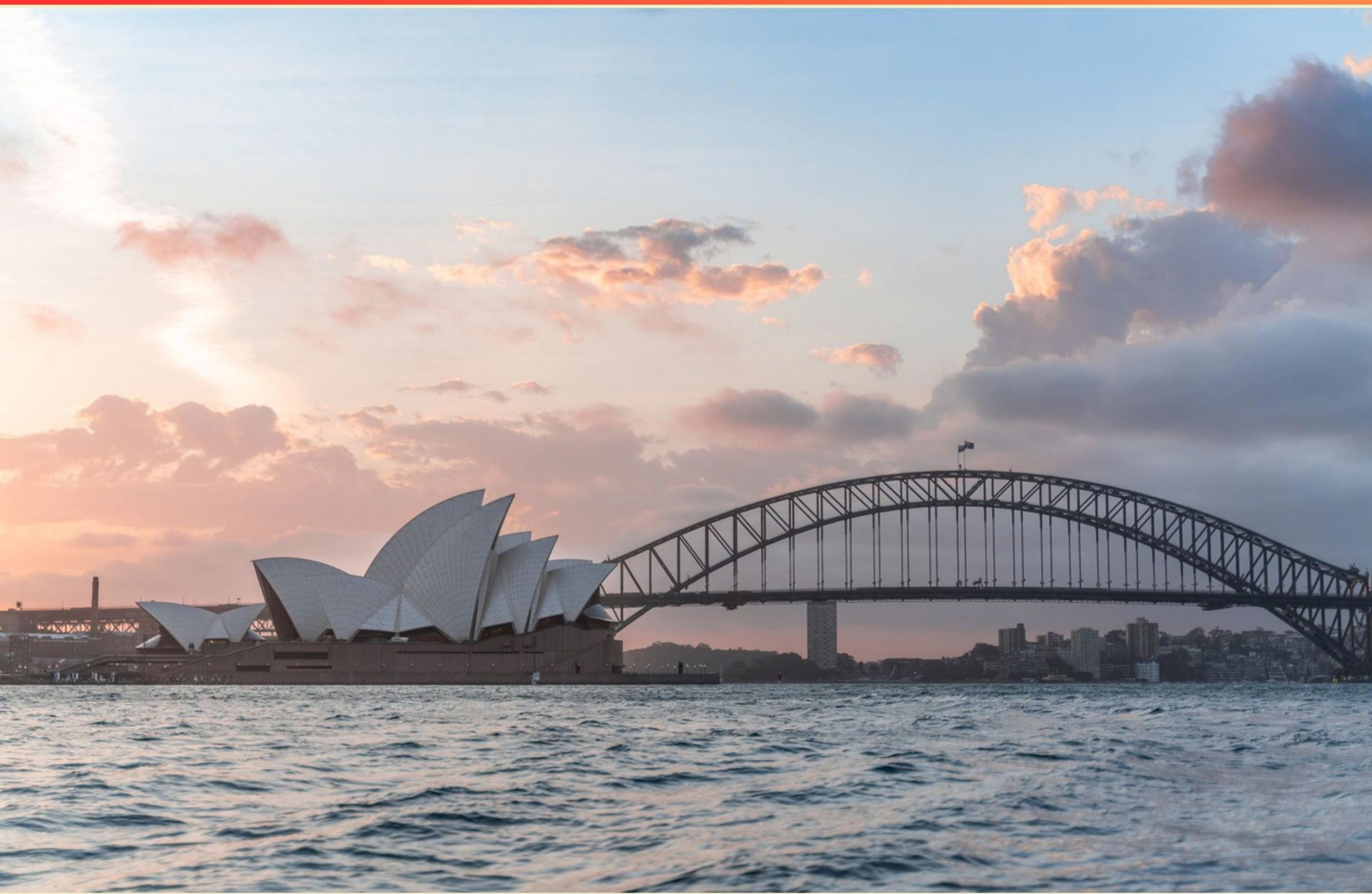


NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE POWERS & LEGISLATION PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://nswpolicepowerslegislation.examzify.com>



