

Yarmouth 2016

Yarmouth Police Department Police Officer Entrance Examination Study Guide *for 2016*

*Especially designed for preparation of the 2016
examination for police officer for Yarmouth, Massachusetts.*

*“providing an integration of police training with education—doing with
an understanding”*

by

Attorney Patrick Michael Rogers

patrickrogerstraining@yahoo.com
rogers.patrick@comcast.net
774.644.3290

published by
Commonwealth Police Service, Inc. ©2016
5 Jethol Drive
Assonet, Massachusetts 02702

www.commonwealthpolice.net

twitter.com/CPS_mass

The Examination 2016

The 2016 Yarmouth entrance examination for police officer will be organized around the following nine ability areas:

- spatial orientation—map reading—GPS
- problem sensitivity
- information ordering
- verbal expression
- verbal comprehension
- inductive reasoning
- deductive reasoning

Ability Areas Defined & Explained

■ SPATIAL ORIENTATION—MAP READING—GPS

This component is based on the ability to keep a clear idea of where the police officer is situated in relation to the wider space in which you happen to find yourself. Having this ability will help the police officer avoid becoming lost in a particular place. This ability will help a police officer to look at a map or GPS to determine where he or she is positioned in the area. Additionally, a police officer with this ability will be able to arrive at a certain destination through the use of the map or GPS.

MAPS: These questions will utilize a map and ask the test-taker how to go from one point to another point on the map. The first step when answering this type of question is to consider the compass directions. Secondly, the map will also explain how traffic is depicted, either one way or two way. This is usually done with a set of rules appearing before the questions.

FOLLOW DIRECTIONS IN THE QUESTION: Generally there will be a handful of questions concerning how a police officer operating a police cruiser will respond to a call in the most direct fashion—*without breaking any traffic laws*.

PENCIL TO THE PAPER: The best technique to use to answer these questions is to use your pencil to actually trace the path of the question. This will make it easier for you to understand the directions. *These are known as “tracing” questions.*

NO MISTAKES: Make sure that you erase any marks left by you in answering a preceding question.

■ VERBAL EXPRESSION

This component of the entrance examination involves the ability to communicate, either orally or in writing, to other persons. The ability to communicate is the single most important quality of the police officer. This ability includes vocabulary, distinctions of words, use of grammar and syntax. Being able to clearly explain police procedures to another police official or to a victim or witness is what this component is based upon.

TWO TYPES OF VERBAL EXPRESSION QUESTIONS: There are two types of verbal expression questions that can be asked during this component of the entrance examination.

FIRST TYPE QUESTION: The first requires the test-taker to identify the most appropriate way to communicate an idea to another person. It will include knowledge of vocabulary and knowledge of distinctions among words. Examples here will include explaining orders, policies and procedures. When answering this type of verbal expression question, the test taker must remember the precise subject matter of the question, i.e., the point of the question, and that it should be expressed in a “clear and concise manner.”

EDITOR’S IMPORTANT NOTE: The first type of verbal expression question will also include basic rules of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

SECOND TYPE QUESTION: The second type of verbal expression question requires the test-taker to order their thoughts (or statements) in a logical sequence. These questions will start with a particular list of statements or sentences describing a sequence of events of a police incident. The sentences or statements *will not be* presented in the correct order. The answer will present the test-taker with four possible orderings of the sentences or statements—with only one being in the correct logical sequence. This type of verbal expression question is very challenging, therefore, the test-taker should take his or her time in answering.

WHEN ANSWERING THE SECOND TYPE OF VERBAL EXPRESSION QUESTION: When attempting to answer this second type of verbal expression question based on sequential ordering, you should look at the content of each sentence separately and see if it can stand alone *or whether an additional phrase or sentence must precede or follow it*. If the sentence cannot stand by itself, then look to the other sentences that contain the information that is required. You must look to the following questions: what happened first, what happened next, and then what happened after that. Also, you must consider whether there are sentences that the sentence under consideration cannot precede or follow. By making these considerations, you will be able to narrow down your choice selections.

LOOK AT THE ANSWER SHEET: While reading the statements, you will be able to pair some of them together. Do not attempt to determine the correct order of all of the statements before checking the answer selections provided. There may be several logical pairings in which to order these sentences. *There will only be one included within the answers.* You should, therefore, look to the answers first while remembering the statements or sentences that cannot go together. Answer choices that are clearly wrong should be eliminated immediately.

INFORMATION ORDERING SIMILARITY: This second type of verbal expression question is similar to information ordering.

■ VERBAL COMPREHENSION

This component of the police entrance examination is based on the ability to understand language, both written and oral. This involves an understanding of individual words as well as sentences and phrases. This section goes beyond knowledge of vocabulary. This section concerns the ability to hear a description of a crime or suspect and to quickly determine what has occurred. *The verbal comprehension component concerns receiving information and not giving it.* The questions on this component of the entrance examination will be based on passages which could be at least 1/2 a page in length. There could be two or more test questions based on the single lengthy passage. This component is used “in reading materials such as an offense report, listening to descriptions of events, places, or people, receiving radio communications, or following instructions.”

TECHNIQUES FOR THE TEST TAKER: The following are useful techniques that the test taker must keep in mind when approaching this type of question:

- 1) A useful technique for the test-taker to remember when confronted with this component of the police entrance examination is to ***read the questions first***. This will help the test-taker identify and focus on the information sought in the question. By using this easy technique, you will find that in many instances you will locate the correct answer to a question *before reading the complete passage*. When this occurs, immediately go to the answer sheet and answer that question.
- 2) Additionally, you will want to circle key words or phrases. As an example, if a question is about a red motor vehicle, you will want to circle that information when it shows up in the paragraph as you are reading.
- 3) Read the entire passage initially to obtain a rudimentary understanding of the content. Scan over words that are not familiar to you. In many cases, the reader will understand the meaning of the word after finishing the passage. Please note that these questions are designed to burn up valuable time. You must be able to bring yourself to a level where your reading is fast enough to complete the examination on time but yet at the same time is accomplished with comprehension.

■ PROBLEM SENSITIVITY

This component of the police entrance examination is based on the ability to recognize and identify the existence of problems. A police officer must be able to recognize the problem as a whole along with the elements of the identified problem. As an example, a police officer must be able to know when he or she is able to effect a stop of a suspect. Additionally, a police officer must know when to treat an injured person and when to wait to have the injured person treated by medical personnel. This section also concerns the ability to recognize that an explanation being imparted to the police by a suspect or witness is probably untrue.

There are two different types of problem sensitivity questions:

APPLICATION OF RULES: The first can begin with a series of rules, regulations, policies, and procedures coupled with a factual scenario requiring you to apply them. You will then be questioned on identifying any problems due to the way the incident was handled by the responding police officers. In many cases, the question will be constructed in such a way that all selections offered (A through D) will pose a problem. You will then be requested to select either the most serious **or** least serious problem based on the rules given in the question.

ASSESSING STATEMENTS BY VICTIMS AND WITNESSES: The second type of problem sensitivity question concerns the police officers' ability to assess information being imparted to him or her by a victim or witness. Here the test taker must analyze all four statements simultaneously while assessing what problems exist concerning truthfulness. As an example, where three witnesses to a bank robbery state that the suspect wore a long black leather jacket, and where one witness states that he observed a large scar on the suspect's forearm, the test taker must know that there is a problem with the latter witness since it would be difficult to observe the suspect's forearm while wearing a leather jacket. Also, concentrate on differences with race, large differences between weight and height, and differences between hair color and length.

■ DEDUCTIVE REASONING

This component of the police entrance examination is based on the ability to take an idea from the general information available and come up with a specific conclusion. It concerns the ability in applying general police rules, regulations or policies and procedures to specific cases. Additionally, it deals with a police officer proceeding from stated principles to logical conclusions. An understanding of rules and regulations and policies and procedures help assure that the police will make the correct decision and take the appropriate action when responding to or arriving at an incident. Examples include:

- determining whether the circumstances are either civil or criminal
- distinguishing between a commercial establishment and a dwelling
- distinguishing between trespass and burglary
- distinguishing between battery and assault
- whether the use of a weapon was proper and reasonable under the circumstances

EDITOR'S NOTE ON DEDUCTIVE REASONING COMPONENT: The deductive reasoning component of the police entrance examination may include two types of questions:

- 1) questions based on rules, regulation, policies and procedures, and
- 2) law interpretation questions

QUESTIONS BASED ON RULES: Here the test taker will have to answer questions pertaining to rules and regulations of the police department and their applicability to a specific set of circumstances. The test taker must consider the following when answering this type of question:

- 1) the order of the rules
- 2) when a certain rule is in effect
- 3) are there any exceptions to the rules—here you must pay close attention to key words such as, except, only, if, and unless
- 4) does the procedure require the officer to complete only a certain number of steps or does it require him or her to complete all of the steps?

QUESTIONS BASED ON CRIMINAL DEFINITIONS: The test-taker must consider the following when answering this type of question:

- 1) what are the elements of the crime (if an element is missing, then that crime cannot be committed)
- 2) compare the elements of the crime to the facts of the question
- 3) during the actual examination, underline each element
- 4) look for the words, “and” and “or” (“and” means addition and “or” means choice)
- 5) analyze the definition: each crime will be made up of various elements, e.g., a breaking and an entering.

NOTE: Each definition **MUST** be broken down by separating each element. Then you must concentrate on the key words **AND** and **OR**. Two separate elements connected by the word **AND** requires that both be satisfied. Where the two separate elements are connected by the word **OR** then only one of the elements are required to satisfy the definition.

■ INDUCTIVE REASONING

This component of the police entrance examination is based on the ability to find a rule or idea that describes a situation or explains a series of events that initially appear to be unrelated. *This ability requires the police officer to reason from the specific to the general.* An example of this might be coming upon a murder scene and correctly describing what must have occurred from the position of the body, the location of the wounds, and the weapon. Additionally, this ability concerns recognizing that a pattern exists from a series of crimes committed. *Inductive reasoning requires that the police officer observe something common among a series of events or objects.*

EDITOR’S NOTE: Inductive reasoning requires the test-taker to observe a common point within a series of events or objects. This will require the test-taker to analyze the details. As an example, the test-taker may be asked to read a description of four different burglaries and then be asked to determine which ones might have been committed by the same person. A practice tip here will be to set up a table with the suspects information. This will help you look at similarities.

Consider the following examples:

MURDER SUSPECT DESCRIPTION

<u>CRIME</u>	<u>RACE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>TATTOOS, ETC.</u>
Murder 1	W	5’2”	135	23	none
Murder 2	Hispanic	5’5”	175	30	none
Murder 3	W	5’11”	195	34	none
Murder 4	W	5’4”	150	19	none

By looking at the descriptions, the suspect in murder 2 was not involved in either murder 1, 3, or 4 since he was described as Hispanic. Similarly, the suspect in murder 3 is obviously too tall. Therefore, he was probably not involved in either murder 1 or murder 4. *Because of the remaining similarities, murder 1 and murder 4 could have been committed by the same suspect.*

TERRORIST SUSPECT DESCRIPTION

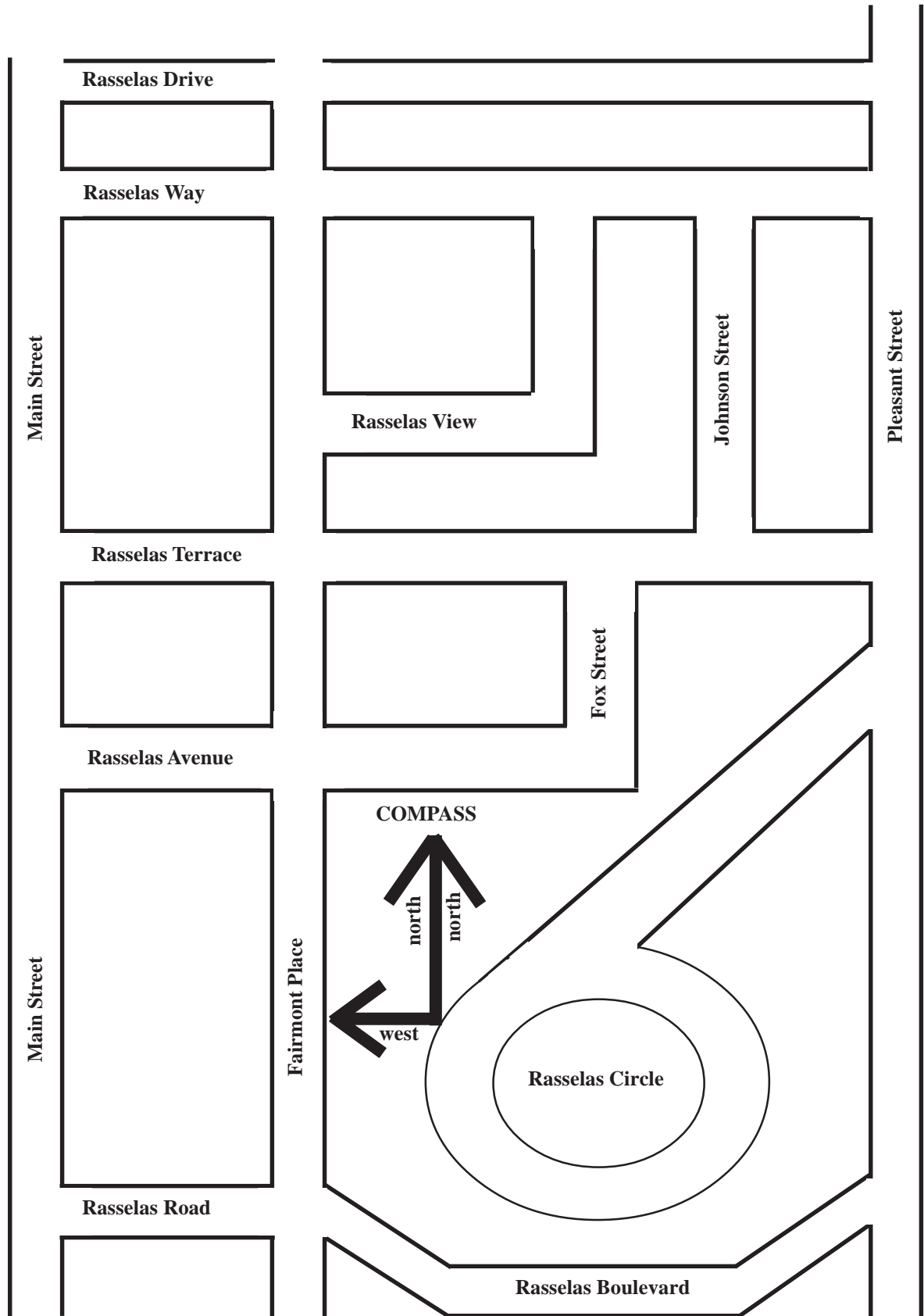
<u>CRIME</u>	<u>RACE</u>	<u>HEIGHT</u>	<u>WEIGHT</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>TATTOOS, ETC.</u>
Suspect 1	B	5'2"	195	27	scar on left wrist
Suspect 2	B	5'10"	185	30	none
Suspect 3	B	5'11"	195	32	none
Suspect 4	W	6'0"	150	19	scar on right arm

By looking at the descriptions, the suspect in terrorist action 4 was not involved in either 1, 2, or 3 since he was described as White. Similarly, the suspect in terrorist action 1 is too short, therefore, he was probably not involved in either incident 2 or 3. Because of the remaining similarities, incident 2 and 3 could have been committed by the same suspect.

NOTE: The test-taker must make sure that while reading these questions it will be important to concentrate on (and underline) times, colors (clothing and cars), and the physical descriptions of suspects.

■ INFORMATION ORDERING

This component of the police entrance examination is based on the ability of the police officer to apply rules to a given situation for the purpose of putting the information in the “best or most appropriate sequence.” The examiners will give you a set of rules, regulations, or instructions in a particular order and the test-taker must then answer questions based on them. The test-taker will be given a specific series of events, e.g., a traffic accident, an arrest, an injury requiring first aid, or any other conceivable police activity and then asked to identify what the next appropriate step should be based on the information appearing in the question. Questions may require the test taker to answer what must be done first, second, and so on.



