

PASS THE POLICE EXAM

FIRST STEPS TO ACE THIS CHALLENGING TEST

Sample Questions & Answers



Dear Candidate,

The police exam is a crucial step in joining law enforcement and becoming a police officer.

In the United States, there is no one standardized police exam, and it changes between states and the different police departments. However, most police exams are similar and share the same topics and categories.

After years of research and preparing candidates for the police exams, we advise you to familiarize yourself with the different types of questions and answers found on this test.

In our experience, this should only be used as a first step, and thorough practice is essential for a top-tier score.

You are welcome to read all about it on [our website](#) later.

Good luck!

JobTestPrep Team



What Should You Expect on the Police Exam?

- ◆ Most police exams have a time limit of between 1 and 30 minutes to 3 hours.
- ◆ The number of questions differs between the tests, but they usually consist of 100-200 questions.
- ◆ The police exam can include either all or some of the following topics –
 - Spatial Orientation and Visualization
 - Deductive & Inductive Reasoning
 - Situational Judgement Test
 - Vocabulary, and Reading and Writing Skills
 - Math and Numerical Reasoning
- ◆ You may be asked to take additional tests, such as a [psychological exam](#) and a [memory test](#).
- ◆ Passing the test is crucial for moving on to the next step of the [police hiring process](#).

The police exam passing score differs between the tests, and could be based on the T-score model, as in the [Pellet B test](#), or could depend on the percentage of correct answers, as in the [FrontLine National Test](#).



Here are the most common police exams:

- [PELETB](#)
- [Police Psychological Exam](#)
- [CPCA](#)
- [NCJOSI](#)
- [FrontLine](#)
- [CJBAT](#)
- [MCOLES](#)
- [NYPD](#)
- [Police Records Clerk Exam Practice](#)
- [NPOST](#)
- [MTA Police Exam](#)
- [New Jersey LEE Police Exam](#)
- [California Corrections Officer Exam – CDCR](#)
- [Massachusetts Police Exam](#)

Could not find your police exam on the list? Please [contact us](#) and we'll do our best to find the most accurate information and prep material for you!





Police Written Exam Questions and Full Explanations

To help you pass the Police test, below is a list of sample questions that accurately simulate those found on the police tests. A detailed solution follows each question.

This is but a small portion of the questions and answers you will find on the JobTestPrep [Police Test Preparation Pack](#).

You can also check out a [free sample police test](#) covering all main topics.



Police Test Topic #1 – Spatial Orientation and Visualization

This aptitude test assesses your ability to read maps, understand and follow directions, and solve problems related to police work.

This topic contains 3 main types of questions:

1. Spatial Orientation
2. Following Directions
3. Map Reading

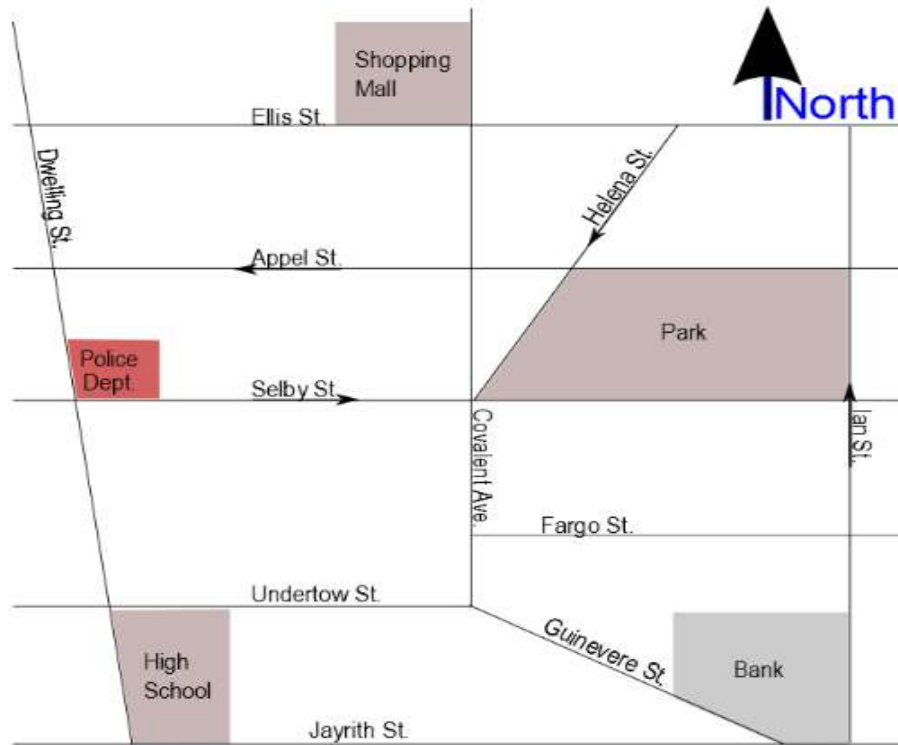
These types of questions are included in various police exams, such as the [NYPD Test](#), [NCJOSI](#) and [MTA Police Exam](#).