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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 must police officers do before conducting a search of a person's property?**
 - A. Notify the property owner
 - B. Obtain consent or a search warrant
 - C. Wait for backup
 - D. Check for identification first

- 2. What act governs the custody of a knife in a public place or school?**
 - A. Crimes Act 1900
 - B. Summary Offences Act 1988
 - C. Weapons Prohibition Act 1998
 - D. Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

- 3. Which bodies are responsible for monitoring police conduct in New South Wales?**
 - A. Independent Commission on Police Affairs and National Crime Authority
 - B. Victims' Advocacy Group and State Ombudsman
 - C. Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC)
 - D. Judicial Review Board and State Police Association

- 4. What must occur before police can conduct a breath test on a driver?**
 - A. The driver must show identification
 - B. The driver must be stopped under reasonable grounds
 - C. The driver must consent to the test
 - D. The driver must have a previous record

- 5. What does Part 7 of LEPRA 2002 deal with?**
 - A. Traffic regulations
 - B. Crime Scene Powers
 - C. Interrogation methods
 - D. Judicial processes

- 6. Under which section can police exercise powers to ask individuals to move on due to intoxication?**
- A. Section 4
 - B. Section 5
 - C. Section 6
 - D. Section 9
- 7. How does the Police Integrity Commission support law enforcement in New South Wales?**
- A. By providing legal advice to police officers
 - B. By monitoring police performance metrics
 - C. By investigating allegations of police corruption and misconduct
 - D. By enforcing community policing strategies
- 8. What is the significance of the "Public Order Act" in relation to police powers?**
- A. It detains individuals suspected of crimes.
 - B. It regulates public gatherings and behaviors to maintain public order.
 - C. It provides funding for law enforcement agencies.
 - D. It dictates the types of equipment police can use.
- 9. What is the relationship between the use of force and police officers' duties as established by LEPRA 2002?**
- A. Officers may use excessive force at any time
 - B. Force can be used only when it is reasonable and necessary
 - C. Police officers have an unrestricted license to use force
 - D. Force is not allowed under any circumstance
- 10. What is an endorsement in the context of police statements?**
- A. A witness agreement to appear in court
 - B. A record of a crime scene analysis
 - C. A declaration of the truthfulness of a given statement
 - D. A summary of witness testimonies

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What must police officers do before conducting a search of a person's property?

- A. Notify the property owner
- B. Obtain consent or a search warrant**
- C. Wait for backup
- D. Check for identification first

Before conducting a search of a person's property, police officers are required to obtain either consent from the individual or a search warrant. This requirement is rooted in the legal principle that protects an individual's right to privacy and secures property rights, ensuring that searches are not conducted arbitrarily or without proper justification. When officers obtain consent, it is crucial that it is given voluntarily and is clear. On the other hand, if consent is not given, a search warrant serves as a legal authorization for the officers to conduct the search, having been issued by a judge based on probable cause that a crime has occurred or evidence may be found on the property. This protocol not only upholds the law but also reinforces the integrity of the law enforcement process, ensuring accountability. The other options reflect actions or considerations that are not prerequisites for legally conducting a search. For instance, notifying the property owner may be a courtesy but is not a legal requirement. Waiting for backup is a tactical decision that does not pertain to the legalities of conducting a search. Checking for identification, while an important part of police procedure, does not directly relate to the requirement for obtaining consent or a search warrant before conducting a search.

2. What act governs the custody of a knife in a public place or school?

- A. Crimes Act 1900
- B. Summary Offences Act 1988**
- C. Weapons Prohibition Act 1998
- D. Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

The custody of a knife in a public place or school is governed by the Summary Offences Act 1988. This legislation specifically addresses the carrying of certain prohibited items in public areas, including knives. The Act outlines the circumstances under which individuals may lawfully possess knives and sets out the penalties for violations, especially in educational settings where stricter controls are imposed to ensure safety. While other acts like the Crimes Act 1900 deal with broader criminal offenses and the Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 focuses on specific types of weapons and their regulation, the Summary Offences Act is specifically tailored to issues of public order and safety concerning items like knives in everyday situations, particularly in public spaces and schools. Thus, it is this act that directly relates to the question of knife custody in these environments.

3. Which bodies are responsible for monitoring police conduct in New South Wales?

- A. Independent Commission on Police Affairs and National Crime Authority
- B. Victims' Advocacy Group and State Ombudsman
- C. Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC)**
- D. Judicial Review Board and State Police Association

The correct answer highlights the role of the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) and the Law Enforcement Conduct Commission (LECC) in monitoring police conduct in New South Wales. ICAC is an essential oversight body that investigates corruption in the public sector, including police forces. Its mandate includes examining allegations of corrupt conduct and ensuring that public officials are held accountable, which encompasses police officers. The LECC specifically focuses on the conduct of law enforcement agencies, including the police. It was established to enhance accountability and integrity within the police force, receiving complaints from the public about police conduct, conducting investigations, and recommending improvements to police practices. Together, these bodies provide a robust framework for oversight, promoting transparency and accountability in policing practices in New South Wales. This is essential in maintaining public trust and ensuring that law enforcement powers are exercised appropriately.

4. What must occur before police can conduct a breath test on a driver?

- A. The driver must show identification
- B. The driver must be stopped under reasonable grounds**
- C. The driver must consent to the test
- D. The driver must have a previous record

For police to conduct a breath test on a driver, the requirement is that the driver must be stopped under reasonable grounds. This is rooted in the legal principles surrounding the enforcement of road safety laws and the protection of individuals' rights. Officers are obligated to establish a reasonable basis for suspecting that the driver may be under the influence of alcohol before administering a breath test. Reasonable grounds can arise from various scenarios, such as erratic driving behavior, the driver's appearance, or violations of traffic laws. This ensures that the enforcement actions are justified and aimed at ensuring public safety. The necessity of reasonable grounds helps to prevent arbitrary or unjustified stops, thereby upholding individual rights while still allowing police to effectively combat drunk driving. Consent, showing identification, or having a prior record are not prerequisites for administering a breath test and do not form the basis of authority for police action in this context. Therefore, the establishment of reasonable grounds is the key condition that must be met.

5. What does Part 7 of LEPR 2002 deal with?

- A. Traffic regulations
- B. Crime Scene Powers**
- C. Interrogation methods
- D. Judicial processes

Part 7 of the Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002 (LEPRA) specifically addresses Crime Scene Powers. This section provides police officers with the necessary authority to manage crime scenes effectively and ensures that vital evidence is preserved while balancing the rights of individuals. By detailing the powers that law enforcement possess at crime scenes, Part 7 establishes how officers can secure a scene, the conditions under which they can enter a property, and their powers regarding evidence collection and management. This framework is crucial for maintaining the integrity of investigations and ensuring that legal protocols are followed, which ultimately supports the pursuit of justice. Detailed provisions within this part also highlight the importance of proper procedures and safeguards in relation to the handling of evidence, ensuring that the rights of individuals are respected while enabling police to perform their duties effectively.

6. Under which section can police exercise powers to ask individuals to move on due to intoxication?

- A. Section 4
- B. Section 5
- C. Section 6
- D. Section 9**

The correct section under which police can exercise powers to ask individuals to move on due to intoxication is established in the relevant legislation governing public order and safety. In New South Wales, the law specifically allows police officers to direct a person to leave an area if they are intoxicated and behaving in a manner that is likely to cause harm to themselves or others. This provision aims to maintain public order and safety by giving police the authority to intervene in situations where intoxication poses a risk. The specific section identifies the conditions under which the powers can be exercised, ensuring that actions taken by law enforcement are lawful, justified, and appropriate in safeguarding the community. In this context, the ability to direct intoxicated individuals to move on is crucial for preventing disturbances and ensuring the safety of both the individuals involved and the general public.