Practice Questions on Spatial Orientation

Use the map on the preceding page to answer the following question:

RULES OF THE ROAD:

Rasselas Drive is a one way east.
Rasselas Way is a one way east.
Rasselas Terrace is a one way west.
Rasselas Avenue is a one way east.
Rasselas Road is a one way west.
Rasselas Boulevard is a one way east.
All other roadways are two way.

A Yarmouth police cruiser is presently on routine patrol on Main Street in the area of Rasselas Road. The cruiser is being operated by Officer Smith. She was been assigned to this area for over five years. She receives a communications dispatch that there are a number of men fighting at the Tuck Rule Sports Bar and Drinking Emporium located at 16 Rasselas Circle adjacent to Rick's Place. The Yarmouth dispatcher states that men are fighting over who is the most valuable player in the National Football League this year. The quickest way for Officer Smith to respond to this call without breaking any traffic laws will be:

- a) north on Main Street to Rasselas Avenue; east on Rasselas Avenue and then north onto Fox Street; west onto Rasselas Terrace; north onto Fairmont Place to Rasselas Way; east on Rasselas Way to Pleasant Street; south on Pleasant Street to Rasselas Circle
- b) take Rasselas Road directly off of Main Street to Rasselas Boulevard; north onto Pleasant Street to Rasselas Circle
- c) north on Main Street to Rasselas Avenue; east on Rasselas Avenue to Fairmont Place; south on Fairmont Place to Rasselas Boulevard; east on Rasselas Boulevard to Pleasant Street; north on Pleasant to Rasselas Circle
- d) north on Main to Rasselas Drive; east on Rasselas Drive to Pleasant Street; south on Pleasant Street to Rasselas Circle

Answer: Choice letter d is probably the longest way to get there. Certainly not a good selection. Letter b is wrong because it is inconsistent with the rules of the road—Rasselas Road is a one way west. The answer has the cruiser operating on Rasselas Road in an easterly direction. Selection a is also a long way. It too is wrong. The answer that contains the shortest way to the call is choice selection c.

Practice Questions on Verbal Expression Questions (Spelling & Grammar)

Spelling & Grammar

Complete the following sentences. Consider word usage and spelling when making your selection.

- 1) I will _____ to this request only if the officer agrees to sign this waiver.
 - a) exceed
 - b) assede
 - c) essede
 - d) accede

- 2) _____ of older police officers suffer from job “burnout” after many years of service.
 - a) Alot
 - b) Allot
 - c) A lot
 - d) Alott

- 3) The entire department was _____ at the news that the crimes had been solved.
 - a) accelerated
 - b) eccelerated
 - c) axhilerated
 - d) exhilarated

- 4) No one _____ the chief of police has access to that office in the headquarters.
 - a) eccept
 - b) accept
 - c) except
 - d) axcept

- 5) The person hired to fill the dispatcher position must be _____ in dealing with many tasks at the same time.
 - a) adept
 - b) inept
 - c) adapt
 - d) adopt

- 6) Joseph De Caruso is headed to jail for:
 - a) racketeering
 - b) rackertearing
 - c) racketearing
 - d) wracketeering

7) Many adolescents become gang members due to _____ put upon them by their peers.

- a) influence
- b) influience
- c) influince
- d) influinse

8) Prior to the *Miranda* warning decision, police officers felt that it was _____ to explain to an accused his or her right at the time of an arrest.

- a) unnecessary
- b) unneccessary
- c) unnecessary
- d) unnecesserily

9) Most people will probably _____ the speed limit by five to ten miles per hour.

- a) exceed
- b) excede
- c) exseed
- d) exsede

Answers

- 1) d
- 2) c
- 3) d
- 4) c
- 5) a
- 6) a
- 7) a
- 8) c
- 9) a

Synonyms

Words that are synonymous have the same or similar meaning.