Let's see one sample of each question.



1. Police Spatial Orientation Sample Question

An arrow under the street name indicates that along the entire street, traffic is only allowed to travel in the direction in which the arrow is pointing.



Question: A police car leaves the High School eastbound on Jayrith St. The car takes the first turn it can, followed by a right turn. Then it turns right at the first right turn it can take. In which direction is the police car heading?

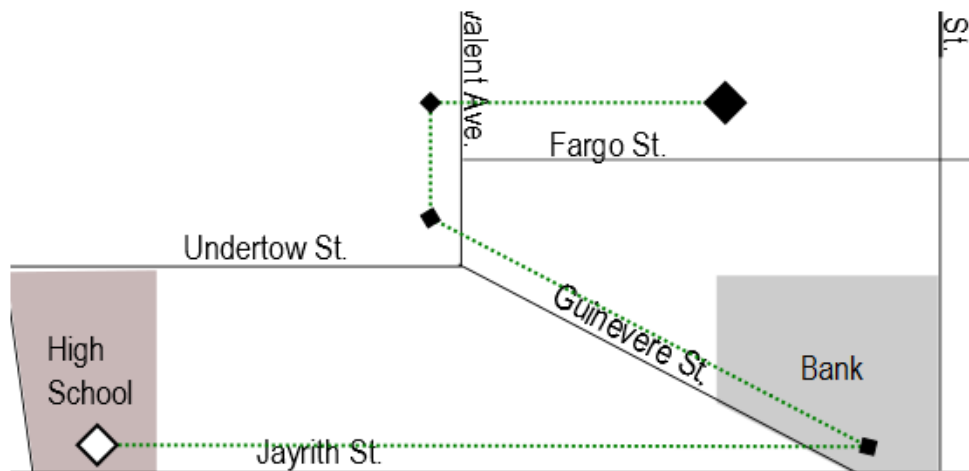
- A. North
- B. Northwest
- C. Southwest
- D. East

Answer and Explanation

The answer is **D**.

The streets the police car travels on, in order, are: Jayrith St., Guinevere St., Covalent Ave., and Fargo St.

The route is marked with a green dashed line below:



Tip: These questions rely on your ability to analyze limited data and interpret it into actions. To answer them correctly, you need to pay attention to all the information that is given to you – compass directions, one-way streets designations, entry and exit points, etc.



2. Police Following Directions Sample Question

Lorry goes out from her house to the shop. She goes 5 blocks west, 2 blocks south, 7 blocks east, 3 blocks south, and 2 blocks west till she arrives. How far is the shop from Lorry's house?

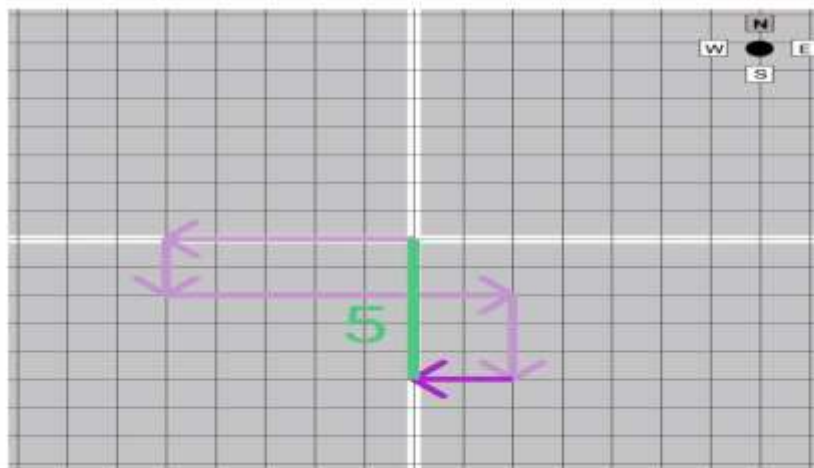
- A. 4 blocks
- B. 5 blocks
- C. 6 blocks
- D. 7 blocks

Answer and Explanation

The correct answer is **B**.

See the illustration below:

The starting point is set to (0,0) on the grid. Each square on the grid represents a block. The purple line shows the route described in the question, and the green line, therefore, is the distance between the shop and Lorry's house.



