

NESTOR Session 91 Exam 1 Practice (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	15

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

- 1. Which practice helps maintain ethics in policing?**
 - A. Be a student of the profession and stay up to date on policies and training**
 - B. Isolate from updates to policies**
 - C. Ignore training**
 - D. Avoid any policy updates**
- 2. If a claim is falsifiable, what does that imply?**
 - A. It can be proven false by evidence.**
 - B. It can only be proven true.**
 - C. It is impossible to test.**
 - D. It is always true.**
- 3. Which statement about warning shots is true?**
 - A. They are recommended as a first response.**
 - B. They should never be fired.**
 - C. They are legal in some circumstances.**
 - D. They are always effective in de-escalation.**
- 4. Which three properties comprise the CAP theorem?**
 - A. Consistency, Availability, Latency**
 - B. Consistency, Availability, Partition tolerance**
 - C. Availability, Security, Partition tolerance**
 - D. Availability, Partition tolerance, Consistency**
- 5. In auditing, what term refers to the threshold used to judge material misstatements?**
 - A. Significance level**
 - B. Materiality threshold**
 - C. Compliance threshold**
 - D. Audit threshold**
- 6. Why should an officer stay up to date on training?**
 - A. It keeps you out of legal trouble**
 - B. It helps with promotions**
 - C. All of the Above**
 - D. It improves physical fitness**

- 7. What is the proper approach when placing a disabled person into custody?**
- A. Ignore disability and use harsh restraints**
 - B. Treat the person as any detainee**
 - C. Treat someone disabled in humane way and use appropriate restraints**
 - D. Delay custody until a supervisor arrives**
- 8. Under what condition may an officer attempt to stop a suspect by firing from a moving vehicle?**
- A. The risk to the officer and the public is greatly outweighed by the benefit of stopping the immediate deadly threat.**
 - B. It is allowed only if the suspect is unarmed.**
 - C. It is never allowed under any circumstances.**
 - D. The action is allowed during any pursuit.**
- 9. How must a weapon be secured inside a vehicle?**
- A. Secured in a container or compartment; secured does not require the container to be locked**
 - B. Carried on the belt**
 - C. Left unsecured on seat**
 - D. Stowed in a glove box unlocked**
- 10. What property does a function have if applying it twice yields the same result as applying it once?**
- A. It is non-idempotent**
 - B. It is idempotent**
 - C. It is invertible**
 - D. It is monotonic**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which practice helps maintain ethics in policing?

- A. Be a student of the profession and stay up to date on policies and training**
- B. Isolate from updates to policies**
- C. Ignore training**
- D. Avoid any policy updates**

Keeping ethics in policing hinges on ongoing professional development. Being a student of the profession and staying up to date on policies and training ensures actions align with current laws, departmental rules, and best practices. When officers regularly refresh their knowledge, they're better equipped to make decisions that protect rights, use force appropriately, de-escalate situations, and avoid biased or unlawful responses. This habit also supports accountability and public trust, because actions can be explained and defended against the latest standards. Conversely, isolating from updates, ignoring training, or avoiding policy changes leaves gaps in knowledge and judgment, making ethical adherence harder and increasing the risk of misconduct.

2. If a claim is falsifiable, what does that imply?

- A. It can be proven false by evidence.**
- B. It can only be proven true.**
- C. It is impossible to test.**
- D. It is always true.**

Falsifiability means there exists a possible observation or experiment that could show the claim is false. In science, this allows ideas to be tested and potentially rejected when evidence disagrees. So a falsifiable claim can be disproven by evidence—one contradicting observation is enough to refute it. It isn't about being provable true, and it isn't about being impossible to test or always true; those would not align with the idea that there must be a possible test that could show the claim false.

3. Which statement about warning shots is true?

- A. They are recommended as a first response.**
- B. They should never be fired.**
- C. They are legal in some circumstances.**
- D. They are always effective in de-escalation.**

Warning shots are unpredictable and risky in a confrontation. The aim in a threat situation is to deter or stop the danger without causing harm, and to do so in a controlled way. Firing a warning shot can escalate tension, draw in bystanders, miss the intended target, and be misinterpreted as an intent to shoot rather than just to warn. It also carries legal and disciplinary consequences in many places. Because of these factors, the guidance across law-enforcement and safety training is to avoid warning shots altogether. You won't reliably de-escalate a situation by firing one, and you increase the chance of unintended harm. That's why the statement that they should never be fired is the most consistent and accurate takeaway.

4. Which three properties comprise the CAP theorem?

- A. Consistency, Availability, Latency
- B. Consistency, Availability, Partition tolerance**
- C. Availability, Security, Partition tolerance
- D. Availability, Partition tolerance, Consistency

The idea being tested is that in a distributed system you have to trade off among three properties: Consistency, Availability, and Partition tolerance. Consistency means every read sees the most recent write, so the system appears as a single up-to-date copy. Availability means every request gets a (successful) response, even if some parts of the data might be stale. Partition tolerance means the system keeps operating even if network failures separate nodes into partitions. The CAP theorem says you can have at most two of these three in the presence of partitions, so you must choose which two to prioritize in a given scenario. Latency and security aren't part of CAP, which is why they aren't part of the correct trio. Therefore, the three properties that comprise CAP are Consistency, Availability, and Partition tolerance.