1) Which of the following words a synonym of **coerce**:

- a) deny
- b) permit
- c) waste
- d) compel

2) Which of the following words is a synonym of **collaborate**:

- a) cooperate
- b) coordinate
- c) entice
- d) elaborate

3) Which of the following words is a synonym of **erroneous**:

- a) digressive
- b) faulty
- c) confused
- d) prudent

4) Which of the following words is a synonym of **adequate**:

- a) mediocre
- b) sufficient
- c) proficient
- d) average

5) Which of the following words is a synonym of **vindictive**:

- a) spiteful
- b) outrageous
- c) insulting
- d) offensive

Answers

- 1) d
- 2) b
- 3) b
- 4) b
- 5) a

Antonyms

Antonyms are words with opposite meaning.

1) Which of the following words is an antonym of **contamination**:

- a) vegetation
- b) purification
- c) prevention
- d) consideration

2) Which of the following words is an antonym of **diversify**:

- a) unify
- b) vary
- c) release
- d) improve

3) Which of the following words is an antonym of **initiate**:

- a) create
- b) cancel
- c) radiate
- d) fail

4) Which of the following words is an antonym of **irreversible**:

- a) irreverent
- b) changeable
- c) respectable
- d) credible

Answers

- 1) b
- 2) a
- 3) b
- 4) b

Practice Verbal Expression Questions (Additional Examples)

1) Officer O'Reilly while responding to the scene of a burglary of a commercial warehouse, observes a pair of screwdrivers on the ground located near an open window. Of the following, which is the most effective statement for Officer O'Reilly to use in order to document this fact in his report:

- a) the screwdrivers observed inside of the warehouse had yellow plastic heads
- b) the screwdrivers discovered inside of the warehouse probably did not belong there
- c) upon my arrival at the scene of the break a pair of screwdrivers with yellow plastic heads were on the floor adjacent to an open window
- d) the screwdrivers used by the burglars were seized, photographed, and fingerprinted for evidence

Answer c (It is more complete and descriptive. It also does not add facts that are not in issue or superfluous data.)

2) Officer Roberts, while on routine patrol, observes a red Trans Am operating south on Main Street. The Trans Am appears to have front end damage and additional damage in the front left quarter area to the vehicle. Earlier in the day, Officer Roberts investigated a hit and run motor vehicle accident where the suspect vehicle was a medium size, red sports car with damage to the front driver's side. Which is the most effective way for Officer Roberts to document in his police report what caused his attention to focus on this specific vehicle:

- a) while on routine patrol, I observed a red Trans Am being operated by a male
- b) while on routine patrol, I observed the suspect vehicle operating in a direction away from the accident scene
- c) while on routine patrol, I observed the red Trans Am wanted for the hit and run and pulled it over to the side of the roadway and called police headquarters and requested backup
- d) while on routine patrol, I observed a red Trans Am operating in a southerly direction with damage to the driver's side which was consistent with the suspect vehicle

Answer d (Like the above practice question, this too is more complete and descriptive. It also does not add facts that are not in issue or superfluous data.)

Question 3 is based on the following:

Officer Steady is completing an accident report on his computer concerning the offense of leaving the scene of an accident after causing property damage. Officer Steady's report will contain the five sentences below. Please study these five sentences. ***They are not listed in the proper order.***

1. Diane observed that the Lexus had a Rhode Island registration plate affixed to it.
2. Diane, while driving her new 2005 Cadillac STS on Main Street, was attempting to make a right hand turn onto South Main Street.
3. The red Lexus struck the left front fender of Diane's Eldorado and left the scene without stopping.
4. Diane told the investigating officer that she felt fine.
5. A candy apple red Lexus operating on South Main Street failed to slow at a yield sign located at the intersection of Oak.