Tip: To reach the answer quickly and efficiently, you should draw a map according to the directions you are given. If you follow them correctly, the answer will be right in front of you.

3. Police Map Reading Sample Question

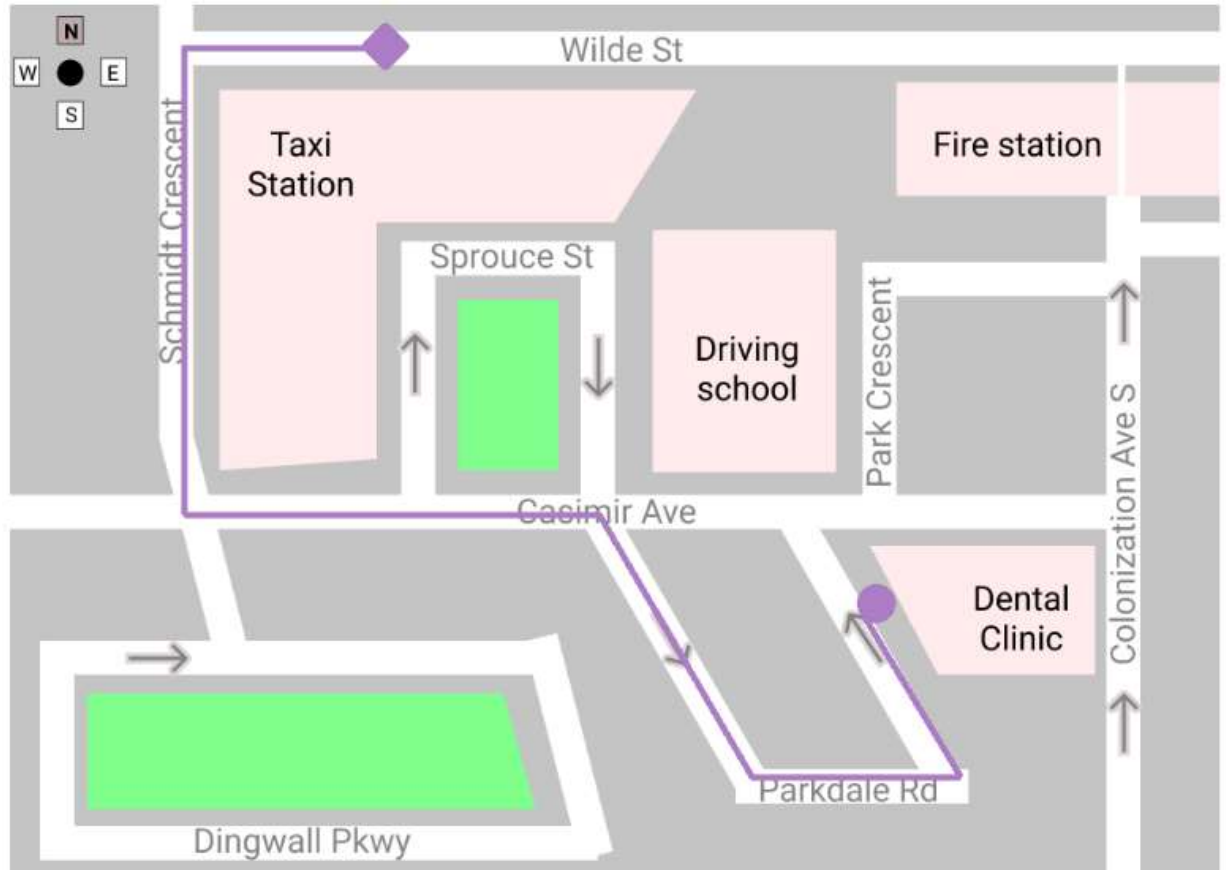
You are next to the Taxi station, driving west on Wilde St. What is the most direct route from your location to the Parkdale Rd entrance of the dental clinic?



- A. Keep driving west till you reach Schmidt Crescent and turn left. Go South to Casimir Ave. Go East and take the first turn left to Spruce St. Follow the road and turn left back to Casimir Ave. go East on Casimir Ave to the dental clinic.
- B. Go West. Turn left to Schmidt Crescent and then take the first turn right to Casimir Ave. keep West to reach the dental clinic.
- C. Drive West and turn to Schmidt Crescent. Go South and turn East to Casimir Ave; go East and take the first turn right to Parkdale Rd. and follow the road to reach the dental clinic entrance on your right.
- D. Go West to Schmidt Crescent. Drive South and pass the Casimir Ave intersection. Turn left on Dingwall Pkwy. Turn right to reach the clinic.

Answer and Explanation

The correct answer is C.



