

Applied Authority 2 Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

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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. Which section pertains to expedited removals and referrals for hearings in immigration processes?**
 - A. INA 287**
 - B. 8 USC § 1225**
 - C. INA 252**
 - D. INA 289**

- 2. What suspicion level is required to initiate contact during a Linewatch?**
 - A. High suspicion**
 - B. Reasonable suspicion**
 - C. Minimum suspicion**
 - D. Zero suspicion**

- 3. What is required from an applicant for admission under INA § 235(a)(5)?**
 - A. Submission of financial documents**
 - B. Providing statements under oath**
 - C. Completing a health examination**
 - D. Verifying employment status**

- 4. What requirement is stated for the criminal act in defining a crime?**
 - A. It must benefit the offender**
 - B. It should comply with historical laws**
 - C. It must be contrary to public welfare and order**
 - D. It should not be reported**

- 5. What occurs when a suspect invokes their right to counsel?**
 - A. The interrogation must continue unless the suspect withdraws their request.**
 - B. The interrogation must stop immediately.**
 - C. The agent can ask if the suspect wishes to speak later.**
 - D. The suspect can only communicate through their attorney.**

- 6. Which action is specified under 18 USC 1543?**
- A. Misuse of a passport**
 - B. Forgery or false use of a passport**
 - C. Fraud related to visa documents**
 - D. Sale of citizenship papers**
- 7. Under INA § 235(b)(2), what action is taken regarding an alien?**
- A. Expedited removal**
 - B. Detaining the alien for removal proceedings**
 - C. Granting asylum**
 - D. Releasing the alien on bail**
- 8. What does 18 USC § 758 involve?**
- A. Transporting aliens**
 - B. High speed flight from an immigration checkpoint**
 - C. Simple possession of drugs**
 - D. Manufacture of controlled substances**
- 9. What is the minimum level of suspicion required for seizing an individual?**
- A. High suspicion**
 - B. Reasonable suspicion**
 - C. Zero suspicion**
 - D. Probable cause**
- 10. What is the main responsibility of the Clerk of the Court?**
- A. Assist in legal research**
 - B. Manage court administration and paperwork**
 - C. Make verbatim records of court proceedings**
 - D. Deliver judicial opinions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which section pertains to expedited removals and referrals for hearings in immigration processes?

A. INA 287

B. 8 USC § 1225

C. INA 252

D. INA 289

The section that pertains to expedited removals and referrals for hearings in immigration processes is found in 8 USC § 1225. This provision establishes the rules and procedures for handling individuals who are found at or near the U.S. borders seeking admission or who arrive without proper documentation. 8 USC § 1225 allows immigration authorities to make determinations about whether an individual should be admitted to the U.S. or if they should be subjected to expedited removal processes. This section outlines the conditions under which an individual may be swiftly removed from the country without the opportunity for a formal hearing, reflecting the legal framework for expediting certain cases, particularly when individuals have not been found to have a credible fear of persecution or are unable to establish their eligibility for asylum. In contrast, other sections mentioned pertain to different aspects of immigration law. For example, INA 287 deals with the powers of immigration officers regarding the enforcement of immigration laws, while INA 252 generally covers the inspection of applicants for admission to the U.S. and INA 289 involves the administration of immigration-related matters in specific contexts. Keeping in mind the focus on expedited removal processes makes 8 USC § 1225 the most relevant choice.

2. What suspicion level is required to initiate contact during a Linewatch?

A. High suspicion

B. Reasonable suspicion

C. Minimum suspicion

D. Zero suspicion

The correct answer is that zero suspicion is required to initiate contact during a Linewatch. Linewatch operations are often conducted by law enforcement to monitor and address potential illegal activities along borders or designated areas. In this context, the concept of zero suspicion means that officers do not need to have any particular reason to believe that an individual is involved in illegal activity to initiate contact. This principle allows officers to proactively engage with individuals in a specified area, ensuring they are maintaining a presence that can deter potential criminal activities, gather information, or observe behaviors that may indicate illegal actions. Allowing contact without the need for suspicion is crucial in maintaining public safety and effective law enforcement presence in areas that may be prone to unauthorized crossings or other illicit activities. It emphasizes a more preventive and visible approach, rather than purely reactive measures based on established suspicion.