6) The most logical sequence for the sentences to appear in Steady's report will be as follows:

- a) 2, 1, 4, 3, 5
- b) 3, 2, 1, 4, 5
- c) 2, 1, 3, 4, 5
- d) 2, 5, 1, 3, 4

Answer d

Practice Verbal Comprehension Questions

Questions 1 through 4 are all based on the following passage:

While on routine patrol, Officer Blue and Officer Green receive a communications dispatch concerning a missing small child at the Buttonwood Park and Playground. As soon as the officers arrive, they are met by Mrs. Brady. Brady stated that Gary, age 6, wandered off while playing on the swings. Officer Blue interviewed a number of small children who were playing with Gary. Stacy, aged 7, stated that she observed Gary walk into the woods located at the rear of the park. Officer Green interviewed the park manager, Jack Daniels. Mr. Daniels stated that he was initially made aware of the incident by Brady approximately 5 minutes prior to the police arriving. The manager then stated that he knew Gary, and that he immediately attempted to notify his mother and father of the incident. He also stated that he contacted the police soon after he was unable to contact Gary's parents.

1) According to the above passage, the original dispatch received by the police concerned:

- a) an abandoned child
- b) a missing person
- c) an assault
- d) possible homicide

2) Police were originally met by:

- a) Jack
- b) Stacy
- c) Brady
- d) Gary

3) According to the investigation, the ONLY statement that accurately reflects the information known at this time is:

- a) the park manager observed Gary playing in the Buttonwood Park and Playground earlier
- b) Stacy observed Gary earlier in the day
- c) Officer Blue interviewed the park manager
- d) Officer Green interviewed the children

4) According to the investigation, the ONLY statement that accurately reflects the information known at this time is:

- a) Mrs. Brady is Gary's mother
- b) Mrs. Brady is not Gary's mother
- c) Stacy is Gary's sister
- d) Gary is Stacy's brother

Answers

- 1) b
- 2) c
- 3) b
- 4) b

Practice Problem Sensitivity Questions

1) During a snowstorm, you come upon a motor vehicle accident that involved more than one car. The first car was Black. It appeared to have spun around and landed facing the opposite direction of travel. Immediately behind the black car was a red Corvette. The white Trans Am was the last car in the pile up. It was not immediately behind the red one. The blue Jeep was right behind the red car, but not immediately in front of the white Trans Am. If there was a yellow Chevy involved in this accident, and all the cars were lined up in a straight line, what position would the yellow car be in:

- a) immediately behind the black car and in front of the red one
- b) immediately in front of the blue Jeep and behind the red car
- c) immediately in front of the white Trans Am and behind the blue jeep
- d) immediately behind the white Trans Am

2) Four witnesses observed a shooting. The suspect fled on foot and escaped. Each witness gave a description of the shooter, but these descriptions differ slightly. Which one is probably right:

- a) He wore blue jeans and a purple shirt.
- b) He wore blue jeans and a pink shirt.
- c) He wore black jeans and a purple shirt.
- d) He wore blue jeans and a purple jacket.

Answers

- 1) c
- 2) a

Question 3 through 6 are based on the following:

Police Officer White is interviewing four witnesses to a mugging that took place at the ABC Laundromat. Each witness was interviewed separately and each gave the officer a description of the mugger as he ran out the door with the victim's purse. The mugger was described as follows:

Witness 1: "He was a white male, with some facial hair, about 170 pounds in his early 20's, with long black hair tied back in a ponytail. He was wearing a jean jacket and black leather pants. He was tall—maybe 6 feet."

Witness 2: "He was a male, with a goatee, about 175 pounds. His hair was long and he wore it up. He was about 5'7", wearing dark pants, and a blue jean jacket, torn at the sleeve."

Witness 3: "The man was tall—he was white. He must have weighed about 170 pounds. He was wearing jeans and a black jacket. He had long hair tied in a pony tail and was clean shaven"

Witness 4: "He was a tall man. Approximately 6'0". He had long black hair. His complexion was fair and he had a goatee or a van-dyke. He was wearing black, leather pants and a blue jacket. He must have weighed about 170 pounds."

3) Given the above information, Officer White should note that there is a problem with the description given by which witness:

- a) witness #1
- b) witness #2
- c) witness #3
- d) witness #4

Answer c

Practice Deductive Reasoning Questions

Consider the following two legal definitions:

CRIMINAL MISCHIEF—the unlawful damaging of the personal property of another valued over \$10,000.00

or

the unlawful damaging of a motor vehicle regardless of value

LARCENY—the taking of the property belonging to another with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of said property

Consider the following fact pattern and use the definitions above to answer the questions that follow:

Jimmy steals his neighbor's motor vehicle. While driving, he unlawfully crashes it into a telephone pole. The vehicle valued at \$9,000.00.