Tip: Always keep in mind that in these questions, reaching your destination is not enough, and you need to look for the shortest route possible.

Want more spatial orientation sample questions? Check out our [Police Test Free Sample Test!](#)

Police Test Topic #2 – Deductive & Inductive Reasoning

This aptitude test assesses your ability to pay attention to details, gather and evaluate information, make decisions, and apply logical principles.

This topic contains 3 main types of questions:

1. Deductive Reasoning
2. Inductive Reasoning
3. Problem Sensitivity

These types of questions are included in most police tests, including [Massachusetts Police Exam](#), [LEAB, NCJOSI](#), [NYPD](#), and [New Jersey LEE Police Exam](#)

Let's see one sample of each question.



1. Police Deductive Reasoning Sample Question

Burns are classified as first-, second-, or third-degree, depending on how severe they are and how deeply they penetrate the skin's surface.

First-Degree Burns (Superficial)

Superficial first-degree burns affect only the epidermis or outer layer of skin. In most cases, superficial first-degree burns are caused by mild sunburns or flash burns. The burn site is red, painful, and dry, but it will have no blisters. Long-term tissue damage is rare and usually consists of increased or decreased skin color. The pain usually lasts 48 to 72 hours and then subsides.

Healing occurs in 3-5 days, with the injured epithelium peeling away from the healthy skin.

Treatment to manage the pain may include cold compresses, lotion, and antibiotic ointments (acetaminophen or ibuprofen). However, for most first-degree burns, medical attention is rarely necessary.

Second-degree burns can be classified as partial or full thickness:

Second-Degree Burns (Partial Thickness Burns)

Partial thickness burns involve the epidermis and the upper part of the dermis layer of skin. The burn site appears red, blistered, and may be swollen. It can also appear wet and is usually painful. This type of burn should heal in several weeks (10-21 days) without grafting, and scarring is usually minimal.

Second-Degree Burns (Full Thickness Burns)

Full-thickness burns involve the destruction of the entire epidermis and most of the dermis (second layer of skin). The burn site can be red or white in appearance, and it will appear dry and be very painful. This type of burn should heal in several weeks (21-35 days) without grafting, and scarring is usually minimal.



Treatment depends on the severity of the burn and may include antibiotic ointments, daily cleaning of the wound, and dressing changes one or two times a day. Pain treatment is the same as for first-degree burns.

Third-Degree Burns

Third-degree burns destroy the epidermis and dermis and may even go into the subcutaneous tissue (muscle, bones, etc.). The burn site may appear dry, white, or charred. Third-degree burns are not painful due to the serious damage done to the nerves. Third-degree burns are incredibly dangerous as they can lead to shock and, ultimately, death.

Third-degree burns require immediate emergency medical attention. Burn recovery will require sterile environments and intravenous antibiotics or antibiotic creams as the possibility of infection is high. Tetanus is one such infection and which is why a tetanus shot is given. Even small areas may take months to heal. Scarring is a certainty, and in almost all cases of third-degree burns, it is necessary for the victim to receive skin grafts.

A second-degree burn that does not cover more than 10% of the skin's surface can usually be treated in an outpatient setting. The same does not apply to third-degree burns.

Question: Larissa is at the hospital; her left palm was severely burnt this morning. The burn damaged not just the skin but also muscle tissue. Therefore, Larissa received antibiotics and a tetanus shot. The burn involves less than 10% of the body surface. The nurse in charge told Larissa that she would need to stay at the hospital. Is the nurse correct?

- A. No. Larisa is suffering from first-degree burns
- B. No. It is possible to treat burns in an outpatient environment when 10% or less of the body surface is damaged.
- C. Yes. Third-degree burns can't be treated at home.
- D. Yes. When a patient receives antibiotics, they must stay at the hospital.



Answer and Explanation

The correct answer is **C**.

According to the text, Larissa suffered from third-degree burns (there was damage to muscle tissue, not just skin) and was treated accordingly. Even if less than 10% of the body is burnt, third-degree burns cannot be treated outside the hospital. This applies only in the case of second-degree burns. Therefore, the nurse was right.

Answer choice A is incorrect. Larissa suffered third-degree burns.

Answer choice B is incorrect. According to the last paragraph of the text, this is only applicable to second-degree burns, not third-degree burns.

Answer choice D is incorrect. This reasoning does not justify the nurse's claim. It is not because of the antibiotics that the patient should stay at the hospital, but rather the severity of the burns and the proper way to treat them.

Tip: Don't rely on your previous knowledge, all the information you need lies in the question itself. If you feel you need to guess, read again the question with extra attention.



