

APPLIED AUTHORITIES 1 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. R.E.P applies to which category? (Private communications)

- A. Open field
- B. Abandoned property
- C. Open View observation
- D. Private communications

2. Which of the following statements is not described as an outcome of investigative detentions?

- A. The detainee may be arrested if there is probable cause.
- B. The object may be permanently seized if there is probable cause to arrest the detainee.
- C. If neither apply and there is no sign of unlawful activity, the person or object must be released.
- D. The object must be released after a set period.

3. What is a Regulation?

- A. Provides punishment for crimes.
- B. Provides guidance on how to interpret and enforce statutes passed by Congress.
- C. Establishes rules of conduct.
- D. Sets election procedures.

4. Which of the following best describes a protective sweep?

- A. A protective sweep is limited to looking for individuals who may pose a threat based on reasonable suspicion.
- B. It requires a warrant.
- C. It can be conducted without lawful presence.
- D. It targets only contraband.

5. Which is an example of less lethal force?

- A. Using handcuffs to restrain a non-compliant person
- B. Firing a firearm
- C. Using pepper spray
- D. Deploying a stun grenade

- 6. What is required in order for Use of Force to be reasonable under the Fourth Amendment?**
- A. There must be both necessity and reasonableness.
 - B. Necessity only.
 - C. Reasonableness only.
 - D. Neither.
- 7. Where can a regulation be found?**
- A. Federal Register
 - B. United States Code
 - C. The Constitution
 - D. Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R)
- 8. Which rule is a canon that means that a broad term following a list of specific items should be interpreted to include only items of the same kind as the listed items?**
- A. Noscitur a sociis
 - B. Expressio unius est exclusio alterius
 - C. Ejusdem generis
 - D. Stare decisis
- 9. Which of the following is NOT a listed requirement for F.E.B Outbound?**
- A. Last practical detention point
 - B. Reasonable certainty that there will be border nexus
 - C. Reasonable certainty of no material change
 - D. Extending the first practical detention point
- 10. Distinguish between substantive law and procedural law, and explain how this affects your use of authorities.**
- A. Substantive law creates rights and duties; procedural law governs how cases are brought and decided; both have different authorities and sources.
 - B. Substantive law is the same as procedural.
 - C. Procedural law creates rights and duties; substantive law governs how cases are decided.
 - D. There is no difference; use any authorities.

Answers

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1. D
2. D
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. A
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. A

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Explanations

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1. R.E.P applies to which category? (Private communications)

- A. Open field
- B. Abandoned property
- C. Open View observation
- D. Private communications**

The main idea is how privacy protections under the Fourth Amendment apply to communications. Reasonable Expectation of Privacy (REP) asks whether a person has both a subjective desire for privacy and society recognizes that desire as reasonable. Private communications—such as confidential phone calls, private conversations, or sealed letters—are situations where people typically expect privacy, so government intrusion into those communications is treated as a search unless a valid exception applies. Open fields, abandoned property, and observations made in open view are areas where REP does not apply because there is no reasonable expectation of privacy in those contexts. Open fields are outside the home and not protected; abandoned property is treated as no longer private; and things seen from public vantage points are not protected. Therefore, REP applies to private communications.

2. Which of the following statements is not described as an outcome of investigative detentions?

- A. The detainee may be arrested if there is probable cause.
- B. The object may be permanently seized if there is probable cause to arrest the detainee.
- C. If neither apply and there is no sign of unlawful activity, the person or object must be released.

D. The object must be released after a set period.

Investigative detention is a temporary, focused stop to quickly assess whether there is probable cause to arrest or to connect items to a crime. If there is probable cause to arrest the detainee, an arrest may be made, and items related to the case may be seized under that probable cause. If neither an arrest nor a seizure is warranted and there are no signs of unlawful activity, the person or object should be released promptly. What isn't described as an outcome is a mandatory set period after which the object must be released. There isn't a fixed time limit for investigative detentions; the duration must be reasonable and tied to the goals of the investigation.

3. What is a Regulation?

- A. Provides punishment for crimes.
- B. Provides guidance on how to interpret and enforce statutes passed by Congress.**
- C. Establishes rules of conduct.
- D. Sets election procedures.

A regulation is an administrative rule issued by an agency to implement statutes enacted by Congress. It fills in details the law doesn't spell out, translating broad statutory language into concrete requirements, standards, procedures, and definitions, and it explains how the statute will be interpreted and enforced in practice. This is why the most accurate description is that regulations provide guidance on how to interpret and enforce statutes passed by Congress. The other ideas describe outcomes or domains rather than the mechanism. Punishment for crimes belongs to criminal statutes and penalties set in law, while election procedures are typically governed by specific statutory and administrative rules for elections. Establishing rules of conduct can be part of regulations, but the core purpose of a regulation is to interpret and enforce the statute in a concrete, workable way.

4. Which of the following best describes a protective sweep?

- A. A protective sweep is limited to looking for individuals who may pose a threat based on reasonable suspicion.
- B. It requires a warrant.
- C. It can be conducted without lawful presence.
- D. It targets only contraband.

