This week he is presenting a video to
III. second-grade students about the dangers of talking to strangers, he plans to
IV. give the students a coloring book and a pamphlet for their parents.

a. Line I
b. Line II
c. Line III
d. Line IV

15. I. A woman called 911 to report that her home had been burglarized and
II. vandalized. She explains that she come home from work to find her
III. home completely trashed. She reports that her TV, computer and jewelry
IV. were stolen. The burglar spray-painted obscenities on her bedroom wall.

a. Line I
b. Line II
c. Line III
d. Line IV

For the following items, choose the sentence or phrase that best answers the question or completes the scenario.

16. A man contacts the police to report that his garage was broken into sometime between 8:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. The man explains that he distinctly remembers closing the garage door as usual in the morning on his way to work. He was the last member of his family to leave the house that morning. When he returned at 5:30, he saw that the garage door was wide open, and two bicycles, a tool box and a portable car battery charger were missing. The man estimates the value of the stolen items to be approximately $4,000. When the responding officer writes her report, she should state that _____.

a. it was not necessary for the burglars to forcibly open the garage door since the man forgot to close it before he left for work
b. the burglary must have taken place just before the man came home from work
c. the man lives alone
d. the burglars took a tool box, a portable car battery charger and two bicycles while the family was away from home

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17. Police and fire officials are investigating the recent arson of a local church. The pastor, who lives in a small house next door to the church, was awakened at approximately 2:00 a.m. by the loud barking of his dog, who was staring intently out of the dining room window. The pastor saw smoke and flames billowing out of the church and called 911. When firefighters extinguished the fire, they noticed evidence that accelerants, such as gasoline or lighter fluid, were used to start the fire. There were multiple places where a fire was started, which is another indication of arson. Police investigators ask the pastor if he could think of anyone who would want to set fire to the church. The pastor informs them of a disturbed young man who had been attending the church but who had recently stormed out in the middle of a service, shouting obscenities. The pastor emphasizes that the young man may not have committed this crime and that he is a good person at heart but seems to be mentally ill. When police investigators write their report, they should include which of the following statements?

    a. The suspect recently caused a disturbance in the church during a service.
    b. The pastor does not know of anyone who would purposely set fire to the church.
    c. Because the fire was ignited in only one place, firefighters believed that this was an arson.
    d. The fire was ignited just after 2:00 a.m.

18. Police have been called to arrest a shoplifter at a popular women's clothing store. Police interview the manager of the store and the security guard who detained the suspect. The manager explains that the suspect took a long time to try on a large number of clothing items in the dressing room. The suspect brought several items of clothing to the register to pay for them, but a sharp-eyed cashier noticed that the wrong prices were coming up on the register. She believed that the suspect had been replacing the price tags and subtly notified her manager of the situation. A security guard stopped the customer as she attempted to leave the store. The security guard found more items of clothing inside one of the customer's shopping bags; the suspect did not attempt to pay for these items, but she did remove sensors that would have set off the alarms at the store's entrance. The suspect was detained in a small room at the back of the store until the arrival of police. In the incident report, police should include which of the following pieces of information?

    a. The cashier confronted the suspect about her belief that the suspect was attempting to pay less than the listed price for several items of clothing.
    b. The suspect's shoplifting methods include exchanging price tags and removing sensors from clothing.
    c. The manager of the store prevented the customer from leaving the premises.
    d. The manager of the store explained that she was suspicious about this individual's actions from the minute she walked into the store.

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Questions 19-26 contain a set of letters, symbols and numbers. Please choose only ONE option that contains the exact pattern of letters, symbols and numbers.

19. JH.HJ&TIi00O;EÕỶ+(65%)xG

    a. JH,HJ&TIi00O;EÕỶ+(65%)xG
    b. JH.HJ&TIi00O;EÕỶ+(65%)xG
    c. JH.HJ&TiI00O;EÕỶ+(65%)xG
    d. JH.HJ&TIi0O0;EÕỶ+(65%)xG

20. V<V^^W<77:01JF§Àŋ‡+91LI6

    a. V>V^^W<77:01JF§Àŋ‡+91LI6
    b. V<V^^W<77:01JFSÀŋ‡+91LI6
    c. V<V^^W<77:01JF§Àŋ‡+91L!6
    d. V<V^^W<77:01JF§Àŋ‡+91LI6

21. PAdraJOHnso827”7_-({54})

    a. PAdraJOHnso827”7_-({54})
    b. PAdrajOHnso827”7_-({54})
    c. PAdraJOHnso827”7-_{54})
    d. PAdraJOHnso827”7_-{(54})

22. ARZsmrGHW1121914=-ẄỌ$$Ss

    a. ARZsmrGHẀ1121914=-ẄỌ$$Ss
    b. ARZsmrGHW1121914=-ẄỌ$$Ss
    c. ARZsmrGHW1121914=-ẄỌ$$Ss
    d. ARZsmrGHW1121914=-ẄỌ$SSs

23. ??¿!?!5687;J∫jkK2S27NnIØßt

    a. ??¿!?!5687;∫JjkK2S27NnIØßt
    b. ??¿!?!5687;J∫jkK2S27NnIØßt
    c. ??¿!?!5687;J∫jkK2S27NnIØBt
    d. ??¿!?!5687;J∫jkK2S27NnIØß+

24. ALL.jUs.PAu.322.LOP;01LO

    a. ALL.jUs.PAu.322.LOP.01LO
    b. ALL,jUs.PAu.322.LOP;01LO
    c. ALL.jUs.Pau.322.LOP;01LO
    d. ALL.jUs.PAu.322.LOP;01LO

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25. [/]\MWVNM77LL\\/(18)@XYX

a. [/]\MWVNM77LL\\/(18)@XYX
b. [/]\MVWNM77LL\\/(18)@XYX
c. [/]\MWVNM77LL\/\/(18)@XYX
d. (/)\MWVNM77LL\\/[18]@XYX

26. OØỌHEBßnmnwmpbg9966R:0:Q

a. OØOHEBßnmnwmpbg9966R:0:Q
b. OØỌHEBßnmnwmpbg9966R:0:Q
c. OØỌHEBßnmnwmpbg9966R;0;Q
d. OØỌHEBßnmnwmpbg6699R:0:Q

Please use the following information to answer questions 27-29.

A woman has been sexually assaulted in her home by an intruder. Investigators have identified four possible witnesses—residents of the same apartment complex who reported seeing a strange individual in or near the woman's apartment building around the time of the crime. Their descriptions are listed below:

Witness 1: Hyunjin Kim reports seeing a tall, thin man with blonde hair standing near the victim's apartment building at 10:45 p.m. Kim states that he observed the man reading the names listed under the individual door buzzers. Kim asked the man, "Can I help you?", but the man appeared nervous and shook his head no. Kim then walked past the man on his way to work.

Witness 2: Felicia Lopez reports seeing a Hispanic man with brown hair and brown eyes standing near the main entrance of the apartment complex at 10:52 p.m. She reports that he was leaning against a wall and smoking a cigarette. Lopez says that the man stared intently at her as she walked by, and she felt very uncomfortable.

Witness 3: Tom Fontaine reports seeing a blonde-haired man, approximately six feet in height and 160 pounds, walking at a fast pace down the victim's hallway at 11:05 p.m. The man bumped into Fontaine and did not respond when Fontaine said, "Excuse me." Fontaine saw him walk down the hallway to the stairwell, then could hear the man running down the stairs. Seconds later, he heard screaming from the victim's apartment and called 911.

Witness 4: Brenda Sanders noticed a man standing across the street from her apartment complex at 10:40 p.m. She thought it was strange for this tall, thin man with reddish-blonde hair to be standing outside on a cold winter's night staring at the main entrance of the apartment complex. She smiled and said, "Hello," but the man did not respond.

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27. Based only on the information provided previously, which of the following witnesses is LEAST likely to have encountered the perpetrator?

a. Witness 1
b. Witness 2
c. Witness 3
d. Witness 4

28. Based on the information provided previously, the resident who encountered the suspect FIRST said _____ to the suspect.

a. "Excuse me,"
b. "Can I help you?"
c. "Hello"
d. nothing

29. Based on the information provided previously, the THIRD individual who encountered the suspect saw the suspect _____.

a. leaning against the wall and smoking a cigarette
b. staring at the names listed under the individual door buzzers
c. staring at the main entrance of the apartment complex from across the street
d. walking quickly down the victim's hallway

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Please use the following information to answer questions 30-32.

Officer Tompkins is interviewing four senior citizens who claim to be the victims of con artists. Their accounts are listed below:

Victim 1: 72-year-old Mary Watson claims that a man who claimed to be a roofer named Bob Schaefer knocked on her door on August 14th and informed her that she likely had damage to her roof from a recent thunderstorm. He told her that her insurance would pay for any repairs that he would make. He collected a down payment of $3,000 from Mrs. Watson (who was told that her insurance would reimburse her) but never appeared again to do any work as promised. Bob Schaefer was described as an overweight man of medium height with reddish-brown hair and a small scar on his chin.

Victim 2: 78-year-old Edgar Wilcox claims that a man who claimed to be a certified arborist named Brad Sanger knocked on his door on August 12th and informed him that there was a tree on Mr. Wilcox's property that was heavily damaged in a recent thunderstorm. Sanger pointed out that the tree was located close to Mr. Wilcox's garage and warned that it could collapse onto the roof of the garage. Sanger took a $500 down payment from Mr. Wilcox but never appeared again to remove the tree. Brad Sanger was described as approximately six feet tall and thin. He had short blonde hair, a mustache and brown eyes.

Victim 3: 70-year-old Alma Salcedo claims that a young man who said his name was Dennis Forester knocked on her door on August 13th and told her that he was selling magazines in order to earn a college scholarship and a trip to the Bahamas. When she told the young man that she did not want any subscriptions, he "wouldn't take no for an answer" and "became very pushy." Mrs. Salcedo felt slightly intimidated by this younger man and ordered a magazine subscription for $20, but no magazine ever arrived. She described the young man as tall and thin with medium-length brown hair.

Victim 4: 83-year-old George Betson claims that a man who claimed to be a roofer named Ed Miller knocked on his door on August 16th and offered to do a free inspection for roof damage from a recent thunderstorm. Miller collected a down payment of $6,000 from Mr. Betson but never appeared again to do any work as promised. Mr. Betson could not remember much about Mr. Miller's appearance except that he was fat and had a scar somewhere on his face.

30. Based on the information provided above, _____ were most likely the victims of the same con artist.

    a. George Betson and Mary Watson
    b. Alma Salcedo and Edgar Wilcox
    c. Mary Watson and Alma Salcedo
    d. George Betson and Edgar Wilcox

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31. Based on the information provided above, the man who committed the _____ crime stole the largest amount of money from his victim.

a. first
b. second
c. third
d. fourth

32. Based on the information provided above, the man who committed the SECOND crime offered his victim _____.

a. a magazine subscription
b. roof repair
c. tree removal
d. a trip to the Bahamas

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Please use the passage below to answer question 33.

Officer Pavlik is interviewing Lucinda White, the owner of Lucinda's Flowers, who was the victim of a battery on Tuesday afternoon. The following six statements appeared in her account of the incident.

1. I approached the man and told him that he had to leave, or I would call the police to complain about his loitering.
2. Several of my customers complained that there was a man lying on the ground in the parking lot next to my shop. They claimed that he was talking to himself and begging for change.
3. The man stood up, smiled and then struck me very hard in the face.
4. I had been having a very busy day. I was preparing a large order for an upcoming wedding, and I had also started receiving phone calls and online orders for two funerals this week.
5. A passerby saw that I had been hit and ran over to intervene. When my attacker saw that he might have to fight someone his own size, he ran away.
6. My assistant stepped out of the shop and saw that my nose was bleeding. She immediately called 911.

33. What is the MOST logical order of these statements?

a. 4, 2, 1, 3, 5, 6
b. 2, 4, 3, 1, 6, 5
c. 1, 3, 2, 4, 6, 5
d. 3, 6, 1, 4, 2, 5

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Please use the passage below to answer question 34.

Detective Klein is interviewing the victim of an attempted kidnapping. The following six statements appeared in her account of the incident.

1. As I struggled and kicked, I saw that he was trying to drag me to the open trunk of a car.
2. I had just finished the closing shift, and since I had let Tracy go home early, I was the last person to leave.
3. As I opened my car door, I felt someone grab me from behind. He put his hand over my mouth to muffle my screams.
4. I walked to my car, which was parked on the third floor of the mall's parking garage.
5. I fought as hard as I could to get away as my attacker started to drag me away from my car.
6. Suddenly I saw headlights as a vehicle started driving towards us. My attacker must have been afraid of being seen because he released me, ran to his car and drove away.

34. What is the MOST logical order of these statements?

a. 2, 3, 4, 1, 6, 5
b. 4, 2, 1, 3, 6, 5
c. 2, 4, 3, 5, 1, 6
d. 3, 1, 5, 2, 4, 6

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Please use the passage below to answer question 35.

The murder of a high school honors student has left your community stunned. You are currently interviewing a witness to the senseless killing. The following six statements appeared in his account of the incident.

1. Tyson had always been a great guy. He got the best grades of anyone in class, and he was never in trouble. We have gang problems here, but he was never involved in any of that.
2. The dance ended at 10:00, and everyone walked out of the south doors of the gymnasium to the parking lot.
3. I dove to the ground as soon as I heard the shots. When they stopped, it was really quiet for a moment, and then one of the girls started screaming because Tyson had been hit.
4. The day before the dance, one of my friends saw Tyson arguing with A.J. Hudson, who is known around our school as a drug dealer and gang member.
5. Most of the kids at school attended our Turnabout dance, and Tyson had gone with Alicia Ray as his date. Alicia used to be A.J.'s girlfriend.
6. A.J. and some of his friends were waiting outside of the south doors. When they saw Tyson, they just started firing their guns.

35. What is the MOST logical order of these statements?

a. 6, 1, 4, 5, 2, 3
b. 4, 5, 2, 6, 1, 3
c. 5, 2, 4, 6, 3, 1
d. 1, 4, 5, 2, 6, 3

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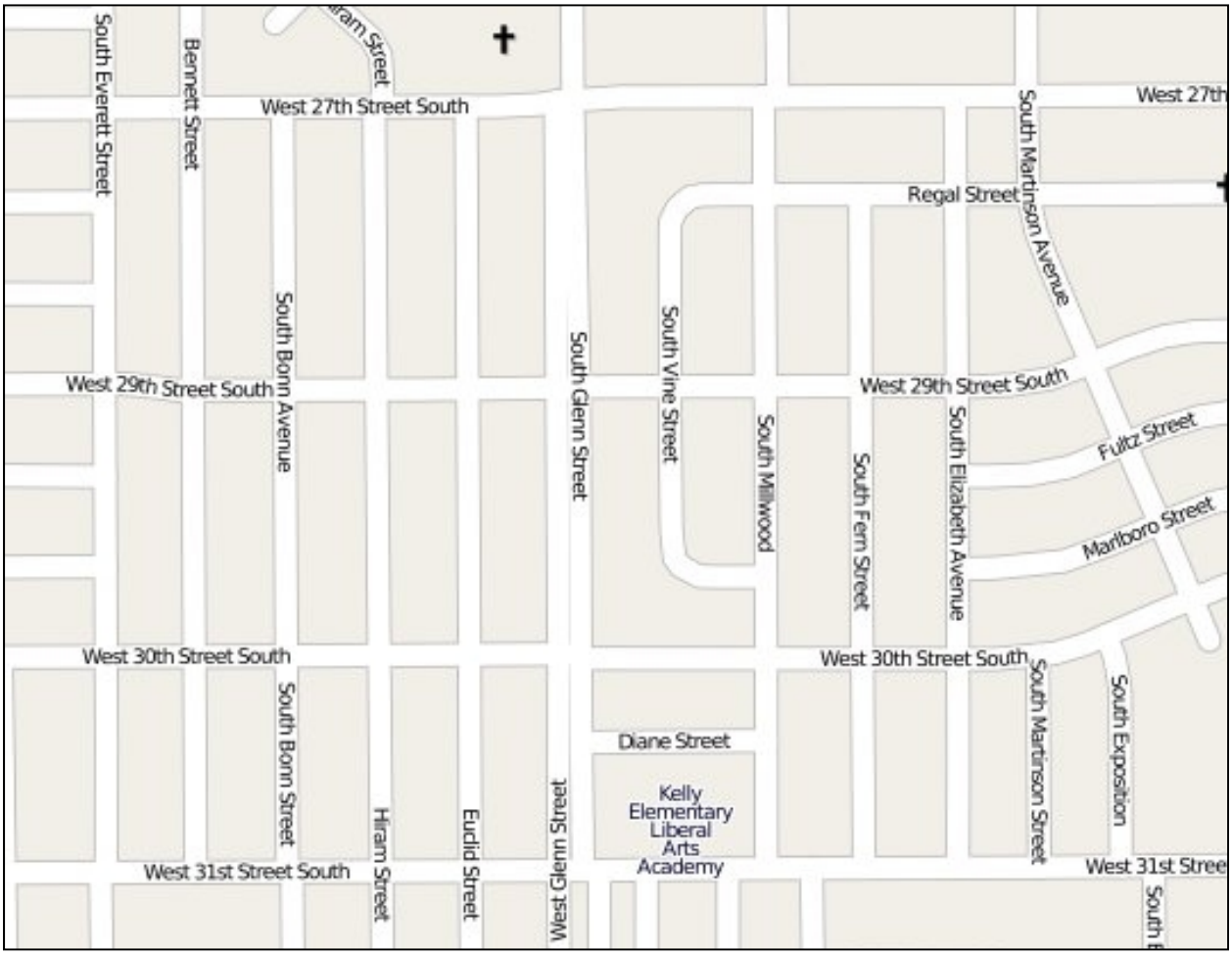
N

Please use the following map to answer questions 36-38.



36. You are currently at the intersection of West 29th Street South and South Bonn Avenue when you are dispatched to the north side of the Kelly Elementary Liberal Arts Academy. Which of the following would be the shortest (least distance) route for you to take to the Academy?

   a. East on West 29th Street South, then south on South Glenn Street, then east on West 31st Street South.
   b. East on West 29th Street South, then south on South Glenn Street, then east on Diane Street.
   c. South on South Bonn Street and east on West 31st Street South.
   d. South on South Bonn Street, east on West 31st Street South and north on South Millwood.

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37. Officer Nichols has been dispatched to a domestic disturbance at the intersection of Regal Street and South Martinson Avenue. He is currently at the intersection of Euclid Street and West 31st Street South. Which of the following would be the shortest (least distance) route for Officer Nichols to take to the incident scene?

a. North on Euclid Street, east on West 29th Street South and north on South Fern Street.
b. North on Euclid Street, east on West 27th Street South, and south on South Martinson Avenue.
c. East on West 31st Street South, north on South Exposition, west on West 30th Street South, north on South Elizabeth Avenue and east on Regal Street.
d. East on West 31st Street South, north on South Elizabeth Avenue, and east on Regal Street.

38. Officer Berry has been dispatched to a home at the intersection of South Everett Street and West 29th Street South. Officer Berry is currently located at the intersection of Fultz Street and South Martinson Avenue. Which of the following would be the shortest (least distance) route for Officer Berry to take to the incident scene?

a. North on South Martinson Avenue and west on West 29th Street South.
b. North on South Martinson Avenue, west on Regal Street, south on South Vine Street and west on West 29th Street South.
c. South on South Martinson Avenue, west on West 30th Street South and north on South Everett Street.
d. South on South Martinson Avenue, east on Marlboro Street, north on South Elizabeth Avenue and west on West 29th Street South.

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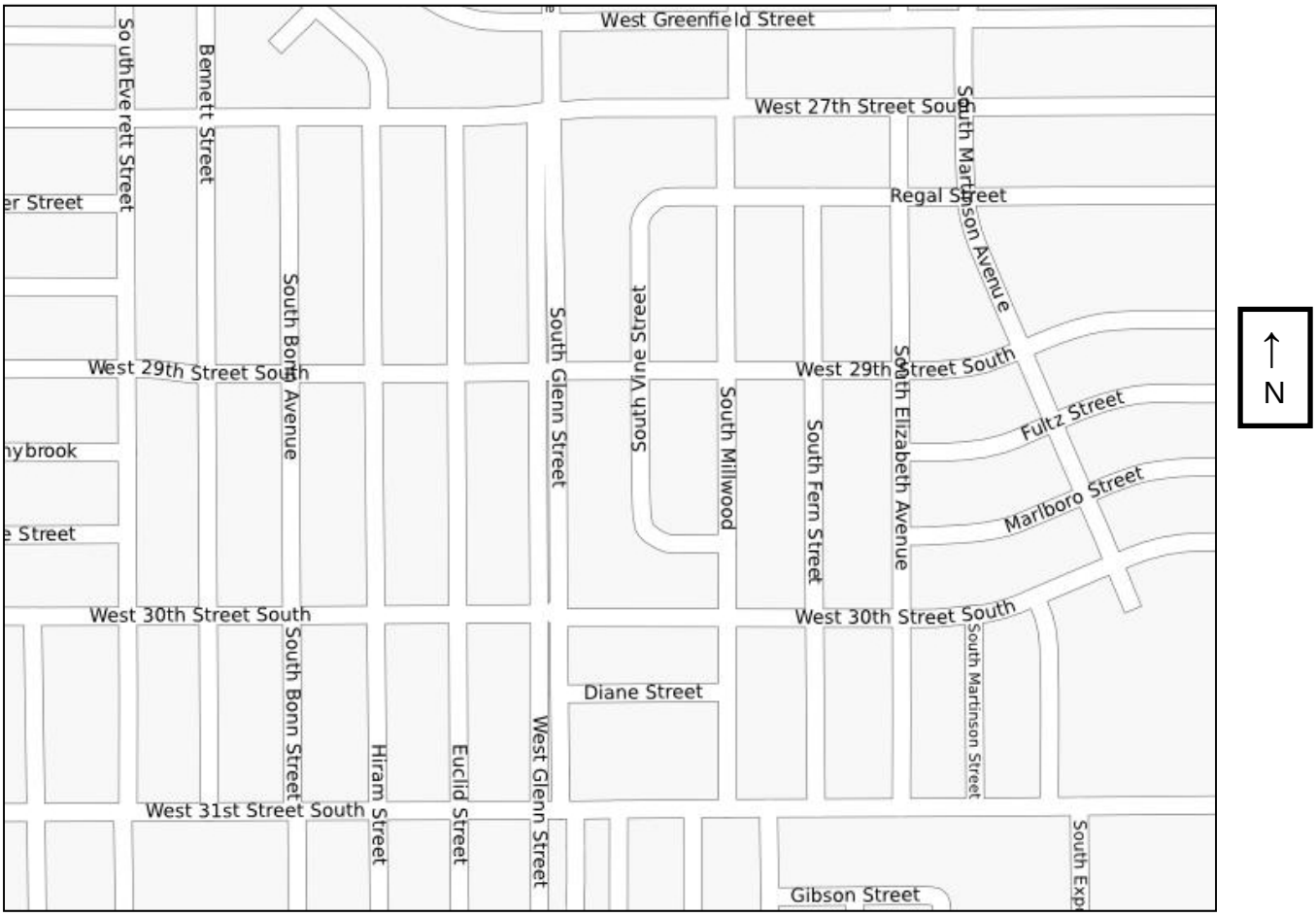
Please use the following map to answer questions 39-40.



39. You are currently at the intersection of Bennett Street and West 29th Street South. You have been dispatched to a vandalism incident at the intersection of South Glenn Street and West 31st Street South. South Glenn Street is closed for construction between West 30th Street South and Diane Street. Which of the following would be the shortest (least distance) route for you to take to the incident scene?

a. East on West 29th Street South, south on South Millwood and east on West 31st Street South.
b. East on West 29th Street South and south on South Glenn Street.
c. South on Bennett Street and east on West 31st Street South.
d. South on Bennett Street, east on West 30th Street South and south on South Glenn Street.

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40. Your department has received a report of a traffic accident at the intersection of Diane Street and South Millwood. You have been dispatched to the scene; you are currently at the intersection of South Vine Street and Regal Street. Which of the following would be the shortest (least distance) route to the scene of the accident?

a. East on Regal Street and south on South Millwood.
b. South on South Vine Street and east on Diane Street.
c. East on Regal Street, south on South Elizabeth Avenue and west on Diane Street.
d. East on Regal Street, south on South Fern Street and west on Diane Street.

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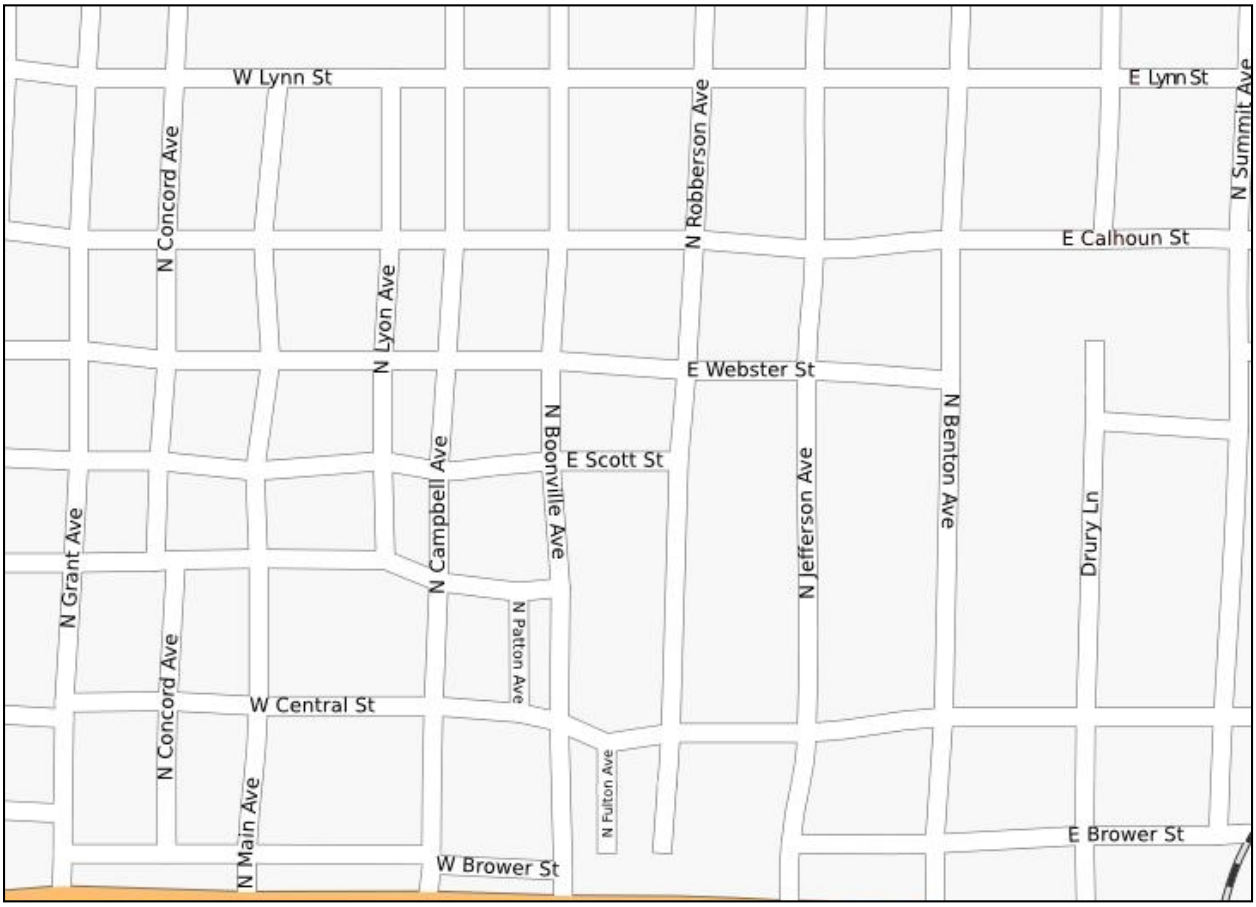
Please use the following map to answer questions 41-42.



