

Arizona POST Waiver Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Who is responsible for charging a juvenile as an adult in these cases?**
 - A. City attorney**
 - B. County attorney**
 - C. State attorney general**
 - D. Public defender**

- 2. Amendments 1-6 (disregard 3), 8, and 14 include which amendment addressing unreasonable searches and seizures?**
 - A. First Amendment**
 - B. Fourth Amendment**
 - C. Sixth Amendment**
 - D. Seventh Amendment**

- 3. What is an order requiring a person to appear at a court to give testimony?**
 - A. Subpoena**
 - B. Writ of summons**
 - C. Summons**
 - D. Deposition**

- 4. Which of the following is NOT one of the six types of evidence?**
 - A. Direct**
 - B. Hearsay**
 - C. Circumstantial**
 - D. Physical**

- 5. A skip skid is caused by**
 - A. A locked tire bouncing on the surface**
 - B. A tire hydroplaning on wet pavement**
 - C. A tire spinning due to accelerator pedal**
 - D. A vehicle sliding due to ice**

- 6. Which statement best describes the Good Samaritan Law?**
- A. It provides protection to anyone who offers medical care in exchange for payment.**
 - B. It protects only licensed medical professionals.**
 - C. It provides protection for first aid given gratuitously and does not apply to on-duty officers but applies to off-duty officers.**
 - D. It guarantees compensation for injuries.**
- 7. Civil litigation is defined as which of the following?**
- A. A criminal case prosecuted by the state**
 - B. A dispute over property boundaries**
 - C. A complaint filed with the civil court for a non-criminal matter**
 - D. An action brought to enforce, redress, or protect rights**
- 8. Which state agency is the largest in terms of law enforcement?**
- A. Arizona Department of Corrections**
 - B. County Sheriff's Office**
 - C. Arizona Department of Public Safety**
 - D. Arizona Department of Homeland Security**
- 9. During a traffic stop, which hazard is associated with occupants' movements that could lead to destruction or concealment of evidence?**
- A. Destruction or concealment of evidence**
 - B. Attack by occupants**
 - C. Escape of occupant**
 - D. None of the above**
- 10. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is located under which category of law enforcement?**
- A. Tribal**
 - B. Local**
 - C. Federal**
 - D. State**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who is responsible for charging a juvenile as an adult in these cases?

- A. City attorney
- B. County attorney**
- C. State attorney general
- D. Public defender

Charging a juvenile as an adult is a prosecutorial decision made by the office that handles criminal prosecutions in the jurisdiction where the offense occurred—typically the county attorney. The county attorney prosecutes cases in the county’s superior court and is responsible for filing petitions to transfer a juvenile to adult court. City attorneys handle municipal offenses within their city; the state attorney general oversees statewide legal matters and does not usually file standard juvenile waiver petitions. The public defender is the defense attorney and does not determine charges. Understanding this helps you know that when a waiver to adult court is considered, the authority to initiate that process sits with the county attorney’s office.

2. Amendments 1-6 (disregard 3), 8, and 14 include which amendment addressing unreasonable searches and seizures?

- A. First Amendment
- B. Fourth Amendment**
- C. Sixth Amendment
- D. Seventh Amendment

Protection against unreasonable searches and seizures is provided by the Fourth Amendment. It sets the standard that any search or seizure must be reasonable, typically requiring a warrant based on probable cause and described scope. Warrant requirements help prevent arbitrary intrusions into personal privacy, though there are recognized exceptions like consent, plain view, or exigent circumstances. In contrast, the First Amendment protects speech and religion, the Sixth guarantees the right to counsel and a fair trial, and the Seventh covers civil jury trials. So when asked which amendment addresses unreasonable searches and seizures, the Fourth Amendment is the one that fits.

3. What is an order requiring a person to appear at a court to give testimony?

- A. Subpoena**
- B. Writ of summons
- C. Summons
- D. Deposition

A subpoena is the tool that commands someone to appear in court to give testimony. It is a legal order that obligates a person to show up and speak under oath as a witness. The other documents serve different purposes: a writ of summons and a summons are civil procedures that notify someone a case has been filed and may require them to respond or appear, but they aren’t specifically aimed at forcing testimony in court. A deposition refers to sworn testimony taken outside the courtroom, often scheduled in advance and typically conducted with a witness present, but it isn’t the court’s order to appear for in-court testimony. Therefore, the action described—an order requiring appearance to testify in court—is a subpoena.

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the six types of evidence?

A. Direct

B. Hearsay

C. Circumstantial

D. Physical

In evidence practice, you classify what counts as evidence by what it proves and how it helps establish facts. The common categories are direct evidence (which proves a fact without needing an inference), circumstantial evidence (which requires drawing a conclusion from circumstances), physical or real evidence (tangible objects), documentary evidence (written records), and demonstrative evidence (materials like charts or models that help explain the facts). Hearsay, on the other hand, is not a type of evidence you categorize; it is a statement made outside the courtroom offered to prove the truth of what it asserts. Because hearsay deals with admissibility—whether such statements can be admitted at all under rules of evidence—it isn't counted as one of the evidence types. That's why it's not listed among the six types of evidence, even though it often arises in trials and is governed by specific exceptions.

