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38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

Florida Department of Health Testing (FLDOH)

FLLE01

Florida Law Enforcement Officer

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for Florida Department of Health Testing (FLDOH) FLLE01 , each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, FLLE01
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

Under Florida law, a law enforcement officer's authority to arrest is primarily derived from which legal source?

- ☐ A Federal criminal statutes enacted by Congress
- ☒ B The Florida Constitution and Florida Revised Statutes
- ☐ C Local municipal ordinances only
- ☐ D Executive orders issued by the Governor

ANSWER B

WHY Florida law enforcement officers derive their arrest authority from the Florida Constitution and the Florida Revised Statutes (Chapters 901 and 934, among others). Federal law governs federal offenses, and municipal ordinances apply only within city limits, but the primary statewide authority comes from state law.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Florida Statute 776.012 permits a law enforcement officer to use deadly force in certain situations. Which of the following is a required condition for the officer to lawfully use deadly force under this statute?

- ☐ A The officer must first attempt non-lethal force and verify it has failed.
- ☒ B The officer must reasonably believe that such force is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm to himself or another, or to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony.
- ☐ C The officer must obtain verbal consent from a supervisor before discharging a firearm.
- ☐ D The officer must be off-duty and acting in a self-defense capacity at the time of the incident.

ANSWER B

WHY Section 776.05 and 776.012, F.S., justify an officer's use of deadly force when the officer reasonably believes it is necessary to prevent imminent death or great bodily harm, or to prevent the imminent commission of a forcible felony. There is no statutory requirement to attempt non-lethal force first or to obtain supervisor consent.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

A Florida officer is making an arrest for a misdemeanor committed in the officer's presence. Which statement correctly describes the officer's authority regarding the arrest?

- ☐ A The officer must always obtain an arrest warrant before taking the suspect into custody.
- ☒ B The officer may make a warrantless arrest for a misdemeanor committed in the officer's presence, as authorized by Florida Statute 901.15.
- ☐ C The officer may only arrest for misdemeanors if the suspect consents in writing.
- ☐ D The officer may arrest for any misdemeanor, whether or not it was committed in the officer's presence.

ANSWER B

WHY Section 901.15(1), F.S., allows a law enforcement officer to arrest a person without a warrant when the officer has committed a misdemeanor or has reasonable ground to believe that a misdemeanor has been committed in the officer's presence. Misdemeanors not committed in the officer's presence generally require a warrant or specific statutory exception.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

Under the Fourth Amendment and Article I, Section 12 of the Florida Constitution, a warrantless search is generally considered unreasonable unless it falls within a recognized exception. Which of the following is NOT a recognized exception to the warrant requirement?

- ☐ A Consent given by a person with authority over the property
- ☐ B Exigent circumstances, such as the imminent destruction of evidence
- ☐ C A routine inventory search of an impounded vehicle conducted after the vehicle has been lawfully towed
- ☒ D The officer's subjective belief that the suspect 'looks like' a criminal

ANSWER D

WHY Recognized exceptions include consent, exigent circumstances, search incident to lawful arrest, plain view, automobile exception, and inventory searches. An officer's subjective hunch or profile-based suspicion is not, by itself, an exception to the warrant requirement and does not justify a warrantless search.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

A Florida officer stops a vehicle for a suspected traffic infraction. Which Florida statute primarily governs the uniform traffic citation and the procedures for issuing one?

- ☒ **A Chapter 316, Florida Statutes (State Uniform Traffic Control)**
- ☐ B Chapter 741, Florida Statutes (Domestic Violence)
- ☐ C Chapter 812, Florida Statutes (Theft and Related Offenses)
- ☐ D Chapter 893, Florida Statutes (Drug Abuse Prevention and Control)

ANSWER A

WHY Chapter 316, F.S., is the State Uniform Traffic Control Law and governs traffic infractions, the issuance of citations, and related enforcement procedures in Florida. Chapter 741 covers domestic violence, 812 covers theft, and 893 covers controlled substances.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

When responding to a person who is experiencing a mental health crisis, a Florida law enforcement officer should be aware of the protections provided by which statute, often referred to as the 'Baker Act'?

- ☒ **A Chapter 394, Florida Statutes**
- ☐ B Chapter 39, Florida Statutes
- ☐ C Chapter 83, Florida Statutes
- ☐ D Chapter 322, Florida Statutes

ANSWER A

WHY The 'Baker Act' is codified in Chapter 394, Florida Statutes, and governs the involuntary examination of persons believed to be mentally ill and a danger to themselves or others. Chapter 39 deals with dependency/juvenile matters, Chapter 83 with landlord-tenant law, and Chapter 322 with driver's licenses.

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Under Florida Statute 782.04, what are the elements that the State must prove to establish the offense of murder in the third degree?

- ☐ A The unlawful killing of a human being committed with premeditation.
- ☒ B The unlawful killing of a human being, when perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to another and evincing a depraved heart regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.
- ☐ C Any killing that occurs during the commission of a felony, by any participant.
- ☐ D The intentional killing of another person carried out with a depraved heart but with no legal justification.

ANSWER B

WHY Section 782.04(3), F.S., defines third-degree murder as an unlawful killing of a human being, committed by an act imminently dangerous to another and evincing a depraved heart, with no premeditated design to effect death. First-degree murder requires premeditation (782.04(1)), and second-degree murder is the intentional killing without premeditation (782.04(2)). Felony murder is governed by 782.04(4).

QUESTION 8

SINGLE CHOICE

The U.S. Supreme Court case *Miranda v. Arizona* (1966) requires that certain warnings be given to a suspect before a custodial interrogation. Which of the following rights must be communicated as part of the Miranda warning?

- ☐ A The right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.
- ☒ B The right to remain silent, that anything said can be used against the suspect in court, the right to an attorney, and that an attorney will be appointed if the suspect cannot afford one.
- ☐ C The right to bear arms and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.
- ☐ D The right to be free from unreasonable searches and seizures.

ANSWER B

WHY *Miranda v. Arizona* requires that before a custodial interrogation, a suspect must be informed of the right to remain silent, that statements may be used as evidence, the right to an attorney, and the right to a court-appointed attorney if indigent. The other options describe rights protected by other constitutional amendments.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

An officer responding to a non-compliant subject may employ various de-escalation techniques as part of a sound tactical approach. Which of the following are recognized verbal and tactical de-escalation techniques that Florida officers are trained to use? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Active listening, calm communication, and allowing the subject time to respond.
- ☒ **B** Maintaining a safe distance, using cover and concealment, and positioning to avoid confrontation.
- ☐ **C** Provoking the subject into an aggressive act in order to justify a higher level of force.
- ☐ **D** Immediately discharging a chemical agent upon arrival regardless of the subject's behavior.

ANSWER A • B

WHY Recognized de-escalation techniques include active listening, calm and respectful communication, providing time for compliance, maintaining a safe distance, and using cover and concealment. Provoking a subject or using chemical agents without justification is contrary to de-escalation principles and sound use-of-force policy.