5. In auditing, what term refers to the threshold used to judge material misstatements?

- A. Significance level
- B. Materiality threshold**
- C. Compliance threshold
- D. Audit threshold

Materiality is the threshold auditors use to decide whether a misstatement would matter to users of the financial statements. This boundary guides how we plan the audit and evaluate findings: misstatements that exceed the threshold are considered material and must be corrected, while smaller ones may be tolerated or accumulated until they become material. The phrase materiality threshold directly names this boundary, which is why it's the best choice. The significance level is a statistical concept tied to sampling risk, not the boundary for judging material misstatements. The other terms aren't standard labels for this idea in auditing.

6. Why should an officer stay up to date on training?

- A. It keeps you out of legal trouble
- B. It helps with promotions
- C. All of the Above**
- D. It improves physical fitness

Continuous training keeps officers current with laws, policies, and practical skills, which matters in several important ways. First, it reduces legal risk by aligning actions with the latest statutes, department protocols, and use-of-force standards, so decisions in the field are based on current rules and best practices. Second, ongoing training supports promotions and career advancement, since agencies value demonstrated commitment, updated certifications, and the ability to perform at higher levels. Third, training maintains readiness; many programs include physical conditioning and realistic scenario drills that keep you fit and prepared to respond effectively under stress. Because staying up to date covers legal protection, advancement, and physical preparedness, the best choice is the one that encompasses all of these benefits.

7. What is the proper approach when placing a disabled person into custody?
- A. Ignore disability and use harsh restraints
 - B. Treat the person as any detainee
 - C. Treat someone disabled in humane way and use appropriate restraints**
 - D. Delay custody until a supervisor arrives

Placing a disabled person into custody should prioritize humane treatment and proportional safety. Disabilities may affect how someone communicates, moves, or handles medical needs, so it's essential to assess those needs, explain what's happening, and use the least-restrictive option that still protects everyone's safety. If restraints are necessary, choose methods and equipment appropriate to the individual to minimize risks to breathing, circulation, or any medical devices, and monitor continuously. When possible, use de-escalation and seek input from medical staff or a supervisor to ensure actions are appropriate. This approach respects dignity while keeping safety at the forefront. Ignoring disability or applying harsh restraints is unsafe and dehumanizing; treating the person as a generic detainee can miss critical health needs, and delaying custody to wait for a supervisor can create unnecessary risk.

8. Under what condition may an officer attempt to stop a suspect by firing from a moving vehicle?
- A. The risk to the officer and the public is greatly outweighed by the benefit of stopping the immediate deadly threat.**
 - B. It is allowed only if the suspect is unarmed.
 - C. It is never allowed under any circumstances.
 - D. The action is allowed during any pursuit.

The key idea is that deadly force, including firing from a moving vehicle, is only justified when there is an imminent deadly threat and no safer, reasonable alternative. In this situation, that means the risk to the officer and the public must be greatly outweighed by the benefit of stopping the immediate threat. It's not about whether the suspect is armed or unarmed; even an unarmed suspect can create an immediate deadly threat in a vehicle scenario, so the decision hinges on the immediacy and severity of the danger and whether there are feasible alternatives. It isn't an absolute rule that applies in all pursuits, and it isn't never allowed; it's a narrowly defined, situational exception guided by necessity and proportionality.

9. How must a weapon be secured inside a vehicle?

- A. Secured in a container or compartment; secured does not require the container to be locked**
- B. Carried on the belt**
- C. Left unsecured on seat**
- D. Stowed in a glove box unlocked**

The main idea is safety through secure storage: when a weapon is inside a vehicle, it must be placed in a container or compartment so it cannot move freely and isn't readily accessible. Securing it in a closed container or compartment keeps the firearm out of reach and reduces the risk of accidental discharge or theft during transport. The container doesn't have to be locked to meet this standard, as long as the weapon remains secured and not easily accessible. That's why securing in a container or compartment is the best choice. Stowing the weapon on the belt, leaving it unsecured on a seat, or keeping it in an unlocked glove box would make it accessible or loose during travel, which is not acceptable for safe vehicle transport.

10. What property does a function have if applying it twice yields the same result as applying it once?

- A. It is non-idempotent**
- B. It is idempotent**
- C. It is invertible**
- D. It is monotonic**

Idempotence is the property where applying a function twice yields the same result as applying it once. In other words, $f(f(x)) = f(x)$ for every input x . This happens because after the first application, the output is already in a state that the function leaves unchanged if applied again—think of projecting onto a fixed set: once you're projected, re-projecting doesn't move you. This is why that option fits best: after the first pass, further applications do not change the value, which is exactly what idempotence describes. For contrast, an invertible function isn't defined by stability under a second application, and monotonicity deals with preserving order, not with repeated applications. A non-idempotent function would produce a different result when applied again.

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://nestorsession91exam1.examzify.com>

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