



Written Exam Study Guide

Introduction

The Kentucky State Police has developed this study guide to assist you in becoming familiar with material included in the Kentucky State Police Entrance Examination. On exam day, you will have two hours to complete the exam. In addition, you will be given material to read over and study on exam day that will be essential for passing the exam. You will have 20 minutes to review the material provided to you on exam day prior to the beginning of the exam. There are a total of 100 questions on the exam.

The test covers the following subject areas:

1. **Spelling:** These questions test for the ability to spell words that are often misspelled. There are ten total questions in this section of the exam.
2. **Vocabulary:** These questions test your knowledge of the most accurate definition of the word provided. There are ten total questions in this section of the exam.
3. **Language Skills:** These questions test your ability to use proper punctuation and sentence structure. There are ten total questions in this section of the exam.
4. **Reasoning Ability:** These questions test your knowledge of applying written rules and handling situations commonly experienced by state troopers. There are fifteen total questions in this section of the exam.
5. **Special Reasoning:** These questions test your ability to appropriately read a map diagram and respond to questions related to it. There are ten total questions in this section of the exam.
6. **Math Reasoning:** These questions test your knowledge of basic mathematics (e.g., adding, subtracting, and multiplying). There are ten total questions in this section of the exam.
7. **Computing Speeds:** These questions test your ability to accurately compute speeds. There are five total questions in this section of the exam.
8. **Measuring Drugs:** These questions test your knowledge of basic mathematics based on drug values provided. There are five total questions on this section of the exam.
9. **Study Guide:** These questions are related to information reviewed in the study guide prior to the start of the exam. These questions will test your ability to remember written and photographic information. There are twenty five total questions on this section of the exam.

Test Taking Tips and Strategies

The following strategies should be kept in mind before beginning a test or exam. If followed, they will assist in your successful passing of the exam.

- Come to the test prepared. Anxiety can be lessened if you spend time on this study material in advance of the test.
- Prepare for recognition test questions (e.g., multiple choice) by reciting the information you need to remember without looking at it. You can recite material silently, by speaking aloud, or by writing what you are saying.

The following strategies may be beneficial to you to use during the test.

- As soon as you receive a copy of the test, write down information you remember that you think will be important.
- Answer the easiest questions first. One strategy to use is to place a mark next to difficult questions and return to them later during the exam period. This prevents you from devoting too much time on them, resulting in your running out of time before getting to questions that are easier for you to answer and for which you would receive credit.
- By answering the easiest questions first, you develop confidence in your exam performance. Studies show that when you answer easier questions at the beginning of a test, you tend to perform better on more difficult questions encountered later in the test.

To reduce test anxiety, try the following strategies.

- Avoid cramming.
- Focus your attention on the here and now without worrying about the outcome of the test.
- Focus on the test itself and not others in the room.
- Don't focus on the amount of time you have left to complete the exam.
- Think positively by focusing on your knowledge rather than concentrating on what you feel you don't know.

Following are some specific strategies for answering multiple-choice questions.

- Survey the choices and use a process of elimination approach. Reduce the number of choices by noting those that are obviously incorrect and continue to use this process until you are left with an answer that you consider to be the most accurate.
- When you don't know an answer, try one of the following:
 - Pick an answer that contains qualifying words such as “probably,” “likely,” “sometimes” or “may.”
 - Pick the longest answer.
 - Pick a middle answer rather than the first or last answer.
 - Check that your answers line up with the answer sheet. When looking over the test, search for questions you may have skipped and intended to go back to later. If you skip a question without skipping it on an answer form, your answers will be thrown off for multiple questions and result in loss of points when exams are scored by a computer.
 - Don't feel that you cannot go back and change your answers after you've thought about it in greater depth.

Examples of Laws in the State of Kentucky

The following laws are provided as examples and may or may not be included in the written exam. Reviewing these laws in advance of the test will assist you in preparing for material that may appear on the exam.

