

POLICING IN MODERN SOCIETY EXAM 1 PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://policinginmodernsoc1.examzify.com>



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	15

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. Which rule states that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment is not admissible in a criminal trial?**
 - A. Exclusionary Rule
 - B. Fruit of the Poisonous Tree Doctrine
 - C. Hot Pursuit Exception
 - D. Interrogations
- 2. Official in medieval England appointed to assist the Shire Reeve?**
 - A. Constable
 - B. Nightwatch System
 - C. Frankpledge System
 - D. Task Forces
- 3. Which theory explains that police departments were developed to provide an important part of government?**
 - A. Urban-Dispersion Theory
 - B. Political-Authority Theory
 - C. Rural-Dispersion Theory
 - D. Administrative Theory
- 4. In the SARA model, which step involves evaluating outcomes and determining effectiveness?**
 - A. Scanning
 - B. Analysis
 - C. Response
 - D. Assessment
- 5. Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) programs emphasize collaboration with which sector?**
 - A. Private security firms.
 - B. Municipal court officials.
 - C. Emergency medical services.
 - D. Mental health services and crisis de-escalation.

- 6. The geographical region and/or criminal matters over which organizations have authority is defined as what term?**
- A. Jurisdiction
 - B. Private Police
 - C. Proactive
 - D. Public Police
- 7. A person is considered to be in custody when they are deprived of their freedom in a significant way. Which option best completes this statement?**
- A. They are deprived of their freedom in a significant way
 - B. They are free to leave at any time
 - C. They are only temporarily detained for questioning
 - D. They are given a citation and released
- 8. Which of the following is a stage in the SARA model?**
- A. Scouting
 - B. Securing
 - C. Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment
 - D. Scanning
- 9. What is the primary goal of Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) programs?**
- A. Incarceration of individuals in crisis.
 - B. Safe de-escalation and connection to mental-health services for individuals in crisis.
 - C. Reducing police contact with communities.
 - D. Strict enforcement with no consideration of mental health.
- 10. How can police agencies implement evidence-informed decision-making while accommodating local values?**
- A. Ignore local values and impose nationwide policies.
 - B. Use pilot studies, data collection, stakeholder input, and transparent evaluation to adapt practices locally.
 - C. Rely solely on historical practice without testing.
 - D. Wait for federal mandates.

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Which rule states that evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment is not admissible in a criminal trial?

- A. Exclusionary Rule**
- B. Fruit of the Poisonous Tree Doctrine
- C. Hot Pursuit Exception
- D. Interrogations

Evidence obtained in violation of the Fourth Amendment cannot be used in a criminal trial. This principle is the Exclusionary Rule, which protects constitutional rights and deters police misconduct by keeping illegally obtained evidence out of court. A related idea, the Fruit of the Poisonous Tree Doctrine, extends that exclusion to evidence derived from the initial illegality. The Hot Pursuit Exception relates to when officers can act without a warrant in urgent chase situations, not to whether evidence is admissible. Interrogations involve how questioning is conducted and related protections, but they do not set the rule about excluding illegally obtained evidence. So the Exclusionary Rule best answers the question.

2. Official in medieval England appointed to assist the Shire Reeve?

- A. Constable**
- B. Nightwatch System
- C. Frankpledge System
- D. Task Forces

The main concept here is how law enforcement was organized in medieval England, with the sheriff (shire reeve) relying on a subordinate official to help enforce the king's peace across the shire. A constable fit this role because they were appointed to assist the sheriff in carrying out duties like patrolling, making arrests, and supervising local peacekeeping efforts. The other options don't match this county-wide officer role: the nightwatch system refers to urban patrols rather than a sheriff's county-level assistant; the frankpledge system describes a collective pledge-and-bail system for households, not a specific officer; and task forces are modern, not medieval, units. So the constable is the correct choice because it directly represents the official who supported the sheriff in enforcing law across the shire.

3. Which theory explains that police departments were developed to provide an important part of government?

- A. Urban-Dispersion Theory**
- B. Political-Authority Theory
- C. Rural-Dispersion Theory
- D. Administrative Theory

The main idea being tested is how policing originates as a tool of government power. Police departments were often created to serve and enforce the authority of those in government, making them instruments of political control and governance. This perspective—often called Political-Authority Theory—says that early police forces grew to support the ruling leaders, protect the regime, manage political competition, and help run cities by enforcing laws in line with political priorities. It explains why police departments tended to be closely tied to city officials and political machines, reflecting the needs of government to maintain order and legitimacy. In contrast, other views focus more on efficiency and professionalization (Administrative Theory) or on geographic considerations of where disorder arises (urban vs rural dispersion), rather than on government power and control. So the explanation that police departments were developed as an important part of government aligns best with Political-Authority Theory.

4. In the SARA model, which step involves evaluating outcomes and determining effectiveness?

- A. Scanning
- B. Analysis
- C. Response
- D. Assessment**

Assessment is the step that involves evaluating outcomes and determining effectiveness. After a response is implemented, assessment looks at the data and indicators to judge whether the problem has improved and whether the chosen approach achieved its objectives. It asks whether there were reductions in incidents or other targeted changes, whether community conditions improved, and whether resources were used efficiently. The findings guide whether to continue, adjust, or abandon the current strategy, creating a feedback loop to inform scanning and analysis for future cycles. Scanning identifies the problem, analysis traces root causes and context, and the response puts interventions in place; none of those focus primarily on measuring results, which is the core role of assessment.

5. Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) programs emphasize collaboration with which sector?

- A. Private security firms.
- B. Municipal court officials.
- C. Emergency medical services.
- D. Mental health services and crisis de-escalation.**

Crisis Intervention Team programs focus on handling mental health crises by partnering with mental health services and using crisis de-escalation techniques. The idea is to have trained officers work alongside mental health professionals, crisis hotlines, mobile crisis units, and appropriate treatment facilities to stabilize the situation and connect individuals to care instead of pushing for arrest. This collaboration directly targets reducing the use of force and ensuring people receive appropriate treatment at the scene or through rapid referral. While emergency medical services can be involved in the broader crisis response, the distinctive emphasis of CIT is the collaboration with mental health resources and de-escalation skills. Private security firms and municipal court officials are not central partners in the CIT framework.

6. The geographical region and/or criminal matters over which organizations have authority is defined as what term?

- A. Jurisdiction**
- B. Private Police
- C. Proactive
- D. Public Police

Jurisdiction is the legal authority to apply laws and enforce them within a defined area or over particular subjects. It specifies who can investigate, arrest, and prosecute in a given geography or for specific types of offenses. For example, a city police department has jurisdiction inside city limits, state police operate across the state, and federal agencies handle offenses that involve federal laws or cross state lines. Jurisdiction can also cover non-geographic Authority, such as tribal lands or special districts with their own enforcement powers. The other terms describe either who enforces the law (private police) or how policing is approached (proactive) or describe police as a whole (public police), rather than the scope of authority itself. So the term that best fits the description of the geographical region and/or criminal matters over which organizations have authority is jurisdiction.

7. A person is considered to be in custody when they are deprived of their freedom in a significant way. Which option best completes this statement?

- A. They are deprived of their freedom in a significant way**
- B. They are free to leave at any time
- C. They are only temporarily detained for questioning
- D. They are given a citation and released

Custody happens when a person's freedom of movement is significantly restricted by police, so they're not free to leave. This is the point at which formal rights, like warnings under Miranda, often come into play because the person is no longer in a voluntary encounter. The statement is best completed by saying they are deprived of their freedom in a significant way, because that captures the defining feature of custody—the substantial restriction of liberty. If someone is free to leave at any time, they aren't in custody. A temporary detention for questioning can be custody in some cases, but the clear, direct criterion is the significant deprivation of freedom. If a citation is given and the person is released, that typically indicates no custody.

8. Which of the following is a stage in the SARA model?

- A. Scouting
- B. Securing
- C. Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment**
- D. Scanning

The SARA model is a four-step problem-solving framework used in policing to address recurring issues. It consists of Scanning, Analysis, Response, and Assessment. The option that lists all four stages exactly matches the model, making it the best choice. Scanning identifies patterns or problems worth a closer look; Analysis digs into underlying causes and the scope of the issue; Response involves developing and implementing strategies to address the problem; Assessment evaluates the impact of those actions and informs any necessary adjustments. The other choices either name only a single stage or use terms not part of the SARA model, so they don't reflect the complete process.

9. What is the primary goal of Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) programs?

- A. Incarceration of individuals in crisis.
- B. Safe de-escalation and connection to mental-health services for individuals in crisis.**
- C. Reducing police contact with communities.
- D. Strict enforcement with no consideration of mental health.

Crisis Intervention Team programs are designed to help officers respond to mental health crises with safety and compassion, prioritizing safe de-escalation and connecting individuals to appropriate mental-health services. This focus on calming the situation and linking people to treatment rather than punishment is what makes this answer the best. Why this fits: CIT training equips officers with skills to recognize signs of mental illness, use de-escalation techniques, and partner with mental health professionals or mobile crisis teams to get the person the help they need. The aim is to reduce harm, injuries, and unnecessary policing outcomes by diverting individuals to treatment when appropriate, rather than defaulting to arrest or force. Why the other ideas don't fit: Incarceration is not the primary goal of CIT; while contact with law enforcement can occur, the program emphasizes treatment and safety over punishment. Reducing police contact with communities misses the point—CIT focuses on improving responses during crises when contact happens. Strict enforcement with no consideration of mental health contradicts the training and purpose of CIT, which centers on understanding mental health needs and appropriate care.

10. How can police agencies implement evidence-informed decision-making while accommodating local values?

- A. Ignore local values and impose nationwide policies.
- B. Use pilot studies, data collection, stakeholder input, and transparent evaluation to adapt practices locally.**
- C. Rely solely on historical practice without testing.
- D. Wait for federal mandates.

Evidence-informed decision-making in policing blends what research shows with the realities and values of the local community. The best approach uses pilot studies, data collection, stakeholder input, and transparent evaluation so practices can be tailored to fit local conditions. Pilots let you test a new approach on a small scale, reducing risk and revealing what works in your specific setting. Data collection provides objective measures of impact, helping you track outcomes beyond intuition. Involving stakeholders—community members, frontline officers, and local leaders—ensures local values and concerns shape how policies are applied. Transparent evaluation builds accountability and trust by clearly showing what happened, why, and how adjustments will be made. Ignoring local values and imposing nationwide policies can create resistance and misalignment with community needs. Relying solely on historical practice without testing misses new evidence that could improve outcomes. Waiting for federal mandates can delay beneficial changes and ignore local context.

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://policinginmodernsoc1.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE