



FRATERNAL ORDER OF POLICE CRESCENT CITY LODGE

N.O.P.D SERGEANTS' PRACTICE TEST

SEPTEMBER 2017

Questions 1 – 20	Iannone's <i>Supervision of Police Personnel</i>
Questions 21 – 35	Peak & Glensor, <i>Community Policing and Problem Solving: Strategies & Practices</i>
Questions 36 – 50	NOPD's, <i>Rules and Regulations Manual (NOPD Policies and Procedures)</i>
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FOP Practice Sergeant Test Answer Key
FOP Practice Sergeant Test Bubble Sheet

The following questions are from Iannone's, *Supervision of Police Personnel*

1. Where does the authority of a supervisor come from?

- a. within
- b. his/her peers
- c. management
- d. co-workers
- e. none of the above

Source: *Supervision of Police Personnel, The Supervisor's Role, Ch. 1,*

2. The responsibility of conducting studies, analyzing data, and inspecting work systems falls into which category?

- a. personnel officer
- b. planner
- c. trainer
- d. controller

Source: *Supervision of Police Personnel, The Supervisor's Role, Ch. 1,*

3. Following up and determining the rules and regulations have been followed by your subordinates covers the responsibility as a:

- a. controller
- b. planner
- c. trainer
- d. leader

Source: *Supervision of Police Personnel, The Supervisor's Role, Ch. 1*

4. What provides specific guides to conduct and performance?

- a. policies
- b. rules and regulations
- c. staffing
- d. directing

Source: *Supervision of Police Personnel, The Supervisor's Function in Organization, Administration, and Management, Ch. 2*

5. In order for rules and regulations to be effective they must:

- a. be current
- b. be reasonable
- c. be specific
- d. all of the above
- e. a and b only

Supervision of Police Personnel, The Supervisor's Function in Organization, Administration, and Management, Ch. 2

6. A highly authoritative leader is known to be a/an:

- a. autocratic leader
- b. democratic leader
- c. systematic leader
- d. free-rein leader

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Leadership, Supervision, and Command Presence, Ch. 3

7. What traits of command presence represent leadership?

- a. dignity
- b. ability and qualifications to take command of any situation
- c. complete command of mental and physical facilities
- d. all of the above
- e. b and c only

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Leadership, Supervision and Command Presence, Ch. 3

8. What is a by-product of poor training?

- a. low morale
- b. waste
- c. ineptitude
- d. a and b only
- e. none of the above

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, The Training Function: Problems and Approaches, Ch. 4

9. What benefits can result from effective training?

- a. less job stress
- b. better pay
- c. greater esprit de corps
- d. a and c only
- e. none of the above

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, The Training Function: Problems and Approaches, Ch. 4

10. Quite often the least effective method of teaching is:

- a. guest speakers
- b. lecture
- c. role playing
- d. simulations

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, The Instructional Process, Ch. 4

11. A principle obstacle to good communication is:
- the difference in status or rank
 - the failure to listen
 - manifestation of superiority exhibited by superiors
 - fear or criticism
- Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Interpersonal Communications, Ch. 5
12. The most productive source of information used by the police supervisor is the:
- grapevine
 - informal interview
 - progress interview / employee evaluations
 - policies and procedures manual
- Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Principles of Interviewing, Ch. 6
13. There are several commonly recognized basic human drives. Which of the following is NOT one of these drives?
- the wish for security
 - the wish for recognition
 - the drive for new experiences
 - the drive for accomplishment
- Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Some Psychological Aspects of Supervision, Ch. 7
14. What can be done by a supervisor to prevent job related frustration?
- remove underlying causes
 - help to establish realistic goals
 - provide an opportunity of self-expression
 - all of the above
 - a and c only
- Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Some Psychological Aspects of Supervision, Ch. 7
15. When should a supervisor become involved in a subordinate's personal problems?
- when he/she asks for help
 - when the problem has affected their performance
 - when the supervisor observes a marked behavioral change that persists over an extended period
 - all of the above
 - a and b only
- Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Special Problems in Counseling and Remediation, Ch. 8

16. What would be symptoms of emotional distress?

- a. anxiety
- b. depression
- c. family discord
- d. occupational stress
- e. all of the above