1) If Jimmy were to be charged with criminal mischief—he would

- a) not be guilty because of the value of the vehicle
- b) be guilty since the property damaged was a motor vehicle
- c) not be guilty since the vehicle was his neighbor's
- d) not be guilty since it was only an accident

2) Jimmy was arrested charged with criminal mischief and larceny. He will be guilty of:

- a) only criminal mischief
- b) only larceny
- c) both criminal mischief and larceny
- d) neither criminal mischief and larceny

Answers

- 1) b
- 2) c

Practice Inductive Reasoning Questions

1) While on patrol, Officer Shaughnessey comes across a past robbery. He interviews four witnesses who all saw the lone robber escape in a late model sedan type of vehicle. The following are license plate numbers that were reported by the witnesses. Which of these plate numbers should the officer consider most likely to be the correct license plate:

- a) BDF 2890
- b) BEF 2890
- c) CEF 2890
- d) BEF 2790

2) A store was burglarized and thieves used a late model truck to remove the stolen property. Of the following descriptions of the truck obtained by Detective Riley, which should he consider most likely to be correct:

- a) black, GMC, license plate number 123 DEF
- b) black, Dodge, license plate number 124 DEF
- c) brown, GMC, license plate number 123 DEF
- d) black, GMC, license plate number 123 BEF

Answer

- 1) b
- 2) a

Practice Information Ordering Questions

Upon arrival at the scene of an unattended automobile, a police officer should do the following in the order given:

1. Notify dispatch of location of automobile.
2. Request a tow truck to remove car if necessary.
3. Notify dispatch of description of automobile, including color and make.
4. Request dispatch to run the license plate (if there is one on the car) to determine if the car has been reported stolen.
5. Contact the owner(s) of the car.
6. Make a log in your notebook of action taken and person(s) notified.

1) While on routine patrol, you observe a green jeep parked adjacent to the sidewalk, with the front right tire on the curb. The back end of the vehicle was protruding out into oncoming traffic. You immediately request a tow truck. The car is not reported stolen. Your next action will be to do which of the following:

- a) Notify dispatch of the description of the automobile, including color and make.
- b) Make a log in your notebook of all actions taken and person(s) notified.
- c) Notify dispatch of the location of the car.
- d) Contact the owner(s) of the car.

When transporting prisoners from the scene of an incident, it is the policy of the department you are employed at to follow the following procedures listed below. (These procedures are **NOT** listed in the correct order.)

1. Place prisoner in the back of the cruiser.
2. Notify dispatch of the arrest of a suspect.
3. Conduct a wingspan search for weapons of the prisoner to ensure officer safety.
4. Notify dispatch of mileage on odometer of the cruiser prior to transport and upon arrival at the station.
5. Handcuff the prisoner.

2) The above procedures should be performed in the following order:

- a) 5, 1, 3, 2, 4
- b) 1, 3, 5, 2, 4
- c) 3, 5, 1, 2, 4
- d) 1, 5, 3, 2, 4

Answers

1) **D.** The car was not reported stolen. If the steps were followed by the officer in the correct order, the next step would be to notify the owners. Dispatch should have received all of the other pertinent information already, considering the fact that the plate has already been reported as not stolen. Further, answer B is wrong because, making an entry in the log book is the last step that should be made, according to this particular procedure.

2) **C.** TIP: First, look at the answer. Notice that all the answers end with the same last two steps, #2 and #4. Don't even be concerned with those steps for the purposes of this question because they are alike. Although this question tests information ordering, it also tests reading comprehension. One of the steps specifically states that this procedure is followed to ensure the safety of the officer and the prisoner. Therefore, it is imperative that no prisoner be transported in a police cruiser in possession of a weapon. A search should be conducted prior to placing the prisoner in the cruiser. Also, the prisoner should be patted down before handcuffed, so that the sides of the prisoner, and under the arms could be thoroughly examined.