

NESTOR SESSION 91 EXAM 1 PRACTICE (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. Identify the confounding variable in a study where diet quality affects both participation and health outcomes.**
 - A. Age
 - B. Diet quality
 - C. Gender
 - D. Training intensity
- 2. What is a primary tactic in de-escalation to prevent the need for force?**
 - A. Use communication
 - B. Increase force
 - C. Ignore the situation
 - D. Delay action
- 3. Which item should be submitted to the lab for latent prints?**
 - A. Paper documents
 - B. A glass window
 - C. A door frame
 - D. A metal pipe
- 4. In cryptography, what is a salt used for?**
 - A. Random data used as an additional input to a hashing function to protect against rainbow table attacks
 - B. To encrypt the data with a secret key
 - C. To increase the key length for stronger encryption
 - D. To ensure uniqueness of timestamps in logs
- 5. When do you search your cruiser?**
 - A. Only at the end of shift
 - B. Never
 - C. Before every transport only
 - D. Beginning and end of shift / before and after every transport

6. Which statement about open carry in a personal motor vehicle is accurate?

- A. It is allowed if the weapon is secured in a container or compartment, and no permit is required.
- B. The weapon must be locked in a metal box.
- C. Open carry in a vehicle is never allowed.
- D. A permit is required for any carry in a vehicle.

7. Which location is not a gang-free zone?

- A. School
- B. Local Store
- C. School Bus
- D. Community Center

8. In a risk assessment, what qualitative scale is most commonly used to rate likelihood and impact?

- A. Very Low, Low, Medium, High, Very High for likelihood and impact
- B. A numerical 1-5 scale
- C. Colors only
- D. Letters A through E

9. Time and Year affects how you do patrol work that day?

- A. Sometimes
- B. Not at all
- C. False
- D. True

10. 007 notebooks are subject to discovery (retain up to 5 years)

- A. False
- B. True
- C. Not Sure
- D. Sometimes

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Identify the confounding variable in a study where diet quality affects both participation and health outcomes.

- A. Age
- B. Diet quality**
- C. Gender
- D. Training intensity

A confounding variable is something that influences both the exposure and the outcome, creating a false impression of a link between them. In this study, diet quality affects whether people participate and also affects health outcomes. Because diet quality is related to participation and independently related to health, it can distort the apparent effect of participation on health. If you don't account for diet quality, you might incorrectly conclude that participation alone drives health differences when, in fact, healthier individuals are simply more likely to participate and to have better health outcomes due to their diet. By adjusting for diet quality—through stratification, covariate adjustment, or matching—you get a clearer view of the true effect of participation on health.

2. What is a primary tactic in de-escalation to prevent the need for force?

- A. Use communication**
- B. Increase force
- C. Ignore the situation
- D. Delay action

In de-escalation, talking with the person and using calm, respectful communication is the main tool to prevent force. When you speak in a steady tone, listen actively, acknowledge the other person's feelings, and give options and boundaries, you reduce fear and aggression. This helps the other person feel heard and understood, which lowers adrenaline and makes it easier to find a peaceful resolution. Clear dialogue creates time and space for thoughts to settle, so cooperation can emerge without coercion. Increasing force tends to raise tension and provoke resistance, which is exactly the opposite of de-escalation. Ignoring the situation leaves risk unaddressed and can allow things to spiral. Delaying action can be appropriate in specific scenarios, but without a plan, it doesn't directly prevent the need for force. So, using effective communication is the best approach to prevent having to resort to force.

3. Which item should be submitted to the lab for latent prints?

- A. Paper documents**
- B. A glass window
- C. A door frame
- D. A metal pipe

Latent prints on porous surfaces require chemical development best done in a controlled lab environment. Paper documents are porous, so the sweat and oils that make up latent prints can be absorbed by the paper fibers, making them harder to visualize without specialized reagents like ninhydrin or physical developer. Processing these substances in the lab ensures consistent, documented development and preserves the print for comparison. Non-porous surfaces such as glass or metal typically yield prints that can be developed or lifted with field methods (powders, cyanoacrylate fuming) or more straightforward lab techniques, so they're often more readily processed on scene or with simpler methods. Doors and frames can be variably porous, but the classic, more challenging latent prints on paper benefit most from lab processing. So paper documents are the best item to submit for latent print analysis because their porous nature requires the lab's chemical processing to reliably reveal and preserve the print.

4. In cryptography, what is a salt used for?

- A. Random data used as an additional input to a hashing function to protect against rainbow table attacks
- B. To encrypt the data with a secret key
- C. To increase the key length for stronger encryption
- D. To ensure uniqueness of timestamps in logs

Salts are random data added to the input of a hash function to defend against rainbow table attacks. When you store a password, you generate a unique salt and compute the hash of the password combined with that salt (hash(password + salt)). The salt is stored with the hash so you can verify future logins by recomputing the hash with the same salt. Because the salt is unique per password, identical passwords produce different hashes, which prevents attackers from using precomputed tables to reverse hashes. This forces attackers to attack each password individually, making guessing far less efficient. The other options miss the purpose: a salt isn't used to encrypt data with a secret key, it doesn't increase encryption key length, and it isn't about ensuring timestamp uniqueness in logs.

5. When do you search your cruiser?

- A. Only at the end of shift
- B. Never
- C. Before every transport only
- D. Beginning and end of shift / before and after every transport

Regular cruiser checks are about safety, readiness, and accountability. At the start of a shift you verify that all essential equipment and systems are present and functioning—radios, lights, siren, first aid kits, weapons and their security, evidence bags, and any other tools you rely on. This ensures you're prepared for whatever comes next and that nothing is missing or faulty. Ending the shift serves a different but related purpose: it confirms nothing was left behind and that no tampering occurred while you were away. It also resets the vehicle for the next crew, reducing surprises for the next shift. Checking before and after every transport adds an important safeguard. It helps ensure the interior is free of contraband or hazards, confirms there's nothing dangerous or prohibited in the vehicle during the move, and supports chain-of-custody if evidence or materials are involved. Together, beginning and end of shift checks plus checks around transports keep the cruiser safe, functional, and compliant with procedures.

6. Which statement about open carry in a personal motor vehicle is accurate?

- A. It is allowed if the weapon is secured in a container or compartment, and no permit is required.
- B. The weapon must be locked in a metal box.
- C. Open carry in a vehicle is never allowed.
- D. A permit is required for any carry in a vehicle.

When transporting a firearm in a personal vehicle, the important rule is that the weapon must be secured in a container or compartment so it isn't readily accessible. This secure storage allows many jurisdictions to permit the transport without a separate permit, as long as you're legally allowed to possess the firearm. The essence is that securing the gun changes how it's treated—from immediate access to protected transport—so permissibility often hinges on that secure storage rather than on always needing a permit. The other statements are too restrictive or absolute: a metal box is not the only acceptable container, open carry isn't universally banned in all situations, and a permit isn't universally required for secure vehicle transport.

7. Which location is not a gang-free zone?

- A. School
- B. Local Store**
- C. School Bus
- D. Community Center

Gang-free zones are places where authorities designate special rules and penalties to curb gang activity, especially in areas where kids and teens gather. Schools, school buses, and community centers are typical targets for these designations because they're places where young people spend a lot of time and where keeping the environment free from gang influence matters most. A local store, while it can have crime or violence, isn't usually given that specific gang-free designation, so it isn't considered a gang-free zone. That's why the local store is the location that isn't a gang-free zone.

8. In a risk assessment, what qualitative scale is most commonly used to rate likelihood and impact?

- A. Very Low, Low, Medium, High, Very High for likelihood and impact**
- B. A numerical 1-5 scale
- C. Colors only
- D. Letters A through E

In risk assessment, you describe how likely something is and how severe its impact would be using descriptive, non-numeric terms. The most common approach uses a five-point qualitative scale with levels like Very Low, Low, Medium, High, Very High for both likelihood and impact. This setup provides clear, intuitive gradations that are easy to communicate and compare across risks, and it fits well with risk matrices that map likelihood against impact to prioritize actions. Using a numerical 1-5 scale would be quantitative, not qualitative. Colors alone don't give explicit thresholds, and letters A through E are just arbitrary labels without inherent meaning.

9. Time and Year affects how you do patrol work that day?

- A. Sometimes
- B. Not at all
- C. False
- D. True**

Time and year shape how you plan and carry out patrol work on any given day. During daytime hours, patrols tend to emphasize high visibility, community presence, and proactive deterrence, whereas at night you adjust for reduced visibility, different risk patterns, and possibly different patrol techniques or routes. Seasonal changes bring shifts in weather, daylight, traffic, and public activity, which influence route choices, staffing, and how you allocate resources. The year adds layers like policy updates, new equipment, training cycles, and the timing of holidays or big events, all of which affect risk assessment and procedures. Because these factors directly modify your approach, the statement is true.

10. 007 notebooks are subject to discovery (retain up to 5 years)

- A. False
- B. True**
- C. Not Sure
- D. Sometimes

Discovery requires turning over documents that could be relevant to a case, and notebooks kept for work often contain observations, calculations, and decisions that might matter in litigation. Because of that, these notebooks are typically subject to discovery. Retaining them for a defined period, commonly up to five years, helps ensure they're available during potential litigation and aligns with many policy and regulatory requirements. After that window, records may be disposed of unless there's an ongoing matter or a legal hold in place. So, retaining up to five years for these notebooks aligns with standard practice.

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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!

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