2. Police Inductive Reasoning Sample Question

While on his night patrol, Officer Kenny logged the following events:

Monday

9:00 PM – Gave two speeding tickets in District II

9:30 PM - Reported to a car crash in District II

11:30 PM – Reported to a bar fight in District III

1:00 AM – A home was broken into in District III

3:30 AM - Arrested a drunk driver in District I

Tuesday

9:00 PM – A man attacked another man with a knife in District I

10:00 PM – Gave three speeding tickets in District II

11:30 PM – Responded to a call that a neighbor was throwing a loud party in District II

12:45 AM – A home was vandalized in District III

2:30 AM – Arrested a woman for drug possession in District II

Wednesday

10:00 PM – A home was broken into in District III

11:00 PM – A man ran a red light in District III

1:30 AM – Fined a bar for selling alcohol to minors in District I

3:00 AM – Arrested a man for domestic abuse in District I

Based on the events described above, Officer Kenny should:

- A. Patrol district III from 1 AM – 3 AM
- B. Set up a speed trap in District II between 9 PM – 11 PM
- C. Patrol District II from 11 PM – 1 AM
- D. Set up a speed trap in District III between 11 PM – 1 AM

Answer and Explanation



The correct answer is **B**.

The best way to approach a question like this is to create a table to easily see what is happening, when and in which districts.

	District I	District II	District III
9 PM - 11 PM	Knife attack	Speeding Car crash Speeding tickets	Break-in
11 PM - 1 AM		Loud party	Break-in Red light Bar fight
1 AM - 3 AM	Alcohol to minor Domestic abuse	Drugs	Break-in

As we can see from the table, there seem to be a lot of speeding violations in District II from 9 PM – 11 PM.

Based on this information, it would make sense for Officer Kenny to set up a speed trap in District II from 9 PM – 11 PM, to patrol District III from 11 PM – 1 AM, and to patrol District 1 from 1 AM – 3 AM.

Tip: These sorts of questions often include information that isn't relevant to the answer. Look out for those distractors, and once eliminating them, it will be easier to figure out the correct answer.



3. Police Problem Sensitivity Sample Question

Officer Higgins interviewed four witnesses to an assault that took place at a busy intersection. They each described the suspect as follows:

Witness 1: "She was a very pale -skinned female, in her late thirties, with long, brown hair. She was wearing a gray top and blue jeans. She was about 5'5" and 130 pounds and had a lot of piercings and a tattoo on the back of her neck.

Witness 2: "She was a short and skinny female, about forty years old and around 5'3" and 120 pounds. She had long, thick, brown hair that went down past her shoulders. She was wearing blue jeans and a gray shirt. She had a lot of piercings and tattoos.

Witness 3: "She was a White female around the age of 35. She was wearing a short-sleeved gray shirt and blue jeans. She was slightly over five feet tall and about 120 – 135 pounds. She had very long, thick, brown hair that went down far past her shoulders. Her arms were covered in tattoos, and she must have had at least four different piercings on her face."

Witness 4: "She was light-skinned, female around forty years old, with very thick dark hair that went down to her back. She was about 5'4" and 125 pounds. She wore blue jeans and a gray T-shirt and had rings on almost all her fingers. Her eyebrows had piercings, and she had some tattoos."

Given this information, there is a problem with the description given by witness:

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer and Explanation

The correct answer is **A**.



There is an agreement between all of the witnesses that the suspect was a White female, between 35 – 40 years old, with long brown hair, and was around 5'4" and 125 pounds. They also all reported that the suspect was wearing a gray shirt and blue jeans and that she had tattoos and piercings.

Witnesses 2 and 4 mentioned that the suspect had tattoos but did not mention where they were, while witness 1 only reported noticing a tattoo on the back of her neck and witness 3 reported that the suspect's arms were covered in tattoos. This, of course, does not contradict witness 1 report, as witness 3 may have simply not seen the back of the suspect's neck. However, notice that all of the witnesses also reported that the suspect had long hair that was down past her shoulders. If her hair had been down, witness 1 would not have been able to see the back of the suspect's neck.

Distractor

Witness 4 was the only one to report that the suspect had rings on her fingers. It is very plausible that such a small detail would be overlooked by the other witnesses.

Tip: Look for the recurring information between all the witnesses' answers. If all but one witness describes the same distinctive features (skin color, gender, height, weight, age, hair, etc.), it should raise your suspicion.

Learn more about the [Police exam](#) and practice [Deductive & Inductive Reasoning questions](#).



Police Test Topic #3 – Situational Judgement Test

This section assesses your ability to make work-related decisions, work with your partner and your squad, and display your virtues as a police officer.

