

Queensland Deputy Law Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of 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. Don't worry about getting everything right, 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, and take breaks to retain information better.

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.

7. Use Other Tools

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!

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Questions

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- 1. What is one way the Act ensures effective mine safety?**
 - A. Through regular financial audits**
 - B. By imposing safety and health obligations**
 - C. By approving environmental assessments**
 - D. By offering employee bonuses**
- 2. Which of the following must be implemented to avoid a mine being classified as dangerous?**
 - A. Regular outings for workers**
 - B. Employee safety training sessions**
 - C. Controls in the PHMP**
 - D. Periodic inspections by the owner**
- 3. What should be done with the report prepared after investigating a serious accident?**
 - A. Share it with the public**
 - B. Forward it to the inspector within one month**
 - C. File it away in the company records**
 - D. Only submit it if requested**
- 4. What is required to be done at an accident site before any interference?**
 - A. Gather a list of emergency contacts**
 - B. Have a casual inspection**
 - C. Photograph the site if possible**
 - D. Complete an insurance claim**
- 5. If a coal mine worker believes there is immediate personal danger, what rights do they have?**
 - A. Complete the task regardless of danger**
 - B. Withdraw to a position of safety and refuse the task**
 - C. Call for help but continue working**
 - D. Inform management only after the task is complete**

6. What must an SSHR do immediately upon detecting potential danger?

- A. Conduct a risk assessment**
- B. Inform the SSE or responsible supervisor**
- C. Secure the area for investigation**
- D. Post alerts around the mine**

7. What does the duty to disclose require of legal practitioners?

- A. To protect client confidentiality above all else**
- B. To inform clients about all relevant influencing facts**
- C. To disclose any potential conflicts of interest**
- D. To provide only selective information to clients**

8. In Queensland, what is the standard of proof required in civil cases?

- A. Beyond a reasonable doubt**
- B. Preponderance of evidence**
- C. Balance of probabilities**
- D. Clear and convincing evidence**

9. What is one function of the advisory council related to coal mining?

- A. To conduct all training programs**
- B. To advise and make recommendations to the minister**
- C. To manage day-to-day mining operations**
- D. To enforce financial regulations**

10. What constitutes a wilful or reckless act in the context of safety?

- A. Deliberately ignoring safety protocols**
- B. Following all instructions meticulously**
- C. Reporting unsafe conditions promptly**
- D. Participating in training sessions**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is one way the Act ensures effective mine safety?

- A. Through regular financial audits**
- B. By imposing safety and health obligations**
- C. By approving environmental assessments**
- D. By offering employee bonuses**

The Act ensures effective mine safety primarily by imposing safety and health obligations on operators and employees within the mining sector. This approach establishes a clear set of responsibilities and standards that must be adhered to in order to maintain a safe working environment. These obligations often include risk assessments, safety training, and the implementation of safety management systems, all designed to prevent accidents and protect workers from hazards associated with mining activities. The other choices do not directly relate to mine safety. Regular financial audits, while important for financial accountability, do not contribute to the physical safety and health of workers. Approving environmental assessments focuses on environmental protection rather than worker safety. Offering employee bonuses may enhance workplace morale or productivity, but does not address the fundamental issues of mine safety or the requirements for maintaining a safe work environment. This demonstrates the critical nature of mandatory safety and health obligations in ensuring that mining operations prioritize the safety of their workforce.

2. Which of the following must be implemented to avoid a mine being classified as dangerous?

- A. Regular outings for workers**
- B. Employee safety training sessions**
- C. Controls in the PHMP**
- D. Periodic inspections by the owner**

To avoid a mine being classified as dangerous, implementing controls in the Plan for Hazard Management Procedures (PHMP) is crucial. The PHMP is a systematic approach that outlines how hazards will be identified, assessed, and managed within a mining operation. By establishing robust controls within this framework, potential risks can be mitigated, thereby ensuring a safer working environment for employees and reducing the likelihood of incidents that could lead to the mine being categorized as dangerous. Effective hazard management requires a comprehensive plan that may include engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment tailored to the specific risks associated with the mining activities. These controls are essential for ensuring ongoing compliance with safety regulations and standards, which helps to maintain the mine's safety classification. While regular outings for workers, employee safety training sessions, and periodic inspections by the owner are important components of a comprehensive safety program, they alone may not address the necessary systematic controls that specifically prevent the classification of a mine as dangerous. Without the structured approach by means of established controls in the PHMP, the mine may still pose significant risks. Therefore, the implementation of controls in the PHMP is the key factor in maintaining a safe and compliant mining operation.