Protective sweeps are about officer safety, implemented when police have a lawful reason to be at a location and want to ensure there isn't someone else nearby who could pose a threat. The sweep is strictly limited to the areas immediately surrounding the place of arrest where a hiding person could be, and its purpose is to quickly neutralize any danger rather than to gather evidence. The justification rests on reasonable suspicion that a dangerous individual could be present, not on finding contraband or conducting a broad search. Because it's safety-based and tightly scoped, it does not require a warrant. It's not about searching for contraband, and it must be tied to a lawful entry or arrest, not conducted without lawful presence.

5. Which is an example of less lethal force?

- A. Using handcuffs to restrain a non-compliant person
- B. Firing a firearm
- C. Using pepper spray
- D. Deploying a stun grenade

Less-lethal force aims to subdue or control a person with minimal risk of causing fatal harm. Using handcuffs to restrain a non-compliant person fits this well because it directly limits movement and safety risk without inflicting injury or lasting harm. It accomplishes control through restraint rather than forceful impact, making it the most appropriate example among the options. In contrast, firing a firearm is intended to stop a threat with a real risk of fatal injury. Pepper spray can incapacitate and cause distress, which, while often labeled less-lethal, still involves force with potential injuries. A stun grenade disrupts and can cause injuries as well, representing a higher level of disruption and risk than simple restraint.

6. What is required in order for Use of Force to be reasonable under the Fourth Amendment?

- A. There must be both necessity and reasonableness.
- B. Necessity only.
- C. Reasonableness only.
- D. Neither.

Use of force is assessed under the Fourth Amendment as an objective reasonableness standard, judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene with the information available at the time. There must be both necessity and reasonableness: force is constitutional only when there is a legitimate need to control the situation, and the amount of force used is not excessive given the threat, resistance, and circumstances. This means that even if force is necessary, overdoing it makes it unreasonable; conversely, if there's no real necessity to use force, any force would be unreasonable. In practice, courts weigh factors such as the severity of the crime, whether the suspect posed an immediate threat, and the level of resistance.

7. Where can a regulation be found?

- A. Federal Register
- B. United States Code
- C. The Constitution
- D. Code of Federal Regulations (C.F.R)**

Regulations are rules created by federal agencies that have the force of law. After an agency completes its rulemaking, the final regulations are codified in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is the official organized collection of those general and permanent rules. The CFR is arranged by title and part, making it the go-to reference for the actual regulatory text that governs federal programs. The Federal Register is where agencies publish proposed rules, notices, and the text of final rules during the rulemaking process, serving as the detailed publication record. The Constitution provides the framework of government, and the United States Code contains statutes enacted by Congress, not administrative regulations. So the best place to find a regulation is the Code of Federal Regulations.

8. Which rule is a canon that means that a broad term following a list of specific items should be interpreted to include only items of the same kind as the listed items?

- A. Noscitur a sociis
- B. Expressio unius est exclusio alterius
- C. Ejusdem generis**
- D. Stare decisis

Ejusdem generis is the rule that when a list of specific items is followed by a broad term, the broad term is read as including only things of the same kind as those listed. This narrows the scope of the general word to items of the same class, preventing it from sweeping in unrelated things. For example, if a statute refers to "cars, trucks, and other vehicles," the term "other vehicles" is understood to mean vehicles of the same kind as cars and trucks—typically road vehicles—unless the context indicates a broader meaning. Other rules operate differently: noscitur a sociis looks to the surrounding words to interpret a term; expressio unius est exclusio alterius points to exclusion implied by listing; stare decisis concerns following precedent. The described canon specifically captures the idea of limiting a broad term to items of the same kind as the listed ones.

9. Which of the following is NOT a listed requirement for F.E.B Outbound?

- A. Last practical detention point
- B. Reasonable certainty that there will be border nexus
- C. Reasonable certainty of no material change
- D. Extending the first practical detention point**

Outbound decisions rely on three guardrails: identifying the last practical detention point so the action has a clear capstone before departure; having reasonable certainty that there will be a border nexus, so crossing the border is credible; and having reasonable certainty of no material change, meaning nothing will alter the situation before outbound. Extending the first practical detention point is not a listed requirement, because the process is about ensuring the pathway and timing are justified and stable, not about lengthening detention. The other criteria ensure the outbound plan is grounded, predictable, and resistant to unexpected changes.

10. Distinguish between substantive law and procedural law, and explain how this affects your use of authorities.

A. Substantive law creates rights and duties; procedural law governs how cases are brought and decided; both have different authorities and sources.

B. Substantive law is the same as procedural.

C. Procedural law creates rights and duties; substantive law governs how cases are decided.

D. There is no difference; use any authorities.

The main idea is that substantive law sets the rights and obligations people have, while procedural law governs the steps you take to enforce those rights in court. Because of that, the authorities you rely on fit different purposes. For substantive questions, you turn to sources that create or interpret rights—constitutional provisions, statutes that define duties or protections, and case law clarifying what those rights mean in practice. When the issue is procedural, you rely on rules that dictate how a case moves forward—rules of court, evidence rules, jurisdiction, venue, pleading requirements, and deadlines. In practice, if you're arguing about what rights exist or what conduct is prohibited, you cite substantive authorities. If you're arguing about how to bring a claim, prove a claim, or navigate court deadlines, you cite procedural authorities. Sometimes a single statute can touch both areas, but the treatment generally follows whether you're addressing the substance of the right or the process for enforcing it.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

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We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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