The [Situational Judgment Test](#) is common in the written police exams, including [McCann](#) and [CWH](#), and it's the central part of the [FrontLine National Test](#).

Let's samples of Police SJT questions



Police Situational Judgement Test Sample Question #1

It's 19:00, and you respond to a noise complaint about a group of teenagers engaging in a loud basketball game at the local basketball court. It's the fourth time this week that you have received a noise complaint about this basketball court, but when you arrive, you notice it is not the same group of teenagers who were playing loudly earlier this week.

What are the best and worst responses?

- A. End the game and send them home
- B. Tell them it's the fourth time this week that you got a noise complaint about basketball games at this court, and issue a citation
- C. Warn them that next time you will issue a citation
- D. Tell them you received a complaint and ask them to keep down the noise

Answer and Explanation

The described scenario emphasizes the fact that you have received several complaints regarding this location before. However, this information is, in fact, irrelevant to the situation.

What is relevant is that you haven't yet received complaints about this specific group of teenagers. The fact that you haven't seen them before hints that you should be tolerant. Making noise is not a dangerous crime. In fact, it's very likely the teenagers didn't notice they were making so much noise. Therefore, simply explaining the situation and asking them to keep down the noise (response D) is the most efficient and appropriate response.

Reprimanding and using sanctions against the teenagers due to prior noise complaints against others (response B) is unfair and places the police in a bad light. This response is too harsh, and it is, therefore, the worst response.

Warning the teenagers (response C) or ending their game (response A) are also harsh responses for a minor offense, especially one which is probably an innocent mistake and that could end peacefully with a simple request. However, they are not as harsh and damaging as response B.



Police Situational Judgement Test Sample Question #2

On patrol, Officer Lopez sees a young girl walking out of a clothing store. The girl is looking around nervously, and Officer Lopez sees some articles of clothing with the labels still protruding from her bag. There have been a few reports of shoplifting in the area recently.

What should Officer Lopez do?

- A. Talk to the cashier at the store. Describe the girl to the cashier and ask if she paid for the items in question.
- B. Question the girl; ask to see proof of purchase for the items.
- C. Write a detailed description of the incident in her report.
- D. Call headquarters and report the matter to her sergeant.
- E. Do nothing; there is no sufficient evidence to stop the girl from questioning.

Answer and Explanation

The best response is **B**.

You are on patrol when you notice something unusual, which could be a possible crime. It's possible that it's nothing and the girl paid for the items, but you don't know for sure. Your job on patrol is to be aware of anything unusual and investigate anything suspicious. For this reason, we can rule out response E.

Now the question becomes what the most effective response is. Talking to the cashier (response A) sounds useful and proportionate, yet it could take a while, during which time the girl could leave the area. Asking the girl for proof of purchase (response B) will give you answers quickly. This is the best response. You might feel uncomfortable choosing this



response as it could be embarrassing if the girl turns out to be innocent. However, it is your job to investigate suspicious behaviors, and you can still do so politely.

Writing a detailed description of the incident (response C) doesn't help the store owners in case there was indeed a crime. Furthermore, the girl will get away, and it will be more difficult to locate her later on. Calling headquarters (response D) is unnecessary in this situation – you have the authority to investigate the situation yourself. Postponing your response and involving higher levels of authority might escalate the situation, particularly when a simpler and quicker response is available.



Police Situational Judgement Test Sample Question #3

You respond to the scene of a car accident that involves people with serious injuries. The accident occurred on a bridge, right on a sharp curve in the road. It is dark and raining heavily. Despite the time of day, cars are occasionally passing by.

Order the following responses from the first action you should take (1) to the last action you should take (4).

- A. Help the injured
- B. Place flares at the curve and warning signs just before it
- C. Call dispatch and ask for additional officers to arrive at the scene
- D. Quickly write a report including everything that happened before you forget any crucial details

Answer and Explanation

In this question, you attend to the scene of a car accident and must prioritize your actions. Notice some key factors in the scenario: serious injuries, the location being dangerous, and the weather being bad, prompting poor visual conditions.

The correct order is:

1. C
2. A
3. B
4. D

Since we know there are multiple serious injuries, backup is required (A). In order for the backup to be effective, you should make the call as soon as possible. Because the visual conditions are bad, the next thing to do is place flares and warning signs (B) around the scene to prevent the situation from getting worse. After the scene is secure, the next thing to do is help the injured (C). Your gut feeling may be that this is the first thing to do, but considering the situation rationally, you can see that the scene should be secured first. The last thing you should do is handle the report (D), as it doesn't help anyone's safety and is, therefore, not urgent.