41. You are currently at the intersection of East Scott Street and North Boonville Avenue. You are dispatched to the scene of a reported aggravated assault at the north end of Drury Lane. Which of the following is the shortest (least distance) route to the scene of the assault?

    a. East on East Scott Street and north on Drury Lane.
    b. South on North Boonville Avenue, east on West Central Street and north on Drury Lane.
    c. North on North Boonville Avenue, east on East Webster Street and south on Drury Lane.
    d. South on North Boonville Avenue, east on East Brower Street and north on Drury Lane.

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42. A dispute between neighbors has turned violent at the corner of North Concord Avenue and West Lynn Street. You have been dispatched to the incident. You are currently at the intersection of West Central Street and North Main Avenue. North Main Avenue is closed from East Calhoun Street to West Lynn Street. Which of the following is the shortest (least distance) route to the scene of the dispute?

a. North on North Main Avenue and west on West Lynn Street.
b. West on West Central Street, north on North Grant Avenue and east on West Lynn Street.
c. West on West Central Street, north on North Grant Avenue, east on East Webster Stree, north on North Main Avenue and west on West Lynn Street.
d. North on North Main Avenue, west on East Calhoun Street and north on North Concord Avenue.

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Please use the following information to answer questions 43-45.

You find the following definitions in a state criminal law book:

Computer Theft:

I. Any person who uses a computer or computer network with knowledge that such use is without authority and with the intention of

(1) Taking or appropriating any property of another, whether or not with the intention of depriving the owner of possession;
(2) Obtaining property by any deceitful means or artful practice;
(3) Converting property to such person's use in violation of an agreement or other known legal obligation

shall be guilty of the crime of computer theft.

Computer Trespass:

I. Any person who uses a computer or computer network with knowledge that such use is without authority and with the intention of

(1) Deleting or in any way removing, either temporarily or permanently, any computer program or data from a computer or computer network;
(2) Obstructing, interrupting or in any way interfering with the use of a computer program or data;
(3) Altering, damaging or in any way causing the malfunction of a computer, computer network or computer program, regardless of how long the alteration, damage or malfunction persists

shall be guilty of the crime of computer trespass

Computer Invasion of Privacy:

I. Any person who uses a computer or computer network with the intention of examining any employment, medical, salary, credit or other financial or personal data relating to any other person with knowledge that such examination is without authority shall be guilty of the crime of computer invasion of privacy.

Computer Password Disclosure:

I. Any person who discloses a number, code, password or other means of access to a computer or computer network knowing that such disclosure is without authority and that results in damages to the owner of the computer or computer network in excess of $500.00 shall be guilty of the crime of computer password disclosure.

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43. William is very angry that he was passed over for promotion at his workplace and is jealous of his coworker Paul, who received the promotion William thought that he was entitled to. William accesses HR documentation on his company's server without authority in order to find out what Paul's new salary is. In this situation, it would be MOST appropriate to charge William with which of the following?

a. Computer Theft.
b. Computer Password Disclosure.
c. Computer Invasion of Privacy.
d. Computer Trespass.

44. Kelly was just fired from her position at a local publishing company. As an act of revenge for what she believes was a wrongful termination, Kelly breaks into the server of her former workplace and deletes several very important projects that are near completion. In this situation, it would be MOST appropriate to charge Kelly with which of the following?

a. Computer Theft.
b. Computer Invasion of Privacy.
c. Computer Trespass.
d. Computer Password Disclosure.

45. Ian sells a list of computer passwords to an identify thief. One of these passwords belongs to Jill, who incurs $750 worth of damage as a result of the identity theft. Ian himself did not use any of the passwords he sold. In this situation, would it be appropriate to charge Ian with "computer password disclosure"?

a. Yes, because he sold passwords that resulted in damages of over $500 to the owner of the computer.
b. Yes, if the passwords were used to delete or alter any records, documents or programs belonging to Jill on her computer.
c. No, because he did not use the passwords to commit identity theft himself.
d. No, because the sale of the passwords did not result in damages over $1,000 to the owner of the computer.

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Please use the following information to answer questions 46-48.

You find the following definitions in a state criminal law book:

Kidnapping:

I. A person commits the offense of kidnapping when he/she abducts or steals away any person without lawful authority or warrant and holds such person against his/her will.

Aggravated Kidnapping:

I. A person commits the offense of aggravated kidnapping when he/she kidnaps an individual

(a) For the purpose of committing an assault, battery, rape or other violent felony; or
(b) For the purpose of collecting a ransom; AND
(c) With the use of a deadly weapon.

Interference with Custody:

I. A person commits the offense of interference with custody when without lawful authority to do so the person

(a) Knowingly or recklessly takes or entices any child or committed person away from the individual who has lawful custody of such child or committed person;
(b) Knowingly harbors any child or committed person who has absconded;
(c) Intentionally and willfully retains possession within this state of the child or committed person upon the expiration of a lawful period of visitation with the child or committed person.

False Imprisonment:

I. A person commits the offense of false imprisonment when, in violation of the personal liberty of another, he/she arrests, confines or detains such person without legal authority.

46. Devin and Jessica had a bitter divorce and custody battle over their three-year-old son, Ben. In violation of the custody agreement, Jessica keeps her son past the period of visitation. She hides herself and her son at the home of a friend in the same city so that Devin cannot find them. In this situation, it would be MOST appropriate to charge Jessica with _____ in this situation.

a. kidnapping
b. aggravated kidnapping
c. false imprisonment
d. interference with custody

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47. Chris watches an 11-year-old girl walking home from school alone. He forces the girl to get into his car at gunpoint. He confines the girl inside a room of his summer home and calls her parents, warning that he will kill the girl if they do not pay him $500,000 within 24 hours. Fortunately, law enforcement officials apprehend Chris and free the girl, who is unharmed. In this situation, it would be MOST appropriate to charge Chris with _____.

a. kidnapping
b. aggravated kidnapping
c. false imprisonment
d. interference with custody

48. Stan encounters his neighbor's teenage daughter smoking a cigarette in a local park. Without legal authority, Stan makes a "citizen's arrest" of the daughter, threatening her with injury if she attempts to leave the scene before police arrive. He detains her at the scene for 15 minutes. When the police arrive, they inform Stan that he had no legal authority to arrest or detain this young woman. In this situation, should Stan be charged with false imprisonment?

a. No, because he did not abduct or carry away the girl in this situation.
b. No, because he is not a sworn law enforcement officer.
c. Yes, but only because he unlawfully detained her in a public location.
d. Yes, because he arrested and detained the teenage girl without legal authority.

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Please use the following information to answer questions 49-50.

You find the following definitions in a state criminal law book:

Stalking:

I. A person commits the offense of stalking when he/she follows, places under surveillance or contacts another person at or about a place or places without the consent of the other person for the purpose of harassing and intimidating the other person. For the purposes of this article, the term "harassing and intimidating" means a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that causes emotional distress by placing such person in reasonable fear for such person's safety or the safety of a member of his/her immediate family by establishing a pattern of harassing and intimidating behavior that serves no legitimate purpose. This Code section shall not be construed to require that an overt threat of death or bodily injury has been made.

Aggravated Stalking:

I. A person commits the offense of aggravated stalking when such person, in violation of a temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order, permanent protective order, condition of probation or condition of parole prohibiting this behavior, places under surveillance or contacts another person at or about a place or places without the consent of the other person for the purpose of harassing or intimidating the other person.

Violating Family Violence Order:

I. A person commits the offense of violating a family violence order when the person knowingly and in a nonviolent manner violates the terms of a family violence temporary restraining order, temporary protective order, permanent restraining order or permanent protective order issued against that person that

(a) Excludes, evicts, or excludes and evicts the person from a residence or household;
(b) Directs the person to stay away from a residence, workplace or school;
(c) Restrains the person from approaching within a specified distance of another person;
(d) Restricts the person from having any contact, direct or indirect, by telephone, pager, fax, email, or any other means of communication with the other person or persons specified in the order.

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49. Pam has been fearful ever since she rejected Rob's offer of a date. Rob became very angry at her rejection, and now she has noticed him following her in his vehicle from her apartment complex (where they both live) to her office or other locations. She has seen him standing at a distance and staring at her in stores where she shops or the gym she attends. She has not before contacted the police about this situation, but family members and friends have been urging her to take action against Rob before his behavior escalates. In this situation, it would be MOST appropriate to charge Rob with which of the following?

a. No crime, because he has not attempted to injure Pam or any member of her immediate family.
b. Stalking.
c. Aggravated Stalking.
d. Violating Family Violence Order.

50. Which of the following is an element of "aggravated stalking" and is NOT an element of "stalking"?

a. The victim has been seriously injured by his/her stalker.
b. The stalker has violated a temporary or permanent restraining order or order of protection.
c. The stalker has threatened the victim with bodily harm.
d. The stalker has physically followed the victim from place to place, as opposed to contacting the victim by phone or email.