Arson in the First Degree

A person is guilty of arson in the first degree when, with intent to destroy or damage a building, he starts a fire or causes an explosion, and;

- (a) The building is inhabited or occupied or the person has reason to believe the building may be inhabited or occupied; or
- (b) Any other person sustains serious physical injury as a result of the fire or explosion or the firefighting as a result thereof.

Arson in the Second Degree

(1) A person is guilty of arson in the second degree when he starts a fire or causes an explosion with intent to destroy or damage a building:

- (a) Of another; or
 - (b) Of his own or of another, to collect or facilitate the collection of insurance proceeds for such loss.
- (2) In any prosecution under this section, it is a defense that:
- (a) No person other than the defendant had a possessory or proprietary interest in the building, or, if other persons had such an interest, all of them consented to the defendant's conduct; and
 - (b) The defendant's sole intent was to destroy or damage the building for a lawful purpose.

Burglary in the First Degree

A person is guilty of burglary in the first degree when, with the intent to commit a crime, he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building, and when in effecting entry or while in the building or in the immediate flight there from, he or another participant in the crime:

- (a) Is armed with explosives or a deadly weapon; or
- (b) Causes physical injury to any person who is not a participant in the crime; or

- (c) Uses or threatens the use of a dangerous instrument against any person who is not a participant in the crime.

Burglary in the Second Degree

A person is guilty of burglary in the second degree when, with the intent to commit a crime, he knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a dwelling.

Rape in the First Degree

A person is guilty of rape in the first degree when:

- (a) He engages in sexual intercourse with another person by forcible compulsion; or
- (b) He engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is incapable of consent because he:
 - 1. Is physically helpless; or
 - 2. Is less than twelve (12) years old

Rape in the Second Degree

A person is guilty of rape in the second degree when:

- (a) Being eighteen (18) years old or more, he engages in sexual intercourse with another person less than fourteen (14) years old; or
- (b) He engages in sexual intercourse with another person who is mentally incapacitated.

Robbery in the First Degree

A person is guilty of robbery in the first degree when, in the course of committing theft, he uses or threatens the immediate use of physical force upon another person with intent to accomplish the theft and when he:

- (a) Causes physical injury to any person who is not a participant in the crime; or
- (b) Is armed with a deadly weapon; or
- (c) Uses or threatens the immediate use of a dangerous instrument upon any person who is not a participant in the crime.

Robbery in the Second Degree

A person is guilty of robbery in the second degree when, in the course of committing theft, he uses or threatens the immediate use of physical force upon another person with intent to accomplish the theft.

On the test, there will be more questions than are presented in this study guide. Remember you will have two hours to complete 100 test questions and should plan your time accordingly.

Sample Test Questions

Spelling: Each question contains three words. For each question, select the word that is spelled incorrectly. If all three words are spelled correctly, select “all are correct.”

Example Test Question:

- a. rythmn
- b. sergeant
- c. vacuum
- d. all are correct

The word *rhythm* is misspelled, thus the appropriate answer is a.

1.
 - a. occassionally
 - b. recommend
 - c. substantiate
 - d. all are correct
2.
 - a. succinctly
 - b. inconvenienced
 - c. vacation
 - d. all are correct
3.
 - a. derogatory
 - b. exhilarate
 - c. independant
 - d. all are correct
4.
 - a. miniature
 - b. judgement
 - c. privilege
 - d. all are correct

5. a. conscience
 b. foreign
 c. supersede
 d. all are correct

Vocabulary. Select a response for the word or phrase that offers the best definition of the word.

Example Test Question:

belligerent

- a. to be assertive
b. an irritant
c. to be aggressive
d. to believe in something that is false

The definition for belligerent is *to be hostile or aggressive*, thus c is the correct answer.

6. morale

- a. to feel good
b. the level of confidence or optimism felt by a person or group of people
c. a person with morals
d. to be on your best behavior

7. complement

- a. offering a word of praise
b. respecting someone
c. something that completes something else
d. an admiration of someone

8. ingenuous

- a. to be clever
b. to be inventive
c. imaginative
d. lacking worldly experience

9. precede
- a. to be or to go before something or someone else in time or space
 - b. to continue as planned
 - c. to predict the future
 - d. accept something as truth
10. credulity
- a. presence of credibility
 - b. a source of pride
 - c. an incredible sense of taste
 - d. a tendency to believe something too readily

Language Skills. Choose the best response or revision to the sentence provided:

Example Test Question:

The weather was so hot, she couldn't hardly breathe outside.