Tip: When answering SJT questions, ask yourself "how should you act?" instead of "how would you act?". The goal of these questions is to engage you in a scenario so that you will provide a spontaneous, genuine response. However, your spontaneous choice is not necessarily the best one. Take time to think and deliberate before making a decision.

Practice more police Situation Judgment Test questions with our [Police Test Free Sample Test!](#)



Police Test Topic #4 – Vocabulary, and Reading and Writing Skills

This section assesses your verbal skills and knowledge of proper English usage. It evaluates your Grammar, spelling, vocabulary, and your capability to understand texts and express yourself fluently in English.

This topic contains 4 main types of questions:

1. Grammar
2. Spelling
3. Vocabulary
4. Reading Comprehension

These types of questions are included in most police exams, including [CPCA](#), [MTA](#), [CJBAT](#), [LEAB](#), [MCOLES](#), [NCJOSI](#), [NYPD](#), [Pellet B](#), [FrontLine](#), [NPOST](#), [EMPCO](#), [Morris & McDaniel](#), [McCann](#), and [Police Records Clerk Exam Practice](#).

Let's see one sample of each question.



1. Police Grammar Sample Question

Select the sentence that represents the best example of English grammar.

- A. The local high school is performing its annual musical at the auditorium.
- B. I have an important meeting later this afternoon about the pore children in this neighborhood.
- C. While walking home from school, the child saw a endangered butterfly.
- D. The new policy must be upheld by all departments, except the fire department.

Answer and Explanation

The answer is **D**

- A. Prepositions of place are generally at, in, or on. A general rule is that you can be at a place or space but rarely on a building. The auditorium is "in a space," so the correct preposition would be "...in the auditorium."
- B. A pore is a small opening, while poor is an economic status.
- C. The general rule for when you use A vs. An is that if the word following starts with a vowel (A, E, I, O, U), then it is An; otherwise, it is A. In this case, it should read: "an endangered..."

Tip: Pay close attention to all the fine details in the sentence – capitalization, spelling, punctuation, articles and so on.



2. Police Spelling Sample Question

The following sentence has two or more words missing.

Choose the answer choice which provides the best options to fill the gaps.

The operator said customers had been told about the breach and _____ to watch out for "phishing" _____ that try to _____ more personal data.

- A. warnned, messages, extract
- B. warned, messages, extract
- C. warned, massages, extrract
- D. warnned, messeges, extract
- E. warnned, messeges, extract

Answer and Explanation

The correct answer is **B**.

The correct spellings are "warned", "messages", and "extract." The rest of the options are misspelled.

Tip: To verify the correct spelling of a word, you can break it into syllables.



3. Police Vocabulary Sample Question

In the following sentence, choose the word or phrase that can best replace the underlined word in the sentence.

The meeting was held in abeyance due to unexpected circumstances.

- A. Elsewhere
- B. Fortnight
- C. Contempt
- D. Delay

Answer and Explanation

The correct answer is **D**.

Abeyance means a state of temporary inactivity or suspension. Thus, "delay" is the most appropriate option.

Tip: If you don't know the meaning of the phrase, use the context of the sentence to eliminate words from the option list.



4. Police Reading Comprehension Sample Question

Passage I

Work related relocation is not a matter of levity. The decision whether to relocate involves a complex set of variables, mostly of a financial nature. Pay is one of the most important ones. Undoubtedly, the new salary should allow maintenance of the lifestyle the candidate is used to in their current location. It is also advisable to compare the cost of living and real estate prices in the candidate's current city with those of the new one. Beyond housing costs, one should include the price of groceries, restaurant meals, and petrol.

Passage II

When considering a work-related relocation, the growth of the candidate's career should thoughtfully considered. If the new position offers a noteworthy professional promotion, it can be the right long-term move, counter-weighting a possible pay cut pf higher cost of living.

Which one of the following best describes the relationship between the two passages?

- A. The first passage strengthens the claim made in the second passage.
- B. The second passage weakens the claim made in the first passage.
- C. The first passage weakens the claim made in the second passage.
- D. The second passage strengthens the claim made in the first passage.

Answer and Explanation

The correct answer is **B**.

In order to decide which claim strengthens/weakens the other claim, it is advisable to recognize the claim made in each passage regarding the subject of work-related relocation. Passage 1: Pay is the most important aspect to consider Passage 2: Professional promotion is an aspect to consider thoughtfully. It can reduce the importance of pay ("counter-weighting a possible pay cut").



One can therefore say that the second paragraph weakens the claim made by the first paragraph since it argues that pay is not always the most important aspect to consider.

Tip: While reading the text, divide the content into topics. It will make it easier for you to find the relevant information to answer the question.