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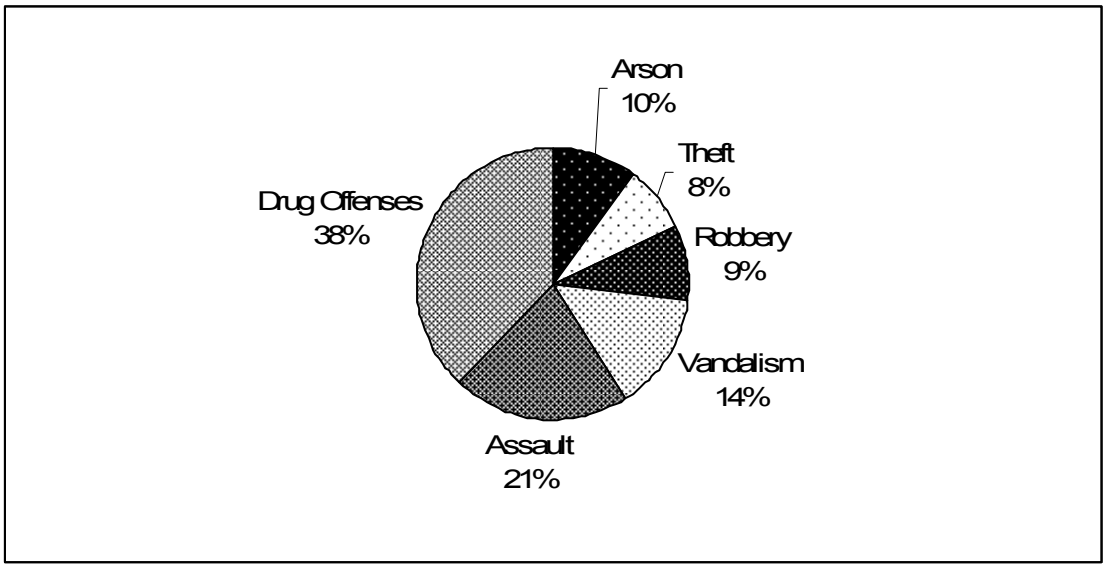
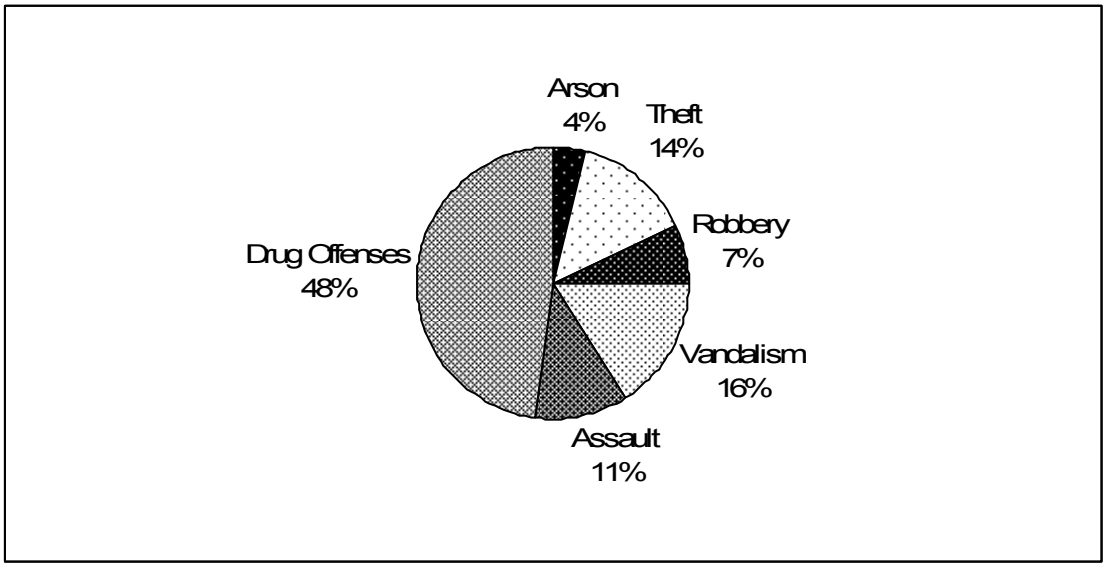
Please use the charts below to answer questions 51-53.

Percentage of Crimes Committed by Juveniles in 2006



Percentage of Crimes Committed by Juveniles in 2008



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51. The two pie charts describe the percentages of crimes committed by juveniles by category in 2006 and 2008 in one county. How many of the categories saw a percentage decrease from 2006 to 2008?

a. Two
b. Three
c. Four
d. Five

52. If the drug offenses category changed at the same rate from 2008 to 2010 as it did from 2006 to 2008, what would be the percentage of drug offenses in 2010?

a. 28 percent
b. 48 percent
c. 58 percent
d. 68 percent

53. Which category of juvenile crime had the third largest increase from 2006 to 2008?

a. Vandalism
b. Theft
c. Assault
d. Drug offenses

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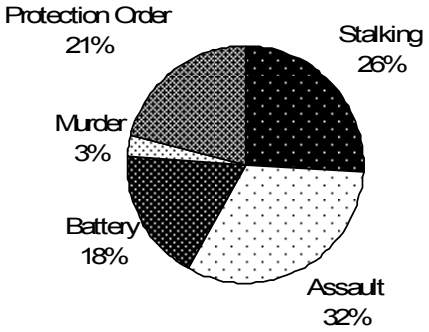
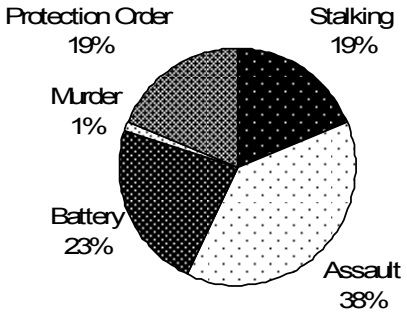
Please use the following charts to answer questions 54-55.

The following pie charts depict the percentage of family violence crimes committed in one city in the following categories: Assault; Battery: Stalking; Murder; and Violation of a Protection Order.

Percentage of Family Violence Crimes Committed by Category in 2009



Percentage of Family Violence Crimes Committed by Category in 2010



54. Which of the following statements about the changes in family violence crimes from 2009 to 2010 is CORRECT?

    a. In three-fifths of the categories, the percentage decreased from 2009 to 2010.
    b. The majority of the categories had a percentage increase from 2009 to 2010.
    c. All but one of the categories experienced a percentage decrease from 2009 to 2010.
    d. The percentage of one of the categories did not change from 2009 to 2010.

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55. If the category of "Stalking" changed at the same rate from 2010 to 2011 as it did from 2009 to 2010, what will be the percentage of stalking crimes committed in 2011?

a. 33 percent
b. 19 percent
c. 12 percent
d. 5 percent

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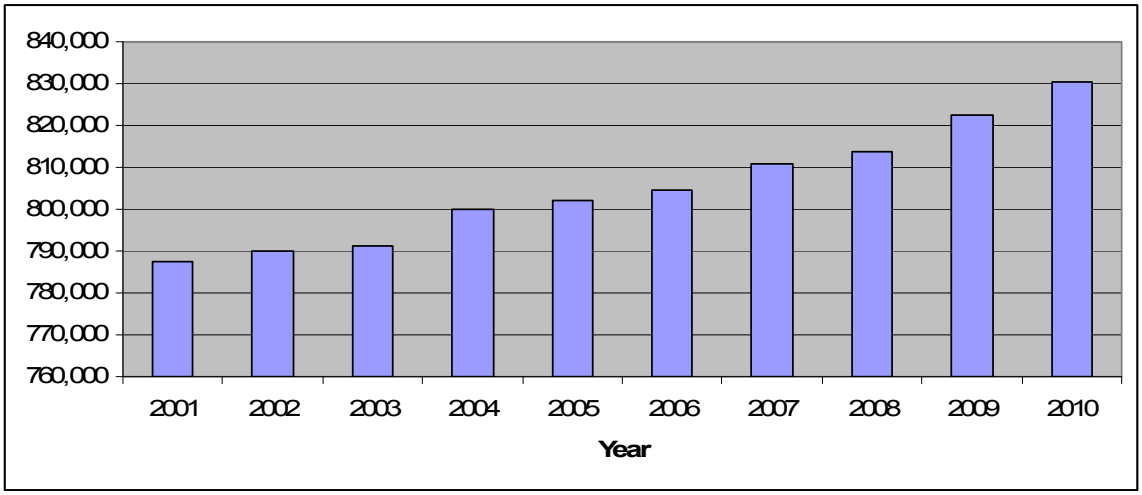
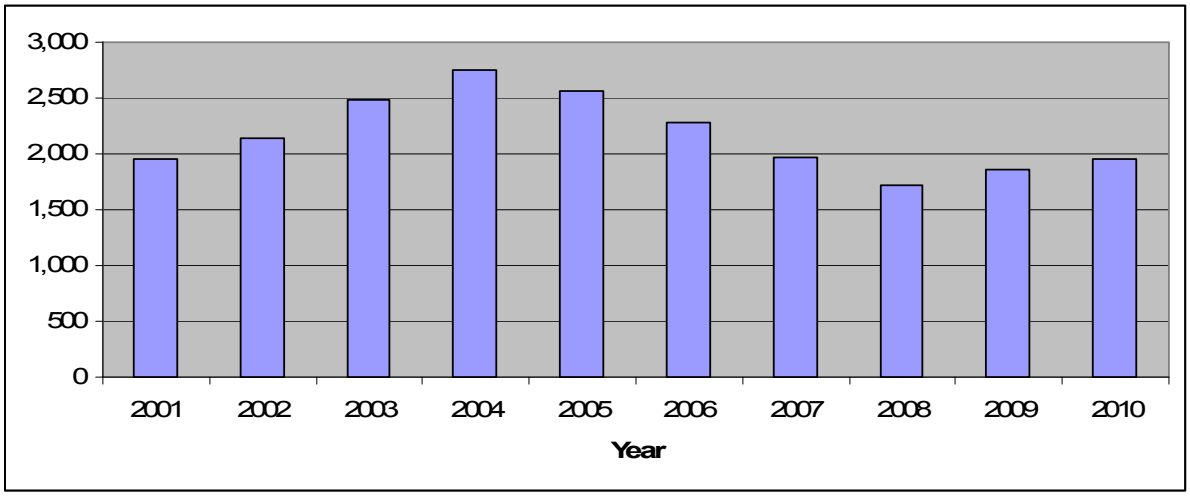
Please use the following graphs to answer questions 56-57.