3. What should be done with the report prepared after investigating a serious accident?

- A. Share it with the public
- B. Forward it to the inspector within one month**
- C. File it away in the company records
- D. Only submit it if requested

The report prepared after investigating a serious accident holds significant importance in ensuring compliance with legal and regulatory requirements. Forwarding the report to the inspector within the specified timeframe of one month is crucial for several reasons. First, it aligns with legal obligations that often require immediate reporting to relevant authorities to ensure proper oversight and monitoring of workplace safety. Timely submission helps in addressing any potential safety violations and demonstrates a proactive approach to accident investigation and management. Additionally, sharing this crucial information with the inspector allows them to assess the circumstances surrounding the incident, which can lead to improved workplace safety regulations and practices. It facilitates transparency and accountability within the organization and contributes to the broader goals of workplace safety enhancements. While other choices may seem viable at first glance, they do not fulfill the necessary legal requirements or responsibilities to ensure public safety and organizational accountability after a serious accident.

4. What is required to be done at an accident site before any interference?

- A. Gather a list of emergency contacts
- B. Have a casual inspection
- C. Photograph the site if possible**
- D. Complete an insurance claim

Photographing the site of an accident before any interference is crucial for various reasons. First, it preserves evidence of the original conditions at the scene, including vehicle positions, road conditions, and any factors that may have contributed to the accident, such as weather conditions or physical obstructions. These photographs can serve as important visual evidence in legal proceedings, claims processing, and insurance assessments. Additionally, capturing images promptly can help establish a timeline and contribute to an accurate account of the incident. In many instances, physical changes to the scene may occur due to weather, cleanup efforts, or other interventions shortly after the accident, making it imperative to document the site before any alterations take place. This evidence can be critical to establishing liability and verifying claims for damages or injuries incurred. In contrast, while gathering emergency contacts, conducting a casual inspection, or completing an insurance claim are all relevant actions that might take place following an accident, they do not serve the same immediate purpose of securing and preserving evidence as photographing the site does. These actions may follow after ensuring that the scene is documented, but they do not hold the same priority in terms of preserving the integrity of the investigation.

5. If a coal mine worker believes there is immediate personal danger, what rights do they have?

- A. Complete the task regardless of danger**
- B. Withdraw to a position of safety and refuse the task**
- C. Call for help but continue working**
- D. Inform management only after the task is complete**

A coal mine worker who perceives an immediate personal danger has the right to withdraw to a position of safety and refuse to continue the task. This right is fundamental in ensuring the health and safety of workers in hazardous environments like mines. Legislation such as the Work Health and Safety Act provides that workers can refuse to carry out work that they reasonably believe presents a risk to their health and safety. This principle applies especially in situations where there is a clear and present danger. By choosing to withdraw to safety, the worker is actively prioritizing their own well-being and that of others, and it allows them to alert management and ensure corrective actions are taken to mitigate the risk. Additionally, this course of action serves to empower workers to act in their best interest and fosters a workplace culture that prioritizes safety over productivity. It reinforces the idea that no task is worth compromising personal safety and that workers are encouraged to take immediate action in dangerous situations.

6. What must an SSHR do immediately upon detecting potential danger?

- A. Conduct a risk assessment**
- B. Inform the SSE or responsible supervisor**
- C. Secure the area for investigation**
- D. Post alerts around the mine**

Upon detecting potential danger, the immediate responsibility of an SSHR (Site Safety and Health Representative) is to inform the SSE (Site Senior Executive) or the responsible supervisor. This action is critical because it ensures that the appropriate authorities are made aware of the situation without delay, allowing for prompt action to mitigate any risks to the safety of individuals on-site. The rationale behind this requirement stems from the need for quick communication in hazardous situations, as immediate reporting can lead to timely decisions that could potentially prevent accidents or injuries. The SSE or responsible supervisor is typically equipped with the authority and resources to assess the situation and initiate the necessary safety protocols. Other actions, such as conducting a risk assessment, securing the area for investigation, or posting alerts around the mine, may be necessary steps that follow the initial report. However, prioritizing immediate communication with the responsible supervisory figure is essential for ensuring the safety of all personnel and complying with mine safety regulations.