- a. hot she couldn't
- b. hot, she could
- c. she, couldn't hardly
- d. no change

The phrase "couldn't hardly" is a double negative, thus the correct answer is b.

11. Phil have not made a decision as to whether he should leave the area to pursue job opportunities.
- a. Phil has
 - b. Phil haven't
 - c. decision, as to
 - d. no change
12. Jesse chooses to spend his money on food clothing and other necessities.
- a. on food clothing, and
 - b. on food, clothing, and,
 - c. on food, clothing and
 - d. no change

13. The policy has changed; it's no longer applicable to this issue.
- a. changed, its no longer
 - b. changed, it's no longer
 - c. changed; it's no longer
 - d. no change
14. Suzy has applied to several colleges; she has not received confirmation of admission to her first choice.
- a. several colleges; and she has
 - b. several college; and she hasn't
 - c. have applied to several
 - d. no change
15. Due to road construction Main Street is closed until further notice.
- a. road construction, Main
 - b. road construction, main
 - c. road construction Main Street,
 - d. no change

Police Reasoning Ability

Example Test Question:

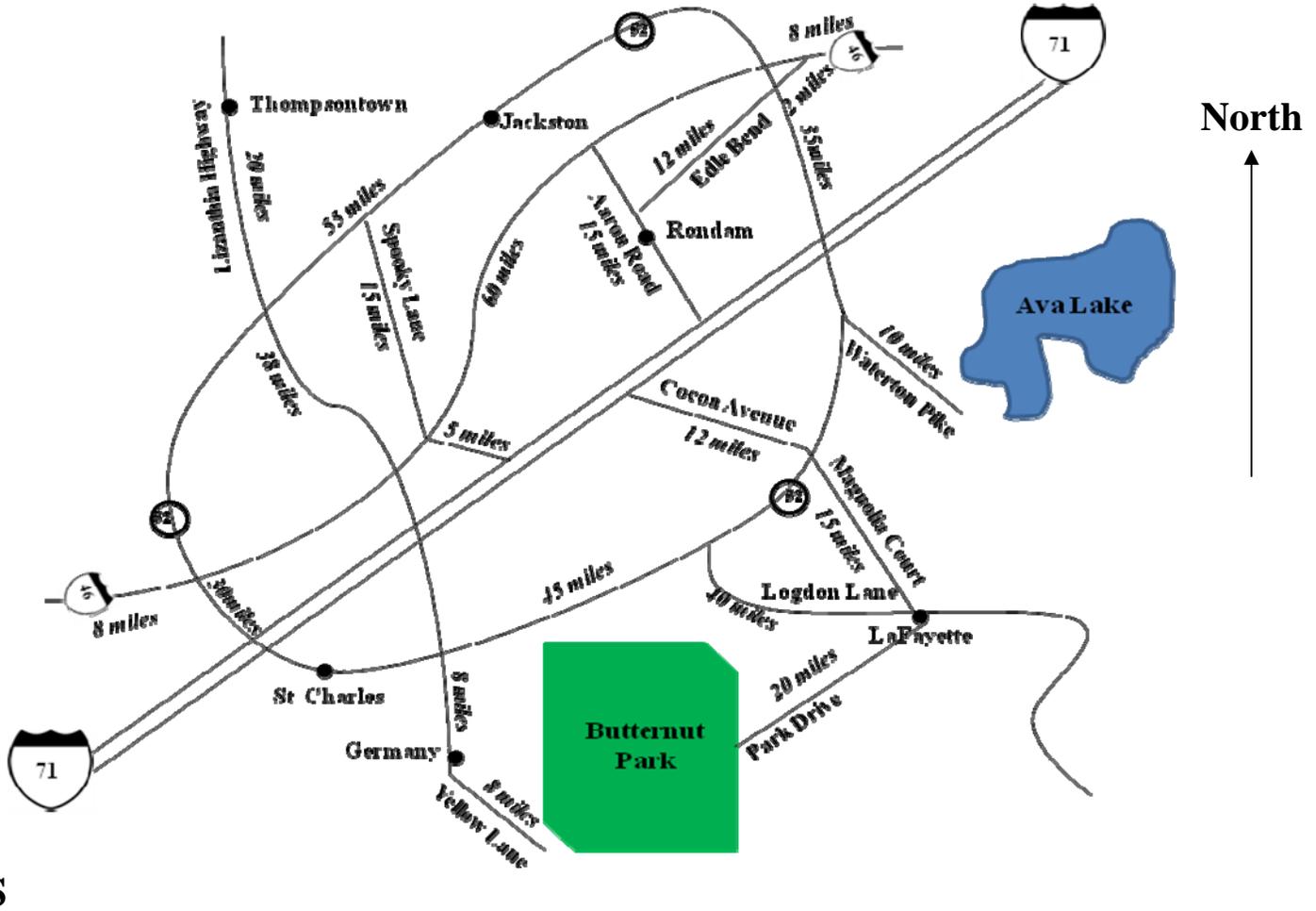
A hit and run has taken place on Elm Street. When you arrive, several witnesses state the license plate of the car. Which is most likely correct?

- a. BGM-983
- b. PGM-993
- c. PGM-983
- d. PGB-893

The correct answer is c. Because two separate witnesses offered PGM as the letters of the license plate, the probability that the plate begins with those letters is high. Because two separate witnesses offered 983 as the numbers of the license plate, the probability that the plate includes those numbers is also high. Thus, PGM-983 is most likely the correct license plate number.

16. You are dispatched to gather eyewitness statements at the scene of a robbery. Each witness provides slightly different descriptions of the getaway car. Which is most likely to be the correct one?
- red, Ford, 1990s model year, two door
 - orange, Ford, 2000s model, two door
 - red, Ford, 1990s model, four door
 - blue, Chevrolet, 1990s model, two door
17. You are looking for a vehicle that is the target of an Amber alert. Which of the following would make the vehicle easier to recognize?
- a political bumper sticker
 - decorative license plate
 - bug shield
 - a 14k plated illuminated ram hood ornament
18. You are on patrol and see someone lying face down on the sidewalk. What is the first thing you should do?
- check to see if the victim is injured
 - pull your weapon in case the person is armed
 - call for assistance
 - check the surrounding area for suspects
19. Which of the following situations should you address first as a state trooper?
- an argument between neighbors
 - a non-injury traffic incident
 - a woman who has been the victim of rape
 - a complaint about noise disturbance
20. You arrive at the scene of a disturbance at a local business and notice a large SUV leaving the scene. An investigation reveals that the business had been vandalized, thus you feel the information about the SUV should be included in the report. The most effective way to report what you witnessed is:
- “The individuals who vandalized the business escaped in an SUV.”
 - “An SUV that should not have been there was outside the local business.”
 - “Upon arrival at the business, I noticed an SUV driving away from the scene.”
 - “I’m not sure if it’s important to note, but I saw a vehicle drive away as I was arriving at the scene.”

Goode County



Example Test Question:

If you were exiting I71 from Waterton Pike, how many miles would you need to drive to reach Magnolia Court?

- a. 12 miles
- b. 27 miles
- c. 15 miles
- d. 10 miles

You would need to drive down Cocoa Avenue to reach Magnolia Court from Interstate 71, thus the correct answer is a.