The Population of Washington City from 2001-2010



The Number of Drug Offenses Committed in Washington City from 2001-2010



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56. In 2004, officials in Washington City funded a program aimed at decreasing drug use and drug-related arrests. Officials decided to stop funding the program in 2008. Based on the information in the graphs, which of the following statements about the program is the MOST accurate?

a. The program did not appear to have much effect on drug offenses committed in Washington City from 2004-2008.
b. The program was unsuccessful in reducing drug offenses in Washington City from 2004-2007. A small decrease in drug offenses occurred from 2007-2008, and drug offenses increased again after the funding to the program was stopped.
c. The program was successful in reducing drug offenses in Washington City from 2004-2008, and when the funding was stopped, drug offenses continued to decrease.
d. The program was successful in reducing drug offenses in Washington City from 2004-2008, and when the funding was stopped, drug offenses began to increase again.

57. What was the approximate number of drug offenses committed in Washington City when the population first reached 800,000?

a. 1,952
b. 2,133
c. 2,489
d. 2,749

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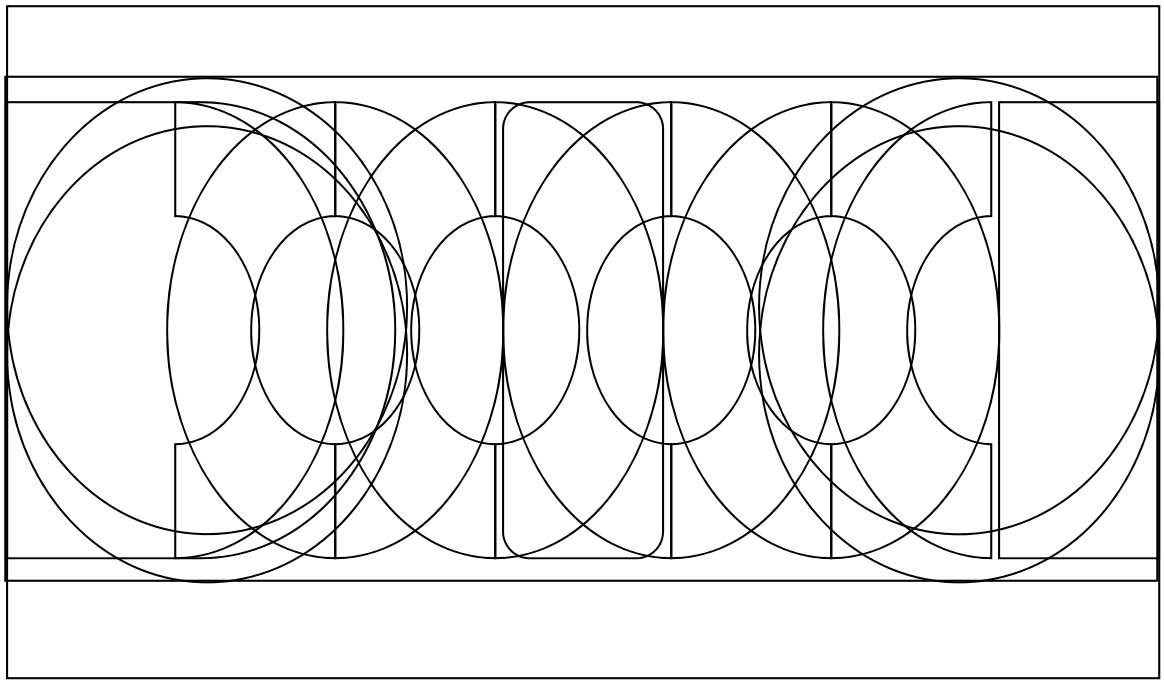
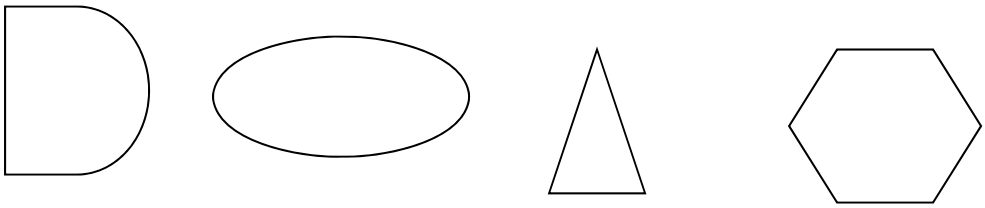
For questions 58-60, select the object that is included in the figure below. Only ONE of the objects for each question is included in the figure. Objects may be larger, smaller or rotated in the picture as compared to those provided by the correct answer option choices, but the proportions will be identical.

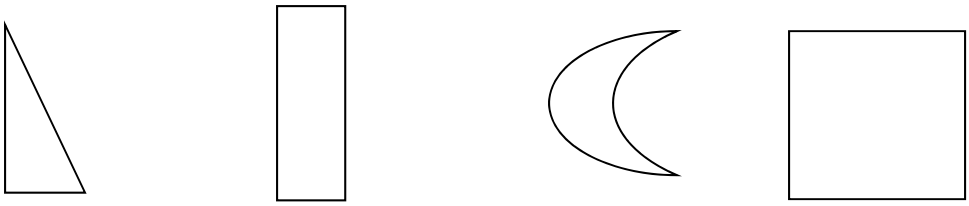


58.



A B C D

59.



A B C D

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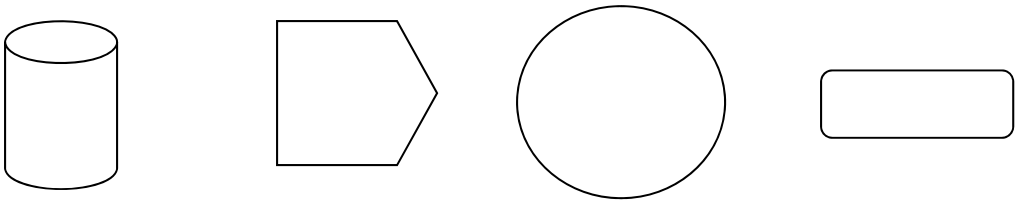
60.



A B C D

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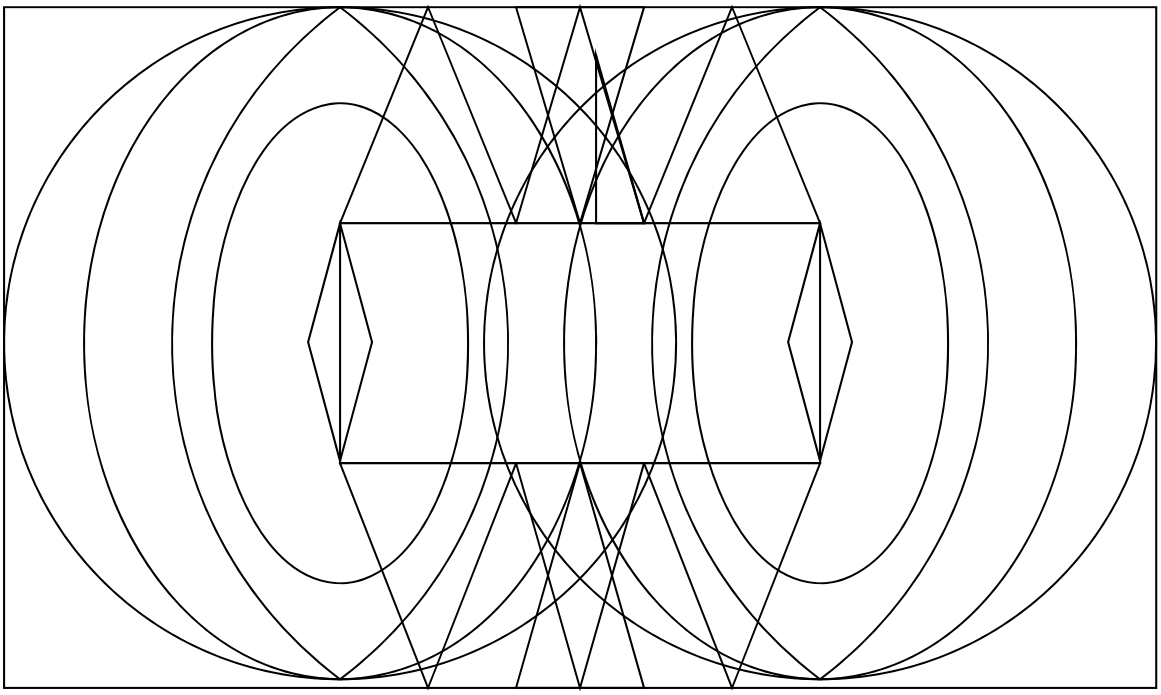
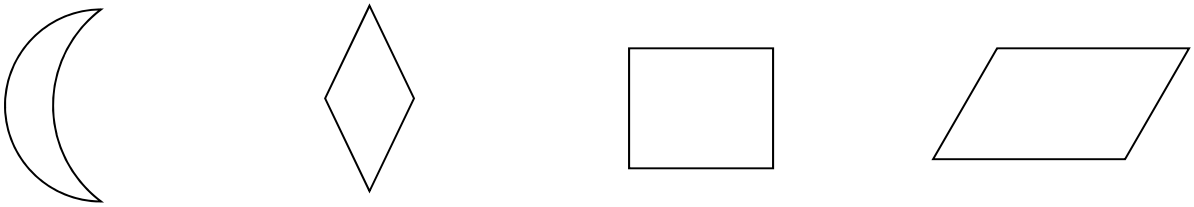
For questions 61-63, select the object that is included in the figure below. Only ONE of the objects for each question is included in the figure. Objects may be larger, smaller or rotated in the picture as compared to those provided by the correct answer option choices, but the proportions will be identical.