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Special Problems in Counseling and Remediation, Ch. 8

17. Which of the following may cause employee dissatisfaction?

- a. bad lighting
- b. improper temperature
- c. uncleanliness
- d. all of the above

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Employee Dissatisfaction and Grievances, Ch. 10, Pg. 176

18. When a formal grievance is filed, what is the first step taken?

- a. the employee discusses the issue with subordinates
- b. the grievance is expressed in writing
- c. the supervisor receives the complaint
- d. voluntary arbitration

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Employee Dissatisfaction and Grievances, Ch. 9

19. A valid rating is one that:

- a. measures consistently and reasonably accurately each time it is used
- b. is an accurate measurement of the ability it purports to measure
- c. has attained similar results by any rater using it
- d. is not unduly influenced by subjectivity or chance

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Performance Rating Standards and Methods, Ch. 12

20. Which of the following is NOT true regarding personnel rating systems?

- a. Personnel rating systems are inherently unstable because the instruments are subjective
- b. Evaluation systems have been established as a means of improving employee morale by giving employees recognition in proportion to the excellence of their performance
- c. A well designed evaluation system with the appropriate checks and balances can reasonably eliminate subjectivity from the ratings
- d. all of the above are true

Source: Supervision of Police Personnel, Personnel Evaluation Systems, Ch. 12

The following questions are from Peak & Glensor, *Community Policing and Problem Solving: Strategies & Practices*

21. Parts of community oriented policing emanate from concerns about policing that arose as early as:

- a. the early nineteenth century
- b. the late nineteenth century
- c. the early twentieth century
- d. the mid-1960's
- e. the late-1980's

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 1 – The Evolution of Policing

22. John Gardner delineated some key elements of a sense of community and what is needed to rebuild its sense of community in the future. Which of the following is NOT one of these key elements?

- a. membership
- b. influence
- c. laws and mores
- d. shared emotional connection

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 2 – Partnerships in a Changing Society

23. Citizens expect and deserve a public servant who is wearing the uniform to provide specific things. Which of the following is one of the “four R’s” that citizens want from their police?

- a. responsiveness
- b. respect
- c. rapport
- d. responsibility

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 2 – Partnerships in a Changing Society

24. A police task force designed a four-stage problem-solving process known as S.A.R.A. In this process, the “R” stands for:

- a. reaction
- b. recipient
- c. revise
- d. response

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 3 – Problem Oriented Policing

25. Which of the following is considered to be "the heart of the problem-solving process?"

- a. assessment
- b. analysis
- c. appraisal
- d. action

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 3 – Problem Oriented Policing

26. A 1998 report to Congress was based on a systematic review of more than 500 scientific evaluations of crime prevention practices. Which of the following practices was/were found to be INEFFECTIVE in preventing some sort of crime?

- a. extra police patrols in high-crime hot spots
- b. gun buyback programs
- c. monitoring repeat offenders
- d. arresting domestic abusers

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 4 – Crime Prevention — Creating Safe Communities

27. The authors show a project decision-making structure might be configured for an IT project. The committee that consists of subject matter and business process experts for the functions to be addressed is the:

- a. user committee
- b. ad hoc committee
- c. technical committee
- d. steering committee

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 5 – Technologies and Tools for the Tasks

28. Strategically planning for and implementing community policing are critically important. Which of the following is integral to this strategy and implementation?

- a. involving detectives as well as patrol
- b. centralizing services
- c. making management the top priority
- d. eliminate politicians from the process

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 7 – Planning and Implementation

29. The authors list ten ways to undermine Community Oriented Policing and Problem Solving (COPPS). Which of the following is one of those ways?
- a. undersell it
 - b. be specific and define what you mean
 - c. merge COPPS officers with “regular” police work
 - d. create a special unit or group to perform COPPS

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 7 – Planning and Implementation

30. A method of training that does not require people to be physically present with the instructor is:
- a. distance learning
 - b. online training
 - c. e-learning
 - d. separated learning

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 9 – Training for COPPS

31. COPPS needs the support of many to be successful, but which of the following has the highest requirement for support of COPPS in this endeavor?
- a. leadership and middle managers
 - b. first-line supervisors
 - c. support personnel
 - d. community and business leaders