21. While on patrol in LaFayette, you receive a call of a domestic violence incident currently taking place on Edle Bend. What is the shortest distance you will need to travel to arrive at the scene of the incident?
- a. 80 miles
 - b. 45 miles
 - c. 85 miles
 - d. 75 miles
22. Which of the following towns is closest to Ava Lake in terms of mileage?
- a. LaFayette
 - b. Rondam
 - c. Jackston
 - d. Thompsontown
23. A truck has overturned on Cocoa Avenue. How would you reroute traffic that needs to reach Magnolia Court?
- a. Stay on Interstate 71 and turn onto Highway 52 to reach Magnolia Court
 - b. Stay on Interstate 71, take Lizanthia Highway to 52 to reach Magnolia Court
 - c. Stay on Interstate 71, turn onto Aaron Road, take Highway 46 to Lizanthia Highway, take 52 to reach Magnolia Court
 - d. Stay on Interstate 71, take Spooky Lane to Highway 46, take Lizanthia Highway, take 52 to reach Magnolia Court
24. How many miles long is Lizanthia Highway?
- a. 76 miles
 - b. 86 miles
 - c. 66 miles
 - d. 56 miles
25. Which two towns have the shortest distance between them?
- a. Rondam and Jackston
 - b. Jackston and Thompsontown
 - c. Rondam and Thompsontown
 - d. St. Charles and Germany

Math Reasoning. As a State Trooper, you will be expected to classify recovered stolen property. Using the following classification system, identify the correct answer to the total value of property recovered from each category.

Example Test Question:

NIBRS Property Value

5 = Clothes/Furs

26 = Radios/TVs/VCRs

You recovered the following property:

A mink fur coat valued at \$5,000

A Sony Bravia 52" flat screen LCD TV valued at \$1,400

Two pair of alligator boots valued at \$1,000 each

A blue ray player valued at \$120

What is the total value of category 5 property recovered?

- a. \$5,000
- b. \$6,000
- c. \$7,000
- d. \$6,120

The total for the clothes/furs items recovered was \$7,000 (one mink fur coat, two pairs of alligator boots), thus the correct answer is c.

NIBRS Property Values

- 2 = Automobiles
- 7 = Computer Hardware/Software
- 12 = Firearms
- 15 = Jewelry/Precious Metals
- 21 = Tools (Hand and Power)

You recovered the following stolen property:

- Apple Ipad Computer valued at \$675
- A 14K diamond bracelet valued at \$1,500
- 2010 Hyundai Genesis Coupe 2.0 Turbo valued at \$23,000
- Stihl MS 290 chainsaw valued at \$360
- Mossberg 500 Shotgun valued at \$300
- Two laptop computers valued at \$750 each
- A 14K gold necklace valued at \$450
- 2008 Chevrolet Avalanche valued at \$27,000
- Dewalt DWD220 drill valued at \$150
- Colt Army 357 Magnum valued at \$1,280
- A 14K pair of emerald and diamond earrings valued at \$1,000

26. What was the total value of category 2 property recovered?
- a. \$40,000
 - b. \$50,000
 - c. \$60,000
 - d. \$23,000
27. What was the total value of category 7 property recovered?
- a. \$1,425
 - b. \$750
 - c. \$675
 - d. \$2,175
28. What was the total value of category 12 property recovered?
- a. \$1,680
 - b. \$1,480
 - c. \$1,580
 - d. \$1,280

29. What was the total value of category 15 property recovered?

- a. \$2,950
- b. \$2,050
- c. \$2,900
- d. \$1,450

30. What was the total value of category 21 property recovered?

- a. \$500
- b. \$510
- c. \$520
- d. \$350

Computing Speeds. One job of a State Trooper is to understand how speed is calculated. The formula for computing speed is: rate of speed (R) is equal to distance (D) divided by time (T) or $R=D/T$.

Example Test Question:

You spot a car traveling 105 miles per hour. How far does it travel in 10 minutes?

- a. 17.5 miles
- b. 18.5 miles
- c. 5.7 miles
- d. 10.5 miles

The correct answer is a. You divide 105 by 60 with a result of 1.75 miles per minute. 1.75 miles times 10 equals 17.5 miles.

31. You are traveling 75 miles per hour on the interstate. How long will it take you to travel 15 miles?

- a. 14 minutes
- b. 10 minutes
- c. 12 minutes
- d. 16 minutes

32. How far does a tractor trailer truck traveling 80 miles per hour go in 21 minutes?
- a. 26 miles
 - b. 28 miles
 - c. 24 miles
 - d. 30 miles

Measuring Drugs

Example Test Question

A kilogram of cocaine is equal to 2.2 pounds. How many pounds would a dealer be in possession of if he had 12.5 kilograms?