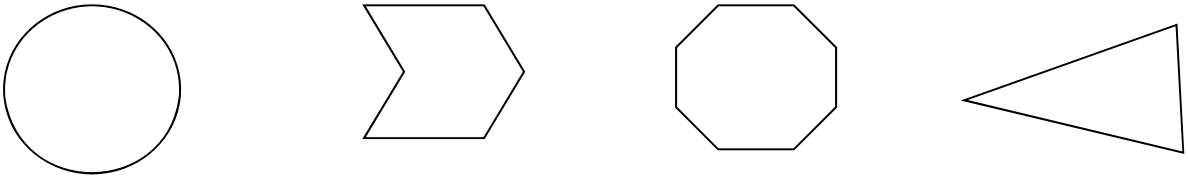


61.



A B C D

62.



A B C D

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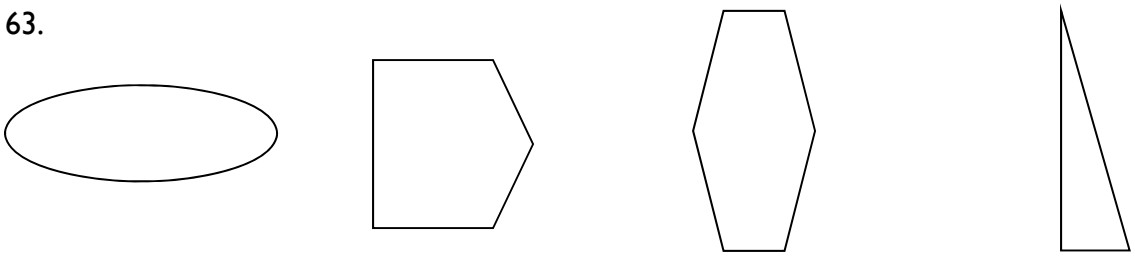
63.



A B C D

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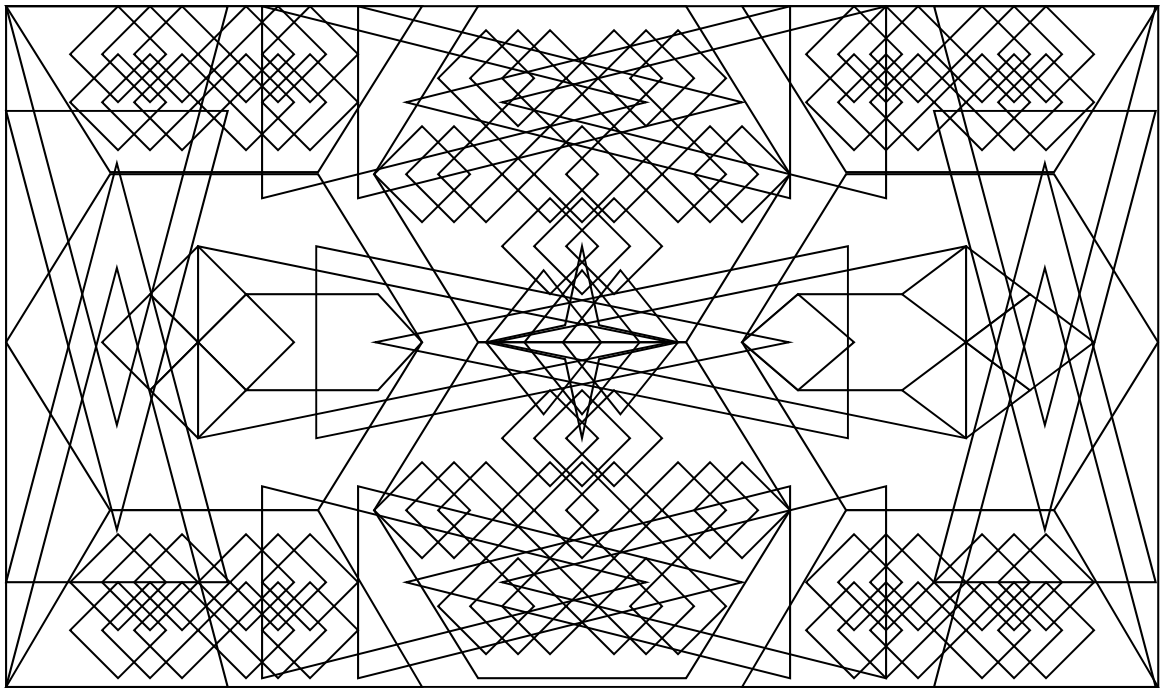
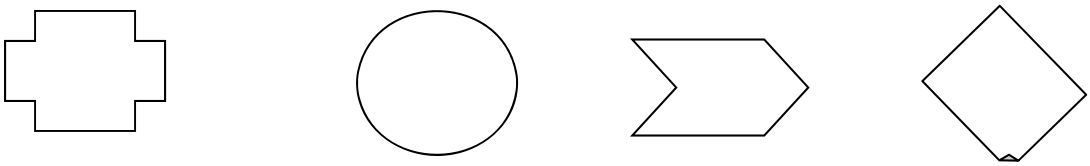
For questions 64-65, select the object that is included in the figure below. Only ONE of the objects for each question is included in the figure. Objects may be larger, smaller or rotated in the picture as compared to those provided by the correct answer option choices, but the proportions will be identical.

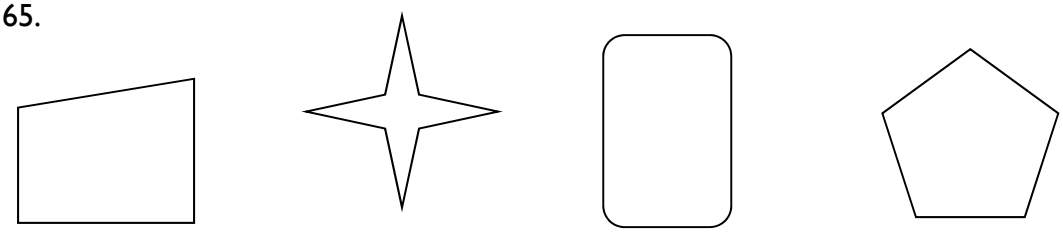


64.



A B C D

65.



A B C D

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Please choose the correct answers for questions 66-73.

66. Which picture below is an exact representation of this picture?

A B C D

67. Which profile below belongs to this headshot?

A B C D

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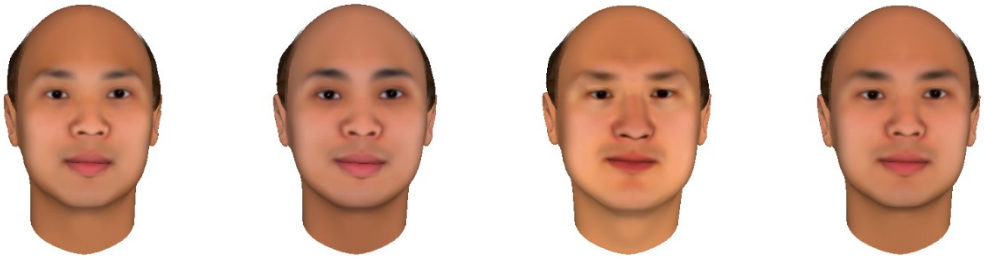
68. Which man is the same man as in this picture but with a different facial expression?



A B C D

69. This woman changed her hairstyle. Which woman below is the same woman with a different hairstyle?

A B C D

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70. Which headshot below belongs to this profile?

A

B

C

D

71. Which woman below is the same woman as in this picture?

A

B

C

D

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72. This man has let his facial hair grow. Which picture below represents this man with more facial hair?

A

B

C

D

73. Which woman below is the same woman as in this picture but with a different facial expression?

A

B

C

D

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Please use the following information to answer questions 74-75.