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 9 — Training for COPPS

32. There are negative consequences of police not understanding the cultural differences of the people they confront. Which of the following cultural differences is true?
- a. beckoning with a crooked index finger, repeatedly moving it back and forth would be a sign of friendship to an Ethiopian man
 - b. presenting an Asian person with a gift upon first meeting them would be considered “pushy” and an insult
 - c. for most African Americans angry words, not threatening movements, indicate the start of a fight
 - d. for a Chinese person, not being able to use both hands to convey an object to another person causes a loss of face

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 10 – Police in a Diverse Society

33. For adult learning, Benjamin Bloom's taxonomy is helpful. Bloom's cognitive domain for learning emphasizes intellectual outcomes Bloom's taxonomy of six learning activities in ascending order is:
- a. knowledge, comprehension, analysis, synthesis, evaluation, application
 - b. knowledge, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, evaluation
 - c. evaluation, knowledge, analysis, comprehension, synthesis, application
 - d. analysis, comprehension, application, knowledge, synthesis, evaluation
- Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 9 – Training for COPPS

34. Five types of graffiti have been identified by researchers. Which of the following is the most frequently found type?
- a. roll call
 - b. publicity
 - c. territorial
 - d. threatening

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 11 – COPPS on the Beat

35. Which of the following is true regarding domestic violence incidents?
- a. nearly one-quarter involved a defendant with a prior history of abuse toward the same victim
 - b. approximately 1 in 8 cases involved the use of a weapon
 - c. defendants charged with a felony were four times as likely to have used a weapon as defendants charged with a misdemeanor
 - d. most involved a charge of assault, either aggravated or simple

Source: Community Policing and Problem Solving, Chapter 12 – More COPPS on the Beat

The following questions are from NOPD's, *Rules and Regulations Manual (NOPD Policies and Procedures)*

36. An NOPD Interoffice Correspondence is to be directed through the chain of command, except when:
- a. It is not for NOPD business
 - b. It documents a grievance or misconduct
 - c. It contains confidential information
 - d. It is marked personal and confidential only
 - e. B and C only

Source: NOPD Policy and Procedure Manual PR 214.2

37. Whenever a death occurs:
- a. A district supervisor shall be in charge of death investigations when district officers are the primary investigators
 - b. A district supervisor shall assign the most capable platoon officer to investigate
 - c. A district supervisor may direct a Homicide detective to investigate
 - d. None of the above

Source: NOPD Policy and Procedure Manual PR 360.1

38. Which of the following is NOT a Restricted Activity for an NOPD officer
- a. Feigning illness or injury
 - b. Giving legal advice or expressing legal opinions in civil matters
 - c. Engaging in subversive activities
 - d. Joining a labor organization

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations" Rule 5

39. During a vehicle pursuit, the pursuit supervisor shall:
- a. Terminate the pursuit if the pursuit is not justified or safe to continue
 - b. Actively engage in the pursuit while remaining the pursuit supervisor
 - c. Ensure the proper radio communications channel is being used
 - d. All of the above
 - e. A and C only

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations: Chapter 42.5

40. During which of the following situations is the activation of Body Worn Camera NOT required:
- a. Traffic stops
 - b. Vehicle searches
 - c. Undercover operations
 - d. Domestic Violence calls

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations: Chapter 41.3.10

41. Which of the below are Supervisory Responsibilities as relates to Body Worn Cameras (BWC)
- a. Issue and inspect BWC equipment to assigned personnel
 - b. Regularly perform random review of their subordinates BWC recordings
 - c. Decide on a case-by-case basis which recordings should be erased
 - d. A and B only

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations: Chapter 41.3.2

42. It is acceptable for a district patrol officer to interview a child victim:
- a. Whenever the child has important information to share
 - b. Only in exigent circumstances
 - c. Whenever an adult relative of the child is present
 - d. None of the above

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations: Chapter 42.19

43. The following are examples of situations that are not “custodial” and DO NOT require the advisement of Miranda warnings
- a. Investigatory stops and frisk
 - b. During voluntary appearances at a police facility
 - c. When information or statements are made spontaneously
 - d. All of the above

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations: Chapter 42.11

44. When arriving on the scene of a domestic violence all involving a law enforcement officer, the responding officer should SHALL NOT:
- a. Immediately request a supervisor report to the scene
 - b. Be aware of heightened risk that the suspect may possess a firearm
 - c. Make every effort to avoid arresting the law enforcement officer
 - d. Take precautions to protect the victim’s confidentiality, if possible

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations: Chapter 42.4

45. Regarding Prisoner Transportation, which of the following statements IS NOT true:
- a. Male and female prisoners may be transported in the same vehicle.
 - b. Juveniles will not be transported with adult arrested subjects.
 - c. Prisoners showing hostility toward each other will not be transported in the same vehicle
 - d. Under no circumstances will arrested subjects be transported in the front seat of a vehicle

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations: Chapter 71.1

46. If an officer receives an order he believes to be illegal, the officer has the right to:
- a. Ignore the order.
 - b. Ask for the order in writing.
 - c. Initiate a DI-1.
 - d. Initiate a grievance.

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations: Rule IV; Section 2

47. Which is not a level of resistance?
- a. Passive Resistance
 - b. Verbal Resistance
 - c. Active Resistance
 - d. Aggravated Resistance

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations Chapter 1.3, Paragraph 19.

48. Officers have authority to handcuff a person when the officer has a reasonable suspicion, based on individually articulable facts that the person has committed a crime, and:
- a. a reasonable suspicion based on articulable facts that the person will flee if not restrained
 - b. a reasonable suspicion based on articulable facts that the person might present an immediate threat of serious physical injury to the officer or others present if not restrained
 - c. the person is, or the officer reasonable suspects based on articulable facts that the person will be, physically uncooperative with the officer in a way that interferes with the officer's ability to pursue the investigation or conduct the stop safely if the person is not restrained
 - d. all of the above.

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations Chapter 1.3.1.1 Paragraph 22.

49. A public safety statement shall be made by an officer
- a. Following a level 1 use of force
 - b. Only to a member of FIT
 - c. Following a level 2, 3, or 4 use of force
 - d. By ETOD.

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations Chapter 1.3.6, Paragraph 20.

50. Taser cam HDs must be recharged prior to dropping below
- a. 75%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 25%
 - d. 15%

Source: NOPD Rules and Regulations Chapter 1.7.1 Paragraph 10.

The following questions are from *Louisiana Criminal Law and Motor Vehicle Handbook*

51. A homicide is defined by LA Revised Statutes as the killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable omission of another.
a. TRUE.
b. FALSE
Source: La. R.S.:14:29
52. Manslaughter is a homicide committed without any intent to cause death or great bodily harm.
a. TRUE.
b. FALSE
Source: La. R.S.:14:31(2)
53. Criminal Feticide consists of how many grades (degrees)
a. ONE
b. FOUR
c. THREE
d. NONE OF THE ABOVE
Source: La. R.S.:14:32.5
54. Louisiana Revised Statute R.S. 14:34.2 is the correct statute for:
a. Battery of a school teacher
b. Battery of a police officer
c. Second Degree Sexual Battery
d. Second Degree Battery
Source: La. R.S.:14:34.2
55. A search warrant relating to offenses involving controlled dangerous substances may be authorized at any time of the day or night if a judge or magistrate has approved the warrant.
a. TRUE.
b. FALSE
Source: La. R.S.:40:985
56. It is illegal for any person to intentionally possess a firearm from which the serial number has been intentionally:
a. Obliterated or altered
b. Removed
c. Concealed
d. All of the above
e. A and B only
Source: La R.S. 40:1792