- a. 12.5
- b. 25
- c. 27.5
- d. 29.5

The correct answer is c. You multiply 2.2 pounds times 12.5 kilograms to get the total pounds.

33. You stop a vehicle carrying 50 marijuana plants. If a typical plant averages two pounds of marijuana and the drug is valued at \$150 per ounce, what is the street value of the confiscated drugs?
- a. \$15,000
 - b. \$60,000
 - c. \$120,000
 - d. \$240,000
34. If heroin sales for \$160,000 per kilogram, what is the value of eleven pounds of heroin? One kilogram is equal to 2.2 pounds.
- a. \$14,545
 - b. \$800,000
 - c. \$1,760,000
 - d. \$880,000

**Allow yourself 10 minutes to study the information on the following pages.
Questions concerning the material you have studied will follow.**



Johnny Frank is wanted for armed robbery. He was last seen in Sandlot County on September 1, 2010. Johnny goes by the aliases of John Logan, Johnny Hill, and Samuel Frank.



Billy Lemont is wanted for first degree arson. He is currently wanted by the FBI. Billy has held several jobs including cashier, gas station attendant, and janitor.



Jacqueline Horst is a jewel thief who has successfully robbed several jewelry stores. She is on the run with her five year old daughter and fiancé, Harold Sever.



Regina Solomon is wanted in connection with assisting in an armed robbery committed by Al Blankovich. Regina drove the getaway car, a maroon 2000 Ford Taurus with the license plate number of PBJ-985.



Community Policing

Community policing is “a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime” (COPS, n.d.).

Partnering with the Community

The concept of community policing acknowledges that police alone cannot solve issues of public safety, thus partnerships with relevant constituents are encouraged.

The development of partnerships between law enforcement and community members and organizations assist in problem solving and increasing trust in the police force. Examples of some community partnerships include:

- Other government agencies (e.g., prosecutors, public works, neighboring law enforcement agencies, ordinance enforcement, schools)
- Community members/groups (e.g., volunteers, activities, leaders, residents)
- Nonprofits/service providers (e.g., support groups, advocacy groups, faith community)
- Businesses
- Media

Megan’s Law

17.510 Registration system for adults who have committed sex crimes or crimes against minors -- Persons required to register -- Manner of registration -- Penalties -- Notifications of violations required.

- (1) The cabinet shall develop and implement a registration system for registrants which includes creating a new computerized information file to be accessed through the Law Information Network of Kentucky.
- (2) A registrant shall, on or before the date of his or her release by the court, the parole board, the cabinet, or any detention facility, register with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county in which he or she intends to reside. The person in charge of the release shall facilitate the registration process.
- (3) Any person required to register pursuant to subsection (2) of this section shall be informed of the duty to register by the court at the time of sentencing if the court grants probation or conditional discharge or does not impose a penalty of incarceration, or if incarcerated, by the official in charge of the place of confinement upon release. The court and the official shall require the person to read and sign any form that may be required by the cabinet, stating that the duty of the person to register has been explained to the

person. The court and the official in charge of the place of confinement shall require the releasee to complete the acknowledgment form and the court or the official shall retain the original completed form. The official shall then send the form to the Information Services Center, Department of Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601.

