

NCTJ Public Affairs Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

1. What principle guides the day-to-day decisions made by planning authorities?

- A. National Planning Policy Framework**
- B. Strategic Planning Principles**
- C. Housing and Homelessness Policy**
- D. Local Business Development Strategy**

2. What is Hansard?

- A. A record of government spending**
- B. A record of debates in the House of Commons**
- C. Minutes of party meetings**
- D. A summary of parliamentary proceedings**

3. What is a key characteristic of childminding?

- A. It is classified as formal care**
- B. It usually occurs during the day**
- C. It provides overnight stays**
- D. It requires extensive training and certification**

4. What is a key focus of strategic planning in local authority contexts?

- A. Individual property assessments**
- B. Community feedback on housing design**
- C. Guiding development with overarching policies**
- D. Reducing environmental impacts of buildings**

5. Which role is elected and holds political accountability in policing?

- A. Chief Constable**
- B. Home Secretary**
- C. Police and Crime Commissioner**
- D. National Police Chief's Council**

6. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of Children's services?

- A. Promote children's general welfare**
- B. Encourage upbringing by families**
- C. Provide legal representation in court**
- D. Accommodate children with no parental responsibility**

7. What are background papers in relation to council meetings?

- A. Reports that include personal opinions of council members**
- B. Documents outlining the meeting agenda in detail**
- C. All reports presented for public inspection that list supporting documents**
- D. Confidential documents not available to the public**

8. How much does it cost an authority to provide information for free if the cost is below a specified amount?

- A. £300**
- B. £450**
- C. £500**
- D. £600**

9. Which type of tax is characterized as regressive?

- A. Income tax**
- B. Corporation tax**
- C. Value-Added Tax (VAT)**
- D. Capital gains tax**

10. What must happen if the council votes to exclude the press and public from a meeting?

- A. A majority vote is required to proceed with exclusion**
- B. All council members must agree unanimously**
- C. Meetings will be held entirely in private thereafter**
- D. The press must leave immediately without explanation**

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. What principle guides the day-to-day decisions made by planning authorities?

- A. National Planning Policy Framework**
- B. Strategic Planning Principles**
- C. Housing and Homelessness Policy**
- D. Local Business Development Strategy**

The principle that guides the day-to-day decisions made by planning authorities is rooted in the Strategic Planning Principles. These principles provide a framework for effective land use planning and development, ensuring that decisions align with broader objectives for sustainable development, social equity, environmental protection, and economic growth. They help planning authorities balance competing interests and adhere to local and national requirements while making decisions about land use and future development. The other options address specific areas or policies, but they do not operate at the same foundational level as the Strategic Planning Principles. For instance, the National Planning Policy Framework outlines overarching policies, while Housing and Homelessness Policy focuses on specific social issues related to housing. Similarly, a Local Business Development Strategy pertains narrowly to economic development rather than guiding all aspects of planning decisions. Thus, while these elements are important, they do not encapsulate the comprehensive guiding principles employed on a daily basis by planning authorities.

2. What is Hansard?

- A. A record of government spending**
- B. A record of debates in the House of Commons**
- C. Minutes of party meetings**
- D. A summary of parliamentary proceedings**

Hansard is the official verbatim report of debates and proceedings in the House of Commons and sometimes in the House of Lords. It captures everything that is said in these debates, providing an essential record for both current events and historical references. This makes it a crucial resource for journalists, researchers, and anyone interested in the workings of the UK Parliament. The detailed nature of Hansard means it includes not only the spoken words of members of Parliament but also responses, questions, and discussions surrounding legislation, making it a comprehensive resource for understanding parliamentary discourse. Its purpose is to promote transparency and accountability in government by ensuring that proceedings are accurately documented. The other options do not encompass the full scope of what Hansard represents, as they focus on narrower aspects of parliamentary work or processes that are not specifically captured in Hansard's records.

3. What is a key characteristic of childminding?

- A. It is classified as formal care
- B. It usually occurs during the day**
- C. It provides overnight stays
- D. It requires extensive training and certification

Childminding primarily refers to the practice of looking after children in a home setting, often by a registered childminder. A key characteristic of childminding is that it typically takes place during the day, catering to the needs of working parents who require supervision for their children while they are at work. This arrangement allows for a more flexible schedule that aligns with conventional work hours. While some forms of childcare may be classified as formal care and require training and certification, childminding can also occur in less formal settings and may not always necessitate extensive qualifications. Overnight stays in childminding are generally not standard practice, as they tend to fall under different categories of care. Thus, the daytime nature of childminding serves as a defining feature of this form of childcare, making it essential for parents seeking daytime supervision for their children.

4. What is a key focus of strategic planning in local authority contexts?

- A. Individual property assessments
- B. Community feedback on housing design
- C. Guiding development with overarching policies**
- D. Reducing environmental impacts of buildings

Strategic planning in local authority contexts is primarily concerned with providing a framework that guides the long-term vision and development of a community. The focus is on establishing overarching policies that dictate how land use, development, and community resources should be managed to meet various objectives, such as sustainability, economic growth, and social equity. This strategic approach allows authorities to align different projects and policies with their broader goals, ensuring that development is cohesive and benefits the community as a whole. Community feedback, while important, typically falls under a more specific aspect of planning rather than the strategic overview provided by overarching policies. Individual property assessments focus on specific parcels of land and their values, which do not contribute to the larger strategic vision. Reducing environmental impacts is an important consideration but fits within a specific area of policy rather than encapsulating the entire scope of strategic planning. Thus, guiding development with overarching policies is central to the successful management and growth of local authorities.