7. How does the Police Integrity Commission support law enforcement in New South Wales?

- A. By providing legal advice to police officers
- B. By monitoring police performance metrics
- C. By investigating allegations of police corruption and misconduct**
- D. By enforcing community policing strategies

The Police Integrity Commission (PIC) plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of law enforcement in New South Wales by investigating allegations of police corruption and misconduct. This function is vital because it helps to ensure accountability within the police force, thereby promoting public trust and confidence in law enforcement agencies. The Commission has the authority to investigate complaints from the public, internal police matters, and any issues that arise regarding ethical conduct within the police force. By conducting these investigations, the PIC can identify any wrongdoing, recommend disciplinary actions, and implement reforms to prevent future misconduct, which ultimately contributes to enhancing the professionalism and reliability of the police service. The other options do not accurately reflect the primary functions of the Police Integrity Commission. Providing legal advice to police officers does not fall under its mandate, as the PIC is focused on oversight rather than legal counsel. Monitoring police performance metrics is typically a responsibility of other oversight bodies or departments aimed at operational performance rather than integrity. Similarly, enforcing community policing strategies involves fostering relationships between police and the community, which is a different aspect of policing that does not directly correlate with the PIC's purpose.

8. What is the significance of the "Public Order Act" in relation to police powers?

- A. It detains individuals suspected of crimes.
- B. It regulates public gatherings and behaviors to maintain public order.**
- C. It provides funding for law enforcement agencies.
- D. It dictates the types of equipment police can use.

The significance of the "Public Order Act" in relation to police powers primarily revolves around its focus on regulating public gatherings and behaviors to maintain public order. This Act empowers law enforcement to manage events such as protests, demonstrations, and other gatherings that could disrupt public peace. It establishes guidelines and frameworks within which police can operate to ensure that such events are conducted lawfully and do not escalate into violent or disorderly conduct. By providing these regulations, the Act contributes to maintaining a balance between the right to free expression and the need for public safety. It allows police to set conditions on gatherings, enforce restrictions when necessary, and intervene should the situation threaten to disturb public order. This role is essential for preventing chaos and protecting the rights of all citizens, making the Public Order Act a critical element in the exercise of police powers concerning community engagement and public safety. Other choices, while they may relate to aspects of law enforcement and public safety, do not encapsulate the main function of the Public Order Act as clearly or comprehensively as the regulation of gatherings and behaviors specific to maintaining public order.

9. What is the relationship between the use of force and police officers' duties as established by LEPRA 2002?

- A. Officers may use excessive force at any time
- B. Force can be used only when it is reasonable and necessary**
- C. Police officers have an unrestricted license to use force
- D. Force is not allowed under any circumstance

The correct answer highlights the principle that police officers are permitted to use force only when it is both reasonable and necessary. This principle is a fundamental aspect of the Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002 (LEPRA), which governs the conduct of police officers in New South Wales. The rationale behind this provision is to ensure that the use of force by law enforcement is controlled and justified, thereby protecting the rights of individuals while allowing officers to perform their duties effectively. The requirement that the force be "reasonable" ensures that officers consider the situation's context and use only the amount of force necessary to achieve a lawful purpose, such as arresting a suspect, protecting themselves or others, or preventing crime. This is directly related to the broader expectation of accountability and professionalism within the police force, emphasizing that excessive or unnecessary force is not permitted and is subject to review and potential disciplinary actions. In contrast, the other options suggest positions that would undermine the principles of lawful policing, either permitting excessive use of force without justification or outright prohibiting force in all scenarios, which would inhibit effective law enforcement. These contrasting views highlight the importance of the balance between the powers of police and the rights of individuals, a core tenet of LEP.

10. What is an endorsement in the context of police statements?

- A. A witness agreement to appear in court
- B. A record of a crime scene analysis
- C. A declaration of the truthfulness of a given statement**
- D. A summary of witness testimonies

In the context of police statements, an endorsement refers specifically to a declaration of the truthfulness of a given statement. This process ensures that the information provided in the statement is acknowledged as being accurate, often under penalty of perjury or a similar legal framework. By affirming the truthfulness, the individual is held accountable for the content of the statement, reinforcing the integrity of the evidence presented in legal proceedings. In contrast, the other options relate to different aspects of judicial processes. An agreement to appear in court speaks to witness participation but does not reflect the veracity of a statement. A record of a crime scene analysis focuses on the forensic investigations rather than the personal affirmations of witnesses or officers. A summary of witness testimonies might compile various statements but lacks the formal endorsement that specifically verifies the truthfulness of any singular statement.

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://nswpolicepowerslegislation.examzify.com>

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

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