- (4) The court or the official shall order the person to register with the appropriate local probation and parole office which shall obtain the person's fingerprints, DNA sample, and photograph. Thereafter, the registrant shall return to the appropriate local probation and parole office not less than one (1) time every two (2) years in order for a new photograph to be obtained, and the registrant shall pay the cost of updating the photo for registration purposes. Any registrant who has not provided a DNA sample as of July 1, 2009, shall provide a DNA sample to the appropriate local probation and parole office when the registrant appears for a new photograph to be obtained. Failure to comply with this requirement shall be punished as set forth in subsection (11) of this section.
- (5)
 - (a) The appropriate probation and parole office shall send the registration form containing the registrant information, fingerprint card, and photograph, and any special conditions imposed by the court or the Parole Board, to the Information Services Center, Department of Kentucky State Police, Frankfort, Kentucky 40601. The appropriate probation and parole office shall send the DNA sample to the Department of Kentucky State Police forensic laboratory in accordance with administrative regulations promulgated by the cabinet.
 - (b) The Information Services Center, upon request by a state or local law enforcement agency, shall make available to that agency registrant information, including a person's fingerprints and photograph, where available, as well as any special conditions imposed by the court or the Parole Board.
 - (c) Any employee of the Justice and Public Safety Cabinet who disseminates, or does not disseminate, registrant information in good faith compliance with the requirements of this subsection shall be immune from criminal and civil liability for the dissemination or lack thereof.
- (6) Any person who has been convicted in a court of any state or territory, a court of the United States, or a similar conviction from a court of competent jurisdiction in any other country, or a court martial of the United States Armed Forces of a sex crime or criminal offense against a victim who is a minor and who has been notified of the duty to register by that state, territory, or court, or who has been committed as a sexually violent predator under the laws of another state, laws of a territory, or federal laws, or has a similar conviction from a court of competent jurisdiction in any other country, shall comply with the registration requirement of this section, including the requirements of subsection (4) of this section, and shall register with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county of residence within five (5) working days of relocation. No additional notice of the duty to register shall be required of any official charged with a duty of enforcing the laws of this Commonwealth.

- (7) If a person is required to register under federal law or the laws of another state or territory, or if the person has been convicted of an offense under the laws of another state or territory that would require registration if committed in this Commonwealth, that person upon changing residence from the other state or territory of the United States to the Commonwealth or upon entering the Commonwealth for employment, to carry on a vocation, or as a student shall comply with the registration requirement of this section, including the requirements of subsection (4) of this section, and shall register within five (5) working days with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county of residence, employment, vocation, or schooling. A person required to register under federal law or the laws of another state or territory shall be presumed to know of the duty to register in the Commonwealth. As used in this subsection, "employment" or "carry on a vocation" includes employment that is full-time or part-time for a period exceeding fourteen (14) days or for an aggregate period of time exceeding thirty (30) days during any calendar year, whether financially compensated, volunteered, or for the purpose of government or educational benefit. As used in this subsection, "student" means a person who is enrolled on a full-time or part-time basis, in any public or private educational institution, including any secondary school, trade or professional institution, or institution of higher education.
- (8) The registration form shall be a written statement signed by the person which shall include registrant information, including an up-to-date photograph of the registrant for public dissemination.
- (9) For purposes of KRS 17.500 to 17.580 and 17.991, a post office box number shall not be considered an address.
- (10) (a) If the residence address of any registrant changes, but the registrant remains in the same county, the person shall register, on or before the date of the change of address, with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county in which he or she resides.
- (b) 1. If the registrant changes his or her residence to a new county, the person shall notify his or her current local probation and parole office of the new residence address on or before the date of the change of address.
2. The registrant shall also register with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county of his or her new residence no later than five (5) working days after the date of the change of address.
- (c) If the electronic mail address or any instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities of any registrant changes, or if the registrant creates or uses any new Internet communication name identities, the registrant shall register the change or new identity, on or before the date of the change or use or creation of the new identity, with the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county in which he or she resides.

(d) 1. As soon as a probation and parole office learns of the person's new address under paragraph (b)1. of this subsection, that probation and parole office shall notify the appropriate local probation and parole office in the county of the new address of the effective date of the new address.

2. As soon as a probation and parole office learns of the person's new address under paragraph (b)2. of this subsection or learns of the registrant's new or changed electronic mail address or instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities under paragraph (c) of this subsection, that office shall forward this information as set forth under subsection (5) of this section.