3. What is required from an applicant for admission under INA § 235(a)(5)?

- A. Submission of financial documents**
- B. Providing statements under oath**
- C. Completing a health examination**
- D. Verifying employment status**

Under INA § 235(a)(5), applicants for admission to the United States are required to provide statements under oath. This requirement is crucial as it ensures that the information provided by the applicant is truthful and accurate, which is essential for the evaluation of their eligibility for entry. The oath serves as a formal declaration, reinforcing the responsibility of the applicant to provide complete and honest information regarding their identity, travel history, and any other pertinent details that could affect their admission. Including a sworn statement enhances the integrity of the immigration process by allowing immigration officials to better assess any potential risks associated with the applicant. Establishing credibility through this requirement is a fundamental step in maintaining the security and proper management of the immigration system.

4. What requirement is stated for the criminal act in defining a crime?

- A. It must benefit the offender**
- B. It should comply with historical laws**
- C. It must be contrary to public welfare and order**
- D. It should not be reported**

In the definition of a crime, a fundamental requirement is that the act must be contrary to public welfare and order. This means that criminal acts are not just violations of written laws but also behaviors that society collectively agrees are harmful or disruptive to its well-being and safety. Crimes are defined with the intention of maintaining social order and protecting the interests and rights of individuals and the community as a whole. When an act is considered a crime, it is typically because it poses a threat to public safety, morals, or welfare, indicating that such behavior deserves regulation and punishment by the legal system. This understanding connects to the legal principle that laws are in place to reflect the values and norms of society, ensuring that individuals act in ways that promote the common good. An act that is opposed to this principle undermines societal stability and requires intervention. The other choices do not capture this essential aspect of criminality. For instance, while historical laws can inform current legal frameworks, they are not a strict requirement for defining a crime. Similarly, the expectation that a crime should benefit the offender contradicts the intent of the legal system, which seeks to penalize harmful actions rather than reward them. Lastly, an act not being reported does not change its nature or impact on

5. What occurs when a suspect invokes their right to counsel?

- A. The interrogation must continue unless the suspect withdraws their request.**
- B. The interrogation must stop immediately.**
- C. The agent can ask if the suspect wishes to speak later.**
- D. The suspect can only communicate through their attorney.**

When a suspect invokes their right to counsel, the correct outcome is that the interrogation must stop immediately. This principle is grounded in the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which guarantees the right to an attorney during criminal proceedings. Invoking this right indicates that the suspect does not wish to proceed with questioning and wants legal representation before answering any further questions. Stopping the interrogation protects the suspect's legal rights and ensures that any statements made going forward are made with the informed consent of their attorney. This means that law enforcement must cease all questioning and cannot continue until the suspect has had the opportunity to speak with their lawyer. The other options do not accurately reflect the legal requirements regarding a suspect's invocation of their right to counsel. For instance, continuing the interrogation without the suspect's consent or implying that questioning can resume later under different circumstances does not align with the protections afforded under the law.

6. Which action is specified under 18 USC 1543?

- A. Misuse of a passport**
- B. Forgery or false use of a passport**
- C. Fraud related to visa documents**
- D. Sale of citizenship papers**

The action specified under 18 USC 1543 is forgery or false use of a passport. This section of the United States Code addresses offenses involving the unauthorized production, alteration, or misrepresentation of passports. It is crucial for maintaining the integrity of official government documents and preventing identity fraud. Specifically, this law makes it illegal to forge or falsely use a passport or any related documents, which includes actions such as creating counterfeit passports or using someone else's passport without permission. The focus on passport integrity is significant for national security and protecting individuals' identities. The other options, while related to issues of document misuse, do not specifically align with the language and intent of 18 USC 1543. Misuse of a passport more broadly addresses any inappropriate use but may not involve forgery specifically. Fraud related to visa documents and the sale of citizenship papers pertain to different statutes that govern immigration and citizenship issues.