5. A skip skid is caused by

A. A locked tire bouncing on the surface

B. A tire hydroplaning on wet pavement

C. A tire spinning due to accelerator pedal

D. A vehicle sliding due to ice

A skip skid happens when a wheel locks during braking and the tire stops rolling, then bounces against the road as the contact patch loses and regains grip. Because the tire isn't rotating, it can ride on its tread and rebound off the surface, causing a rapid series of hops or "skips." This loss of rolling traction also makes steering less effective, since a rolling tire is what helps the vehicle respond to input during braking. Hydroplaning, in contrast, is when a layer of water separates the tire from the road, reducing traction without the hopping action. An acceleration skid occurs when tires spin from sudden throttle, not during braking. Sliding on ice is a general low-traction situation where the tires slide rather than bounce. So the described scenario—a locked tire bouncing on the surface—best fits a skip skid.

6. Which statement best describes the Good Samaritan Law?

- A. It provides protection to anyone who offers medical care in exchange for payment.**
- B. It protects only licensed medical professionals.**
- C. It provides protection for first aid given gratuitously and does not apply to on-duty officers but applies to off-duty officers.**
- D. It guarantees compensation for injuries.**

Good Samaritan protections exist to encourage people to help in emergencies without fear of being sued for ordinary negligence. The key idea is that help is given in good faith and without any promise of payment. This protection doesn't turn on being a licensed professional; instead, it focuses on gratuitous aid and reasonable conduct. The statement matches this by saying aid given gratuitously is protected, and the status of the responder matters: on-duty officers are typically not covered because they're acting in the course of their official duties, while off-duty officers who step in can be covered in many cases. This reflects the practical aim of the law—known as immunity from liability for those who help in good faith—without guaranteeing compensation or shielding grossly negligent or reckless actions.

7. Civil litigation is defined as which of the following?

- A. A criminal case prosecuted by the state**
- B. A dispute over property boundaries**
- C. A complaint filed with the civil court for a non-criminal matter**
- D. An action brought to enforce, redress, or protect rights**

Civil litigation refers to actions in which non-criminal disputes are brought before the court to enforce, redress, or protect rights. This focuses on remedies for private or public rights, such as damages, injunctions, or declaratory judgments, rather than punishment. Criminal cases are prosecutions by the state aiming to punish wrongdoing, which is why they're not the definition of civil litigation. A complaint filed in civil court is a part of civil litigation, but the essential idea is the pursuit of remedies or protection of rights. Property boundary disputes are typical civil matters, but they illustrate the type of case civil litigation covers rather than define it.

8. Which state agency is the largest in terms of law enforcement?

- A. Arizona Department of Corrections**
- B. County Sheriff's Office**
- C. Arizona Department of Public Safety**
- D. Arizona Department of Homeland Security**

The question is asking which state agency has the broadest statewide law-enforcement presence and the largest force. In Arizona, the Arizona Department of Public Safety serves as the primary state police agency with statewide jurisdiction and multiple divisions, including highway patrol and criminal investigations. It typically has more sworn officers and a broader range of statewide duties than other state agencies. The Department of Corrections focuses on prisons and inmate custody, not broad-state police duties; the Department of Homeland Security concentrates on protection and preparedness rather than general law enforcement; and county sheriff offices, while numerous, are county-based rather than a single statewide agency. For these reasons, the Arizona Department of Public Safety is the largest state-level law-enforcement agency.

9. During a traffic stop, which hazard is associated with occupants' movements that could lead to destruction or concealment of evidence?

- A. Destruction or concealment of evidence**
- B. Attack by occupants**
- C. Escape of occupant**
- D. None of the above**

The situation tests recognizing a hazard where occupants' movements could lead to evidence being destroyed or concealed. When people inside a vehicle move toward pockets, under seats, or toward the glove box, they may be attempting to hide or destroy contraband or other evidence. The phrase destruction or concealment of evidence directly names that risk, which is why it's the best fit. Other hazards describe different dangers—being attacked or escaping the vehicle—but they don't capture the specific possibility of tampering with evidence through movement.

10. The U.S. Bureau of Prisons (BOP) is located under which category of law enforcement?

- A. Tribal**
- B. Local**
- C. Federal**
- D. State**

The Bureau of Prisons is a federal agency because it enforces and administers laws that originate under federal statutes and operates under the U.S. Department of Justice. It runs the federal prison system, serving individuals convicted of federal offenses nationwide, rather than operating under tribal, state, or local jurisdictions. Tribal police enforce tribal laws on reservation lands, state police handle statewide enforcement and state prisons, and local police operate within cities and counties. Since the BOP's authority comes from federal law, it is categorized as federal law enforcement.

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://azpostwaiver.examzify.com>

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

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