7. What does the duty to disclose require of legal practitioners?

- A. To protect client confidentiality above all else**
- B. To inform clients about all relevant influencing facts**
- C. To disclose any potential conflicts of interest**
- D. To provide only selective information to clients**

The duty to disclose requires legal practitioners to inform clients about all relevant influencing facts that could affect their case or the advice being given. This encompasses a wide range of information, including legal implications, potential outcomes, and any other factors that may influence the client's decision-making process. By ensuring that clients are fully informed, legal practitioners empower them to make well-considered decisions regarding their legal matters. This obligation is essential for maintaining transparency and fostering trust in the attorney-client relationship. It goes beyond merely providing legal advice; it also involves a proactive approach in ensuring clients understand the context and implications of their situation. This duty reflects a practitioner's responsibility to act in the best interests of the client, which is a fundamental principle of legal ethics. In contrast, the other responses do not encapsulate the full breadth of the duty to disclose. While confidentiality and conflict of interest considerations are important aspects of a legal practitioner's responsibilities, they do not represent the comprehensive requirement to disclose all relevant facts required for clients to make informed choices. Providing only selective information may undermine the client's ability to understand their circumstances and the legal strategies available to them.

8. In Queensland, what is the standard of proof required in civil cases?

- A. Beyond a reasonable doubt**
- B. Preponderance of evidence**
- C. Balance of probabilities**
- D. Clear and convincing evidence**

In civil cases in Queensland, the standard of proof required is the balance of probabilities. This standard means that a party must show that their claims are more likely true than not. It is often articulated as needing to demonstrate that there is a greater than 50% chance that the evidence presented supports the party's claims. This standard contrasts with criminal cases, where the higher threshold of proof beyond a reasonable doubt is required due to the serious implications of a criminal conviction. The balance of probabilities standard allows civil cases to be resolved in a more straightforward manner, emphasizing the likelihood of events rather than requiring absolute certainty. In essence, balance of probabilities is designed to cater to the nature of civil disputes, where the stakes, while still significant, do not involve potential deprivation of liberty, thus allowing for a different, less stringent standard of proof.

9. What is one function of the advisory council related to coal mining?

- A. To conduct all training programs**
- B. To advise and make recommendations to the minister**
- C. To manage day-to-day mining operations**
- D. To enforce financial regulations**

The advisory council related to coal mining serves an important role by providing guidance and recommendations to the minister responsible for mining. This involves analyzing current policies, identifying challenges within the coal mining sector, and suggesting improvements which aim to enhance sustainability, safety, and efficiency in mining practices. Through this advisory function, the council ensures that the minister is informed about the latest developments and stakeholder perspectives, which can be crucial for effective decision-making and policy formulation. In this context, the other options do not align with the primary functions of an advisory council. The council does not conduct training programs, as that responsibility typically falls under specialized training institutions or organizations. It is also not involved in the management of daily mining operations, which is the responsibility of individual mining companies and their operational teams. Lastly, while the enforcement of financial regulations is critical in the mining industry, it is primarily handled by regulatory bodies and government departments rather than an advisory council.

10. What constitutes a wilful or reckless act in the context of safety?

- A. Deliberately ignoring safety protocols**
- B. Following all instructions meticulously**
- C. Reporting unsafe conditions promptly**
- D. Participating in training sessions**

A wilful or reckless act in the context of safety relates to a conscious decision to disregard established safety protocols, which is exemplified by deliberately ignoring safety protocols. This behavior demonstrates a clear intent to place oneself or others at risk, showing a flagrant disregard for safety measures that are put in place to prevent accidents or injuries. In contrast, following all instructions meticulously, reporting unsafe conditions promptly, and participating in training sessions actively contribute to safety within an environment. These actions reflect a responsible approach to safety and indicate an awareness of the importance of adhering to safety guidelines. They demonstrate a commitment to maintaining a safe workplace rather than endangering it, which is why they do not represent wilful or reckless behavior. Thus, the act of deliberately ignoring safety protocols stands out as the example of a wilful or reckless act in this 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://qlddeputylaw.examzify.com>

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

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