57. Which act separates a simple kidnapping from an aggravated kidnapping
- The kidnapper uses a weapon
 - The kidnapper demands a ransom
 - The victim of the kidnapping is injured or sexually assaulted
 - Any of the above
- Source: La R.S. 14:44
58. The criminal elements of a carjacking include the intentional taking of a motor vehicle belonging to another person by use of force or intimidation, and
- In the presence of that person from whom the car is taken
 - In the presence of a passenger
 - From the locked garage of the owner
 - A or B
- Source: La R.S. 14:64.2
59. Louisiana Revised Statutes define a felony as any crime for which the offender can be sentenced to a prison term of at least 10 years
- TRUE
 - FALSE
- Source: La R.S. 14:2 (4)
60. Failure to return a rented or leased motor vehicle is a violation of:
- La. R.S. 14:210
 - La. R.S. 14:228
 - La. R.S. 14:220
 - La. R.S. 14:67A
- Source: La R.S. 14:220
61. La. R.S. 14:68.4 prohibits
- The intentional taking or use of a motor vehicle belonging to another without the owner's consent, but without intent to permanently deprive
 - The intentional taking or use of any movable without the owners consent
 - The failure to return rented furniture to a furniture rental outlet
 - The removal of a shopping cart or dairy case from a supermarket lot
- Source: La R.S. 14:68.4
62. Unauthorized use of "access card" as theft, includes:
- Use of credit cards by persons authorized to provide goods and services
 - Theft of utility services
 - The use, directly or indirectly, by agent or otherwise, with intent to defraud, of a revoked access card
 - All of the above
- Source: La R.S. 14:67.3

63. Illegal possession of a handgun by juvenile prohibits the possession of a handgun by anyone under the age of
- 17
 - 18
 - 21
 - 25

Source: La R.S. 14:95.8

64. Criminal Intent may be:
- Specific or General
 - Specific only
 - Unintentional
 - Absent in cases of attempted crimes

Source: La R.S. 14:10

65. Second Degree Battery includes all of the following, except:
- Intentional infliction of serious bodily injury upon the person of another
 - Injury resulting in unconsciousness, extreme physical pain, or obvious disfigurement
 - Intentional use of a weapon upon the person of another
 - Injury resulting in protracted loss or impairment of the function of a bodily member, organ or a substantial risk of death

Source: La R.S. 14:34.1

66. Aggravated Assault, defined as an assault committed with a dangerous weapon:
- Is a felony crime punishable by fine of not more than \$10,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than 10 years, with or without hard labor
 - Should always be booked in Orleans Parish Municipal Court
 - Is a misdemeanor crime punishable by fine of no more than \$1,000.00 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both
 - Is considered an inchoate crime

Source: La R.S. 14:37

67. The elements of Second Degree Robbery include:
- Taking anything of value belonging to another from the person of another
 - Taking anything of value contained within a purse or wallet
 - Intentionally inflicting serious bodily injury
 - A and C

Source: La R.S. 14:64.4

68. It is unlawful for any person who has been convicted of the crime of domestic abuse battery, R.S. 14:35.3, to possess a firearm
- TRUE
 - FALSE
 - TRUE – only if the firearm is concealed
 - None of the above

Source: La R.S. 14:95.10

69. The driver of a motor vehicle shall not follow another vehicle more closely than:
- a. Two full car lengths
 - b. One full car length for every 10 miles per hour
 - c. Is reasonable and prudent, having due regard for speed and traffic
 - d. Braking algorithm of the following vehicle displays upon the driver console
- Source: La R.S. 32.81

70. It shall be unlawful to harass, taunt or maliciously throw objects at, or in the direction of, any person riding a bicycle
- a. True
 - b. False
 - c. False – unless the bicyclist is dressed as a clown
 - d. True – unless the bicyclist is dressed as a clown
- Source: La R.S. 32:202

FOP Crescent City Lodge Practice Sergeant's Exam Answer Key

The following answers are for Iannone's, *Supervision of Police Personnel* questions:

1. C: MANAGEMENT
2. B: PLANNER
3. A: CONTROLLER
4. B: RULES AND REGULATIONS
5. E: A AND B ONLY
6. A: AUTOCRATIC LEADER
7. D: ALL OF THE ABOVE
8. D: A AND B ONLY
9. D: A AND C ONLY
10. B: LECTURE
11. B: THE FAILURE TO LISTEN
12. B: INFORMAL INTERVIEW
13. D: THE DRIVE FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT
14. D: ALL OF THE ABOVE
15. E: A AND B ONLY
16. E: ALL OF THE ABOVE
17. D: ALL OF THE ABOVE
18. C: THE SUPERVISOR RECEIVES THE COMPLAINT
19. C: A WELL DESIGNED EVALUATION SYSTEM WITH THE APPROPRIATE CHECKS AND BALANCES CAN REASONABLY ELIMINATE SUBJECTIVITY FROM THE RATINGS
20. B: IS AN ACCURATE MEASUREMENT OF THE ABILITY IT PURPORTS TO MEASURE