- (11) Any person required to register under this section who knowingly violates any of the provisions of this section or prior law is guilty of a Class D felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for each subsequent offense.
- (12) Any person required to register under this section or prior law who knowingly provides false, misleading, or incomplete information is guilty of a Class D felony for the first offense and a Class C felony for each subsequent offense.
- (13) (a) The cabinet shall verify the addresses and the electronic mail address and any instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities of individuals required to register under this section. Verification shall occur at least once every ninety (90) days for a person required to register under KRS 17.520(2) and at least once every calendar year for a person required to register under KRS 17.520(3). If the cabinet determines that a person has moved or has created or changed any electronic mail address or any instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities used by the person without providing his or her new address, electronic mail address, or instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identity to the appropriate local probation and parole office or offices as required under subsection (10)(a), (b), and (c) of this section, the cabinet shall notify the appropriate local probation and parole office of the new address or electronic mail address or any instant messaging, chat, or other Internet communication name identities used by the person. The office shall then forward this information as set forth under subsection (5) of this section. The cabinet shall also notify the appropriate court, Parole Board, and appropriate Commonwealth's attorney, sheriff's office, probation and parole office, corrections agency, and law enforcement agency responsible for the investigation of the report of noncompliance.

(b) An agency that receives notice of the noncompliance from the cabinet under paragraph (a) of this subsection:

1. Shall consider revocation of the parole, probation, or conditional discharge of any person released under its authority; and
2. Shall notify the appropriate county or Commonwealth's Attorney for prosecution.

Study Guide Questions. The following questions are based on the photographs and text provided in the study guide.

Example Test Question:

Who drove the getaway car for Al Blankovich's armed robbery?

- a. Jacqueline Horst
- b. Regina Solomon
- c. Regina Sever
- d. Jacqueline Arnold

Regina Solomon drove the getaway car, thus the correct answer is b.

35. What county was Johnny Frank most recently seen in?

- a. Sandhill County
- b. Sandlot County
- c. Grillot County
- d. Craigs County

36. What color of hair does Jacqueline Horst have?

- a. brown
- b. black
- c. red
- d. blonde

37. Who is currently wanted by the FBI?

- a. Johnny Frank
- b. Harold Sever
- c. Billy Lemont
- d. Jacqueline Horst

38. What holiday is being celebrated in the crime scene photo?

- a. Thanksgiving
- b. Christmas
- c. Halloween
- d. Valentine's Day

39. What item was one of the burglars exiting the residence with in the crime scene photo?
- a TV
 - a gun
 - a safe
 - a painting
40. With whom does a sex offender register on or before their release?
- local probation and parole office in the county in which they plan to live
 - local probation and parole office in the county in which the crime was committed
 - local law enforcement agency in the county in which they plan to live
 - local law enforcement agency in the county in which the crime was committed
41. Upon registration, what items are collected from the sex offender?
- driver's license and fingerprints
 - passport and driver's license
 - DNA sample, photo, and fingerprints
 - passport, driver's license, and fingerprints
42. If a registrant moves but remains in the same county, the person shall notify who?
- local police department
 - state police
 - local probation and parole office
 - no one
43. The local probation and parole office must be notified if the registrant _____.
- changes or creates a new email address
 - changes or creates a new instant messaging identity
 - changes or creates a new chat or other Internet communication identity
 - all of the above
44. A registrant who knowingly violates provisions of Megan's law commits what type of felony if it is their first offense?
- Class C
 - Class B
 - Class D
 - Class A

45. Which of the following is an example of a governmental agency to partner with in community policing efforts?
- a. advocacy group
 - b. school
 - c. private business
 - d. faith community
46. Community policing focuses on the assertion that _____.
- a. police can work alone to solve crime
 - b. police need partnerships to assist in public safety efforts
 - c. communities are nothing but trouble
 - d. the media is a foe

Kentucky State Police Study Guide Answers

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

6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. D

11. A
12. C
13. C
14. D
15. A

16. A
17. D
18. A
19. C
20. C

21. D
22. A
23. A
24. C
25. D

26. B
27. D
28. C
29. A
30. B

31. C
32. B

33. D
34. B

35. B
36. B
37. C
38. B
39. D
40. A
41. C
42. C
43. D
44. C
45. B
46. B

References

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