Sharpen your Vocabulary, Reading and Writing Skills with our [Police Test Free Sample Test!](#)



Police Test Topic #5 – Math and Numerical Reasoning

This section assesses your numerical abilities and capability to calculate work with fractions, decimals, and formulas. The questions can be based on text or equations.

This topic contains 4 main types of questions:

1. Decimals
2. Fractions
3. Formulas
4. Word Problems

These types of questions are included in many of the police exams, including [NPOST](#), [NCJOSI](#), [CPCA](#), [CWH](#), [Morris & McDaniel](#), and [McCann](#).

Let's see one sample of each question.



1. Police Decimals Sample Question

$$2.43 - 1.66 =$$

- A. 0.77
- B. 0.83
- C. 0.87
- D. 0.93
- E. 1.23

Answer and Explanation

The answer is A.

$$\begin{array}{r} -1-1 \\ 2.43 \\ - 1.66 \\ \hline 0.77 \end{array}$$

2. Police Fractions Sample Question

$$14/40 + 4/20 =$$

- A. 13/10
- B. 27/70
- C. 6/5
- D. 27/35
- E. 11/10

Answer and Explanation

The answer is C.

In order to add fractions, you need to make sure that the denominators are the same.

In this question, the denominators are different. Therefore, you need to find the lowest common denominator. The lowest common denominator of 40 and 20 is 40.



The fraction $4/20$ needs to be multiplied top and bottom by 2 to have a denominator of 40:

$$4/20 = (4 \times 2)/(20 \times 2) = 8/40$$

The fraction $14/40$ already has 40 as the denominator.

$$14/40 + 8/40 = (14 + 8)/40 = 22/40$$

Since $22/40$ is not an answer choice, you should simplify the answer.

Simplifying the fraction means that you divide the top and the bottom by the same number.

The greatest common divisor of 22 and 40 is 2. So, you can divide the top and the bottom by

$$2: 22/40 = 11/20.$$

Alternatively, you could first divide the top and the bottom of the fraction $14/40$ by 2: $7/20$.

Then, the fractions have the same denominator, so that they can be added.

$$\text{Thus, } 7/20 + 4/20 = (7 + 4)/20 = 11/20$$



3. Police Formulas Sample Question

$$2(x + 3) = 8(x - 6) =$$

- A. -7
- B. -6
- C. 7
- D. 9
- E. 12

Answer and Explanation

The answer is **D**.

$2(x + 3) = 8(x - 6)$	/ Multiply out the brackets
$2x + 6 = 8x - 48$	/ Subtract $2x$ from each side Add 48 to each side
$6 + 48 = 8x - 2x$	/ Combine like terms
$54 = 6x$	/ Divide each side by 6
$x = 9$	/ Divide each side by 6



4. Police Word Problems Sample Question

A football coach is building his team. He has four quarterback options and three possible centers. He also has to select one assistant coach from two candidates. How many possible teams can he build?

- A. 144
- B. 24
- C. 12
- D. 6
- E. 3

Answer and Explanation

The answer is B.

The coach has four quarterback options, three possible centers, and two candidates for an assistant coach. Start with the quarterback: Let's say the coach selects quarterback A. He now has three options for a center. If he selects quarterback B, he would still have three options for a center. Thus, for every quarterback option, the coach has three center options. Overall, he has 4×3 options to select a quarterback and center. Now, the coach needs to select an assistant. For every one of the quarterbacks + center combinations, the coach has two options for an assistant. Thus, overall, he has $4 \times 3 \times 2 = 24$ options in selecting his team, and the correct answer is 24.

Tip: Because you are presented with multiple-choice, estimation and quick calculation methods will help you to eliminate incorrect answers and figure out the correct answer.



Police Psychological Exam

The [psychological exam](#) is a central component of the police hiring process in many cities and states, including [Connecticut](#), [New Jersey](#), [New York City](#), and [Chicago](#).

This exam is a personality assessment that evaluates your behavior and preferences and gauges your motivations, attitudes, and values.

Read each statement carefully and choose the most appropriate answer for you. You can mark only one answer for each statement.

I adopt a relaxed demeanor in both the office and recreation.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
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I want to work with others rather than be their rival.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
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I'm in command of my actions at all times.

Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
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These questions and answers aim to evaluate your work-related behaviors and personality characteristics to determine if you can join law enforcement.

Although you need to choose your answer genuinely and authentically, practicing these questions, familiarizing yourself with the Police psychological exam questions, and understanding the logic behind them, are essential for you to eliminate the element of surprise in the actual test and make your police qualities shine.

Learn more and prepare for your Police psychological exam with our full [Police Psychological Exam Practice!](#)



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Good luck!

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