The following answers are for Peak & Glensior, *Community Policing and Problem Solving: Strategies & Practices* questions:

21. A: THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY
22. C: LAWS AND MORES
23. A: RESPONSIVENESS
24. D: RESPONSE
25. B: ANALYSIS
26. B: GUN BUYBACK PROGRAMS
27. A: USER COMMITTEE
28. A: INVOLVING DETECTIVES AS WELL AS PATROL
29. D: CREATE A SPECIAL UNIT OR GROUP TO PERFORM COPPS
30. B: KNOWLEDGE, COMPREHENSION, ANALYSIS, SYNTHESIS, EVALUATION, APPLICATION
31. A: DISTANCE LEARNING
32. B: FIRST-LINE SUPERVISORS
33. D: FOR A CHINESE PERSON, NOT BEING ABLE TO USE BOTH HANDS TO CONVEY AN OBJECT TO ANOTHER PERSON CAUSES LOSS OF FACE
34. B: PUBLICITY
35. D: MOST INVOLVED A CHARGE OF ASSAULT, EITHER AGGRAVATED OR SIMPLE

The following answers are for NOPD's, *Rules and Regulations Manual (NOPD Policies and Procedures)*

- 36. E: B AND C ONLY
- 37. A: A DISTRICT SUPERVISOR SHALL BE IN CHARGE OF DEATH INVESTIGATIONS WHEN DISTRICT OFFICERS ARE THE PRIMARY INVESTIGATORS
- 38. D: JOINING A LABOR ORGANIZATION
- 39. E: A AND C ONLY
- 40. C: UNDERCOVER operations
- 41. D: A AND B ONLY
- 42. B: ONLY IN EXIGENT CIRCUMSTANCES
- 43. D: ALL OF THE ABOVE
- 44. C: MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO AVOID ARRESTING THE LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER
- 45. A: MALE AND FEMALE PRISONERS MAY BE TRANSPORTED IN THE SAME VEHICLE
- 46. B: ASK FOR THE ORDER IN WRITING
- 47. B: VERBAL RESISTANCE
- 48. D: ALL OF THE ABOVE
- 49. C: FOLLOWING A LEVEL 2, 3, OR 4 USE OF FORCE
- 50. B: 50%

The following answers are for *Louisiana Criminal Law and Motor Vehicle Handbook*

- 51. A: TRUE
- 52. A: TRUE
- 53. C: THREE
- 54. B: BATTERY OF A POLICE OFFICER
- 55. A: TRUE
- 56. D: ALL OF THE ABOVE
- 57. B: THE KIDNAPPER DEMANDS A RANSOM
- 58. D: A OR B
- 59. B: FALSE
- 60. C: LA RS 14:220
- 61. A: THE INTENTIONAL TAKING OR USE OF A MOTOR VEHICLE BELONGING TO ANOTHER WITHOUT THE OWNER'S CONSENT, BUT WITHOUT INTENT TO PERMANENTLY DEPRIVE
- 62. C: THE USE, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, BY AGENT OR OTHERWISE, WITH INTENT TO DEFRAUD, OF A REVOKED ACCESS CARD
- 63. A: 17
- 64. A: SPECIFIC OR GENERAL
- 65. C: INTENTIONAL USE OF A WEAPON UPON THE PERSON OF ANOTHER
- 66. C: IS A MISDEMEANOR CRIME PUNISHABLE BY FINE OF NO MORE THAN \$1,000.00 OR IMPRISONMENT FOR NOT MORE THAN SIX MONTHS, OR BOTH
- 67. D: A AND C
- 68. A: TRUE
- 69. C: IS REASONABLE AND PRUDENT, HAVING DUE REGARD FOR SPEED AND TRAFFIC
- 70. A: TRUE