

AUTOMATIC RADAR PLOTTING AIDS (ARPA) LEGAL 2 PRACTICE TEST (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. What is a factory survey?

- A. A routine, scheduled health inspection of factories
- B. An environmental compliance check of emissions
- C. Immigration officials conducting surprise visits to factories and asking employees questions to determine if they are illegal aliens
- D. A labor union oversight program

2. Which of the following is an example of an intentional tort?

- A. Negligence
- B. Strict liability
- C. False imprisonment/arrest
- D. Accidental damage

3. A policy that arises from a long-standing practice and is widely accepted is best described as:

- A. Statutory law
- B. Administrative regulation
- C. Direct order
- D. Municipal custom

4. The exclusionary rule is addressed through which mechanism?

- A. Pre-trial motions
- B. Trial by jury
- C. Sentencing considerations
- D. Hearsay objections

5. How is probable cause established?

- A. Police knowledge and training
- B. Info by confidential informants
- C. Info plus corroborating details
- D. A random guess

- 6. Which evidentiary item is admissible in court?**
- A. Polygraphs are admissible
 - B. Hypnosis is admissible
 - C. DNA Evidence is admissible
 - D. Polygraphs and DNA together are admissible
- 7. What is a pen register primarily?**
- A. It intercepts the content of communications
 - B. It records dialing information without intercepting content
 - C. It tracks location via GPS
 - D. It stores video footage of interactions
- 8. To determine if force was reasonable, which of the following must be considered?**
- A. The officer's prior disciplinary record
 - B. The department annual budget
 - C. Actions of a reasonable officer on scene at time of the incident
 - D. The suspect's race
- 9. Under the Open Fields Doctrine, seizable property is located where?**
- A. Inside a structure
 - B. In a structure or vehicle
 - C. Not in a structure
 - D. Only in public places
- 10. Which statement describes a Terry Stop?**
- A. A temporary detention to investigate possible criminal activity; not a full arrest
 - B. A full search
 - C. A warrantless arrest
 - D. A traffic stop for speeding

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a factory survey?

- A. A routine, scheduled health inspection of factories
- B. An environmental compliance check of emissions
- C. Immigration officials conducting surprise visits to factories and asking employees questions to determine if they are illegal aliens**
- D. A labor union oversight program

A factory survey is an enforcement visit by government authorities to a factory to check compliance with immigration and labor laws, focusing on verifying workers' eligibility to work. The defining feature is surprise visits and questioning employees about their legal status to determine if there are illegal workers employed. This fits the described scenario best, whereas routine health inspections or environmental checks are done for different regulatory purposes, and a labor union oversight program is about worker rights and safety rather than verifying immigration status.

2. Which of the following is an example of an intentional tort?

- A. Negligence
- B. Strict liability
- C. False imprisonment/arrest**
- D. Accidental damage

Intentional torts are civil wrongs that result from a deliberate act intended to cause harm or interfere with another's rights. Among the options, false imprisonment/arrest stands out because it involves a deliberate restraint of another person's liberty without lawful justification. That intentional act to confine fits the hallmark of an intentional tort. Negligence describes harm from carelessness, not a purposeful act. Strict liability imposes liability without proving fault, so intent isn't required. Accidental damage is unintentional harm, not an intentional act.

3. A policy that arises from a long-standing practice and is widely accepted is best described as:

- A. Statutory law
- B. Administrative regulation
- C. Direct order
- D. Municipal custom**

Policies that come from long-standing practice and broad acceptance are municipal custom. When people in a locality repeatedly act in a certain way and those actions gain general acceptance, authorities can recognize that behavior as having the force of law within that municipality. It is informal and grounded in tradition, unlike statutory law, which is written by a legislature; unlike administrative regulations, which are formal rules issued by agencies; and unlike a direct order, which is a specific commanded directive. So the best description for a policy born from enduring practice and wide support is municipal custom.

4. The exclusionary rule is addressed through which mechanism?

- A. Pre-trial motions**
- B. Trial by jury
- C. Sentencing considerations
- D. Hearsay objections

The mechanism is pre-trial motions to suppress evidence. When a defender believes evidence was obtained illegally in violation of the Fourth Amendment, they file a motion to suppress that evidence before trial. A suppression hearing assesses whether the contested material should be excluded from being admitted at trial. If the court grants suppression, the evidence cannot be used to prove guilt, which is the practical effect the exclusionary rule aims for. This direct focus on admissibility is why pre-trial motions are the correct mechanism. The other options don't fit this purpose: trial by jury decides guilt or innocence but doesn't address whether evidence was lawfully obtained; sentencing considerations occur after a verdict or plea and relate to penalties, not exclusion of evidence; hearsay objections concern the reliability and admissibility of statements, not the lawfulness of how evidence was obtained.

5. How is probable cause established?

- A. Police knowledge and training**
- B. Info by confidential informants
- C. Info plus corroborating details
- D. A random guess

Probable cause means there are reasonable grounds to believe a crime is being or has been committed, based on facts and circumstances the officer actually knows. It isn't satisfied by training alone or a hunch. Information from others can contribute, but it must be supported by corroborating details or independent observations that confirm the reliability of that information. Relying only on a confidential informant or on an officer's experience without tying it to specific, checkable facts won't meet the standard. A random guess has no factual basis and doesn't establish probable cause. So, probable cause is established by information plus corroborating details.

6. Which evidentiary item is admissible in court?

- A. Polygraphs are admissible
- B. Hypnosis is admissible
- C. DNA Evidence is admissible**
- D. Polygraphs and DNA together are admissible

In court, evidentiary items must be reliable and properly authenticated. DNA evidence meets that standard when the sample is collected, stored, and analyzed by a validated method in an accredited lab, with a clear chain of custody and appropriate interpretation of the results. It provides a statistical weight that can link a person to a crime scene or victim, and its reliability has become widely accepted in many jurisdictions. Polygraphs, on the other hand, are generally not admissible because their results are not considered reliable indicators of truthfulness and can be affected by anxiety, deception, or other factors, making them unhelpful for determining guilt. Hypnosis faces similar reliability problems; memories retrieved under hypnosis can be distorted or tainted by suggestion, leading to unreliable testimony, so courts rarely allow hypnotically induced statements or memories. Combining a polygraph with DNA would still be problematic overall because the inadmissible polygraph portion would undermine the credibility of the entire evidentiary item. So among the options, DNA evidence is admissible as long as the foundational requirements (relevance, authenticity, proper handling) are met.

7. What is a pen register primarily?

- A. It intercepts the content of communications
- B. It records dialing information without intercepting content**
- C. It tracks location via GPS
- D. It stores video footage of interactions

Pen registers focus on the metadata of a telecommunications session. They record dialing information—numbers dialed, timings, durations, and routing details—without capturing or reading the actual content of the communication. So they track who was contacted and when, not what was said. This is why a pen register is described as recording dialing information without intercepting content. The other options describe activities that involve content (wiretapping), location tracking (GPS), or video recording, which are not what a pen register does.

8. To determine if force was reasonable, which of the following must be considered?

- A. The officer's prior disciplinary record
- B. The department annual budget
- C. Actions of a reasonable officer on scene at time of the incident**
- D. The suspect's race

Reasonable force is judged from the perspective of a reasonable officer on the scene at the moment the force is used, taking into account the totality of circumstances the officer faced. This approach looks at what the officer reasonably believed and needed to do to stop the threat, not what could be decided with the benefit of hindsight. Therefore, the actions of a reasonable officer on scene at the time of the incident are the factor that must be considered. The other options don't fit because prior disciplinary history, department budget, or the suspect's race do not determine whether the force used was reasonable in that specific encounter.

9. Under the Open Fields Doctrine, seizable property is located where?

- A. Inside a structure
- B. In a structure or vehicle
- C. Not in a structure**
- D. Only in public places

Open fields doctrine centers on the idea that areas outside the home and its immediate surroundings are not protected by the Fourth Amendment. Because of this, items or property that can be seized under this doctrine are found outside of any structure. It means you can search or seize things in open fields without a warrant, whereas inside a structure—the home or its curtilage—removal or entry generally requires probable cause or a warrant. So the seizable property is located not in a building, but outside of structures, in open areas.

10. Which statement describes a Terry Stop?

- A. A temporary detention to investigate possible criminal activity; not a full arrest
- B. A full search
- C. A warrantless arrest
- D. A traffic stop for speeding

A Terry stop is a brief detention by police to investigate possible criminal activity, based on reasonable suspicion, and it does not amount to a full arrest. The idea is to allow the officer to quickly assess the situation and, if warranted, take additional steps such as a limited frisk if there's a reasonable belief the person may be armed. The detention must be temporary and scoped narrowly to the investigative purpose; it ends once the officer loses reasonable suspicion or gathers enough information. This fits best because the scenario describes a stop intended to investigate rather than asserting control over someone's liberty as an arrest does. It's not a full search; a Terry stop may include a frisk under specific safety grounds, but it does not authorize a comprehensive search of a person or property. It's not a warrantless arrest, which would involve taking someone into custody as the primary outcome. And it isn't specifically about a traffic stop for speeding, which is a separate, routinized form of detention tied to a traffic violation, not the broader investigative detention Terry stops are designed to authorize.

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://arpalegal2.examzify.com>

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

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