7. Under INA § 235(b)(2), what action is taken regarding an alien?

- A. Expedited removal**
- B. Detaining the alien for removal proceedings**
- C. Granting asylum**
- D. Releasing the alien on bail**

Under INA § 235(b)(2), the appropriate action taken regarding an alien is to detain the individual for removal proceedings. This provision is crucial within U.S. immigration law as it establishes the legal framework for how individuals who have arrived at U.S. borders and are deemed inadmissible are handled. The law provides that when an alien is encountered at a port of entry or within the United States and is found to be inadmissible, they may be detained to determine their status and to facilitate the removal proceedings. This detention allows the authorities to take the necessary steps to assess the individual's claims or eligibility for relief under U.S. immigration laws. While expedited removal, granting asylum, and releasing an alien on bail are all processes within the broader immigration system, they do not specifically relate to the provisions outlined in INA § 235(b)(2). Expedited removal pertains to a faster process for certain categories of individuals, asylum involves a claim for protection against persecution, and release on bail would suggest that the individual does not meet the criteria for detention under this provision. Thus, being detained for removal proceedings is precisely what INA § 235(b)(2) mandates in cases of inadmissible aliens.

8. What does 18 USC § 758 involve?

- A. Transporting aliens**
- B. High speed flight from an immigration checkpoint**
- C. Simple possession of drugs**
- D. Manufacture of controlled substances**

18 USC § 758 specifically addresses the offense of "high speed flight from an immigration checkpoint." This statute was enacted to deter and penalize individuals who evade immigration checkpoints by engaging in high-speed pursuits, which can pose significant risks to public safety and law enforcement officers. The focus of this law is on the behavior of fleeing from a checkpoint designed to control immigration, indicating that such actions are viewed seriously and warrant legal consequences. The other options pertain to different legal statutes. Transporting aliens, while related to immigration law, falls under different provisions. Simple possession of drugs and the manufacture of controlled substances are also covered by separate laws that address drug offenses, thus distinguishing them from the specific concerns outlined in 18 USC § 758.

9. What is the minimum level of suspicion required for seizing an individual?

- A. High suspicion**
- B. Reasonable suspicion**
- C. Zero suspicion**
- D. Probable cause**

The minimum level of suspicion required for seizing an individual is reasonable suspicion. This legal standard is essential in law enforcement practice, particularly in situations involving stops and frisks. Reasonable suspicion allows a law enforcement officer to briefly detain an individual if they have specific, articulable facts suggesting that the person may be involved in criminal activity. This is a lower threshold than probable cause, which is needed for arrests and obtaining search warrants. Reasonable suspicion is based on the officer's observations, experience, and training. For example, if an officer observes behavior that aligns with known indicators of criminal activity (such as furtive movements in a high-crime area), they can justify a brief encounter to ascertain the situation further. This concept is vital in balancing the need for public safety and individuals' rights, ensuring that law enforcement can act on suspicions without requiring full evidence or certainty of wrongdoing at the moment of seizure.

10. What is the main responsibility of the Clerk of the Court?

- A. Assist in legal research**
- B. Manage court administration and paperwork**
- C. Make verbatim records of court proceedings**
- D. Deliver judicial opinions**

The main responsibility of the Clerk of the Court is to manage court administration and paperwork. This role is crucial for the orderly function of the court system, as the Clerk handles a variety of essential tasks that ensure legal documents, case files, and court records are properly managed and maintained. This includes filing documents, scheduling hearings, maintaining records of court proceedings, and tracking case progress. The Clerk acts as a liaison between the court and the public, ensuring that all paperwork is processed efficiently and that the administrative side of court functions smoothly. While assisting in legal research can be part of a broader administrative support role, it is not the core function of the Clerk. Similarly, making verbatim records of court proceedings is commonly associated with court reporters, not the Clerk. Delivering judicial opinions is the responsibility of judges and not the Clerk, as judicial opinions reflect the court's decisions on cases rather than administrative tasks. Overall, the Clerk's primary focus is on the administrative aspects necessary for the court's operations.

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:

<https://appliedauthority2.examzify.com>

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

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