You have been dispatched to the scene of an attempted sexual assault. You interview the victim, who claims that she was attacked while she was working late in her office. She left her office to go to the women's restroom and was attacked in the hallway by a strange man she had never seen in the building before. He attempted to drag her into the restroom, but she bit his arm and kicked him in the groin and ran out of the building. She can provide investigators with a general description of the man (approximate height and build, race, eye color, and skin color) but explains that the attack happened too quickly for her to provide more specific details. Surveillance footage of the parking lot shows a man matching the victim's general description entering the building, but he was wearing a hooded sweatshirt that concealed his face.

74. Which of the following pieces of evidence would MOST likely convince a jury that a defendant had committed this crime?

    a. A bite mark matching the victim's teeth on the defendant's arm.
    b. The fact that the defendant matches the victim's description.
    c. The surveillance footage from the parking lot.
    d. The fact that the defendant had previously committed a sexual offense.

75. Which of the following would MOST likely suggest that the assailant was familiar with the office building?

    a. He was in the office after hours.
    b. He kept his face concealed where a surveillance camera was located.
    c. He seemed to know who would be working late at the office.
    d. His victim recognized seeing him in the building on previous occasions.

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Please use the following information to answer questions 76-77.

You have been dispatched to the scene of a burglary. Maria Vega returned home to find her home in disarray. The sliding glass door in the back of the house had been shattered, and there were some drops of blood on the broken glass in the door. Ms. Vega reports that her television, DVD player, her son's video game console and video games, her laptop computer, and her jewelry box are missing. Her front door was unlocked (which was not as Ms. Vega had left it) and closed. A shed in the backyard and the detached garage were untouched by the burglar.

76. Which of the following is MOST likely to be the route taken by the burglar through the house?

    a. The burglar picked the lock of the front door and entered and exited through this door.
    b. The burglar smashed the sliding glass door in the back of the house and entered and exited through this door.
    c. The burglar smashed the sliding glass door in the back of the house and exited through the front door.
    d. The burglar picked the lock of the front door and then exited through the sliding glass door, which he smashed.

77. Which of the following pieces of evidence would MOST likely incriminate the burglar?

    a. A general description provided by the victim's neighbor of a strange individual walking through the neighborhood shortly before Ms. Vega returned home.
    b. A match of an individual's blood to the blood drops located on the broken sliding glass door.
    c. Cuts on the hands of a suspect.
    d. The same type of video game console and video games as those stolen from the victim found in the home of a suspect.

Please use the following information to answer questions 78-80.

Mr. and Mrs. Naperela contact the police after a terrifying ordeal. Mrs. Naperela explains that she was awakened shortly after 2 a.m. by the sound of breaking glass downstairs. She woke her husband and asked him to investigate. Mr. Naperela went downstairs, assuming that his wife had either had a bad dream or perhaps the family cat had broken another glass or vase. Mr. Naperela was hit on the back of the head by a blunt object and was briefly unconscious. He cried out when he was struck, and Mrs. Naperela went downstairs to see if he were all right. She encountered three masked men who all were dressed in black and wore black leather gloves. One of the intruders pointed a gun at her. The other two masked men were tying her unconscious husband in a chair. They also tied her up in a chair and started demanding information about "the documents." "Where are the documents?" they demanded. They threatened Mrs. Naperela when she said that she didn't know what they were talking about. While they waited for Mr. Naperela to regain consciousness, one of the intruders drank a glass of water in the Naperelas' kitchen. When Mr. Naperela came to, he too claimed that he didn't know what documents they

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were referring to. The intruders searched the house themselves, taking special care when going through the Naperelas' mail, home office and briefcases. Mr. Naperela pointed out that he was a dentist, and his wife was an administrative assistant in his office. The intruders talked briefly among themselves for a few moments and then quickly left the Naperelas' home.

78. When investigators examine the drinking glass used by one of the intruders, what type of evidence should they look for?

    a. Fingerprints.
    b. Saliva.
    c. Fingerprints and saliva.
    d. Small cloth fibers and saliva.

79. Based on the intruders' behavior, which of the following statements is MOST likely to be true?

    a. The intruders knew the Naperelas well.
    b. This was a crime of opportunity, and they were not looking for anything particular to steal.
    c. Their primary goal is to physically harm their victims.
    d. They were at the wrong address.

80. Based only on the information provided above, which of the following statements is MOST likely to be true about this incident?

    a. The intruders broke a window or door to enter the home.
    b. The Naperelas could easily identify the intruders in a lineup.
    c. The intruders wanted to cause as much damage to the home as possible.
    d. The intruders seemed surprised to find the Naperelas at home.

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Practice Test Answer Key

Note: This page has been purposely inverted.

Item	Answer	Type	Item	Answer	Type
1	B	Verbal Comp	41	B	Spatial Orient
2	C	Verbal Comp	42	D	Spatial Orient
3	A	Verbal Comp	43	C	Deductive Rea
4	D	Verbal Comp	44	C	Deductive Rea
5	C	Verbal Comp	45	A	Deductive Rea
6	B	Verbal Comp	46	D	Deductive Rea
7	A	Verbal Comp	47	B	Deductive Rea
8	C	Verbal Comp	48	D	Deductive Rea
9	C	Verbal Comp	49	B	Deductive Rea
10	B	Verbal Exp	50	B	Deductive Rea
11	A	Verbal Exp	51	B	Inductive Rea
12	B	Verbal Exp	52	C	Inductive Rea
13	D	Verbal Exp	53	A	Inductive Rea
14	C	Verbal Exp	54	A	Inductive Rea
15	B	Verbal Exp	55	C	Inductive Rea
16	D	Verbal Exp	56	D	Inductive Rea
17	A	Verbal Exp	57	D	Inductive Rea
18	B	Verbal Exp	58	A	Flex of Closure
19	B	Selective Atten	59	B	Flex of Closure
20	D	Selective Atten	60	D	Flex of Closure
21	A	Selective Atten	61	A	Flex of Closure
22	C	Selective Atten	62	D	Flex of Closure
23	B	Selective Atten	63	D	Flex of Closure
24	D	Selective Atten	64	C	Flex of Closure
25	A	Selective Atten	65	B	Flex of Closure
26	B	Selective Atten	66	C	Visualization
27	B	Info Gathering	67	B	Visualization
28	C	Info Gathering	68	D	Visualization
29	D	Info Gathering	69	B	Visualization
30	A	Info Gathering	70	A	Visualization
31	D	Info Gathering	71	D	Visualization
32	A	Info Gathering	72	B	Visualization
33	A	Info Gathering	73	A	Visualization
34	C	Info Gathering	74	A	Prob Sens
35	D	Info Gathering	75	B	Prob Sens
36	B	Spatial Orient	76	C	Prob Sens
37	D	Spatial Orient	77	B	Prob Sens
38	A	Spatial Orient	78	B	Prob Sens
39	C	Spatial Orient	79	D	Prob Sens
40	A	Spatial Orient	80	A	Prob Sens

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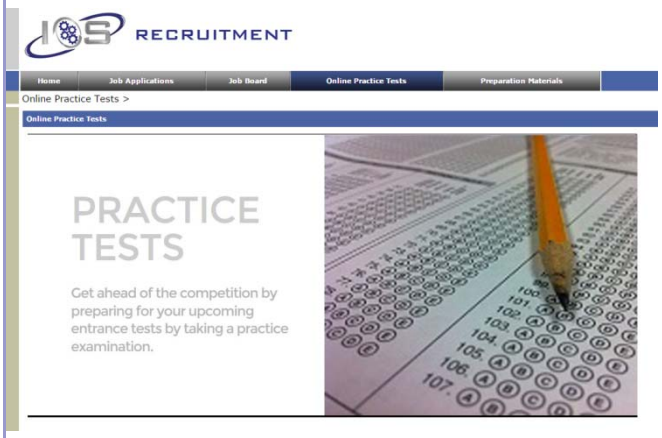
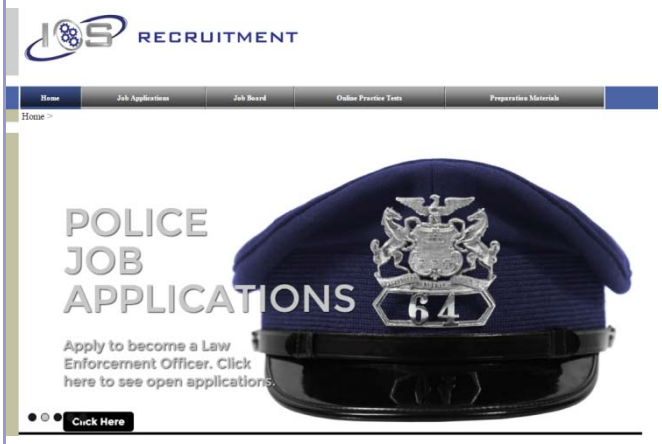


Online Practice Tests Available

This Study Guide included an 80-item practice test. Some individuals wish to have additional practice items. While we have not prepared a practice test specific to your exam, we have practice tests for *similar* exams. Our NCJOSI² ™ has a practice test associated with it for purchase on our website as well. If you are interested, you can purchase this additional practice test. The nature of the Buffalo Police Officer Entry-Level exam is quite similar to this exam. This practice test is located at the website above under the tab "Online Practice Tests". Click the link to "Police Practice Test". Please note that the more appropriate practice test is the NCJOSI², as opposed to the NCJOSI (an older version that is still relatively similar to the content of the upcoming test).



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