5. Which role is elected and holds political accountability in policing?

- A. Chief Constable**
- B. Home Secretary**
- C. Police and Crime Commissioner**
- D. National Police Chief's Council**

The role of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) is elected and holds political accountability in policing. PCCs are responsible for ensuring that police forces operate effectively and are held accountable to the communities they serve. They are directly elected by the public, which gives them a mandate to represent the views and concerns of local citizens regarding policing and crime prevention strategies. PCCs oversee budgets and set strategic priorities for their respective police forces, ensuring that policing aligns with the needs of the community. They can hold Chief Constables to account for the performance of their officers and are critical in fostering a transparent relationship between the police and the public. In contrast, the Chief Constable is appointed rather than elected, and while they hold operational responsibility for policing, they do not have the same level of political accountability to the public as PCCs do. The Home Secretary is a government official involved in national policy regarding policing but is not involved in local accountability. Additionally, the National Police Chief's Council is a body representing chief police officers, focusing on strategic policing issues rather than local accountability to the electorate.

6. Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of Children's services?

- A. Promote children's general welfare**
- B. Encourage upbringing by families**
- C. Provide legal representation in court**
- D. Accommodate children with no parental responsibility**

The responsibility of providing legal representation in court does not typically fall under the purview of Children's Services. Instead, Children's Services focuses primarily on promoting the welfare of children, supporting family upbringing, and accommodating children who may not have parental responsibility. Their role is centered around ensuring the safety and well-being of children, often through interventions and support services that enhance family dynamics and child protection. Legal representation is usually the responsibility of legal professionals or specialized agencies, rather than a function of Children's Services. This separation underscores the distinct roles that exist between social support services and legal advocacy in matters concerning children.

7. What are background papers in relation to council meetings?

- A. Reports that include personal opinions of council members**
- B. Documents outlining the meeting agenda in detail**
- C. All reports presented for public inspection that list supporting documents**
- D. Confidential documents not available to the public**

Background papers in the context of council meetings serve to provide essential information that supports the agenda items being discussed. These documents typically include reports, studies, or analyses that offer additional insights and context for council members and the public regarding the decisions to be made. As such, they are intended for public inspection and contribute to transparency in local governance. The inclusion of various supporting documents ensures that those attending the meetings can understand the implications of the agenda items. This practice helps facilitate informed discussions and allows the public to hold council members accountable for their decisions based on the available evidence and analyses. Therefore, choosing the option that states these are reports presented for public inspection that list supporting documents accurately reflects the role and purpose of background papers in council meetings.

8. How much does it cost an authority to provide information for free if the cost is below a specified amount?

- A. £300**
- B. £450**
- C. £500**
- D. £600**

The correct answer is £450. This amount reflects the threshold set by the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) in the UK, which indicates that public authorities are not obliged to comply with a request for information if the cost of providing that information falls below this specified amount. Therefore, if the cost to retrieve, process, and provide the information is estimated to be below £450, the authority can choose to provide that information for free. This policy is designed to balance the need for public access to information with the practicalities and costs associated with providing it. Thus, it reinforces the concept that while transparency is important, there are practical limitations within which public authorities must operate.

9. Which type of tax is characterized as regressive?

- A. Income tax**
- B. Corporation tax**
- C. Value-Added Tax (VAT)**
- D. Capital gains tax**

A regressive tax is defined as a tax system where the tax rate decreases as the taxable amount increases, meaning that lower-income individuals pay a higher percentage of their income compared to higher-income individuals. Value-Added Tax (VAT) is often cited as a regressive tax because it is applied uniformly to goods and services regardless of the purchaser's income level. As a result, lower-income individuals, who spend a larger portion of their income on consumption, effectively bear a heavier burden relative to their income compared to wealthier individuals, who can save more of their income and pay a smaller percentage in taxes. In contrast, income tax, corporation tax, and capital gains tax are typically considered progressive or proportional taxes, where the tax rate increases as the tax base (income, profits, or gains) increases. This means that as individuals or entities earn more, they pay a higher percentage in taxes, which is not the case with VAT. This characteristic of VAT illustrates its regressive nature and explains why it is the correct choice for this question.

10. What must happen if the council votes to exclude the press and public from a meeting?

- A. A majority vote is required to proceed with exclusion**
- B. All council members must agree unanimously**
- C. Meetings will be held entirely in private thereafter**
- D. The press must leave immediately without explanation**

A majority vote is required to proceed with the exclusion of the press and public from a council meeting in order to maintain transparency and democratic processes. Such a vote allows council members to collectively decide on the necessity of confidentiality for specific discussions while still adhering to principles of accountability. This process ensures that the decision to exclude is not arbitrary and reflects the views of a majority, rather than allowing a few individuals to make unilateral decisions about transparency. In contrast, unanimous agreement would require all council members to agree, which might be impractical and could hinder the council's ability to carry out its duties. Holding meetings entirely in private thereafter would undermine the principle of open governance and would not be appropriate as councils are expected to operate transparently unless there are valid reasons for confidentiality. Lastly, requiring the press to leave immediately without explanation would not respect journalistic standards or the public's right to know, as it would provide no context or rationale for the exclusion.

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://nctjpublicaffairs.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE