

Queensland Deputy Law Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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 is a "subpoena"?

- A. A legal order to cease activity**
- B. A document compelling attendance or evidence in court**
- C. A request for legal representation**
- D. A summary of court rulings**

2. What must occur if a Site Safety and Health Representative is not satisfied with the actions taken by the SSE?

- A. Notify the board of directors**
- B. Inform an inspector**
- C. Take independent action**
- D. Escalate the issue to the workers**

3. What does the term 'competence' mean in the context of the Act?

- A. Ability to complete tasks to the desired level of skill**
- B. Being employed in a coal mine**
- C. Knowledge of coal market trends**
- D. Experience in mining operations**

4. What action should an SSHR take if they feel the Site Health Management System (SHMS) is inadequate?

- A. Make changes independently**
- B. Inform the SSE and if unsatisfied, notify an inspector**
- C. Wait for the next scheduled meeting**
- D. Document their concerns only**

5. What is the role of the Queensland Law Society?

- A. To manage the court system**
- B. To represent and support legal practitioners**
- C. To enforce criminal laws**
- D. To conduct legal examinations**

6. What does the acronym PAM stand for in relation to the Act's objectives?

- A. Promote, Assess, Monitor**
- B. Protect, Assess, Maintain**
- C. Protect, Accept, Manage**
- D. Protect, Assess, Monitor**

7. What is one of the responsibilities following a mine accident?

- A. File a detailed report with the police**
- B. Ensure the accident site is cleaned**
- C. Gather a list of witnesses**
- D. Immediately shut down all operations**

8. What is the responsibility of an ISHR?

- A. To manage the administrative functions of the mine**
- B. To represent coal mine workers on safety and health matters**
- C. To supervise with no direct involvement in safety**
- D. To provide training to workers on health matters**

9. In legal terms, which of the following actions would most likely violate the principle of "good faith"?

- A. Ensuring transparency in communication**
- B. Omitting relevant information during negotiations**
- C. Seeking mutually beneficial outcomes**
- D. Respecting the terms of a contract**

10. Who must be notified by a Site Safety and Health Representative (SSHR) in case of a high potential incident?

- A. The local community**
- B. An occupational health expert**
- C. An inspector and ISHR**
- D. The mine management team**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is a "subpoena"?

- A. A legal order to cease activity
- B. A document compelling attendance or evidence in court**
- C. A request for legal representation
- D. A summary of court rulings

A subpoena is a legal instrument that compels an individual to either appear in court or produce documents or evidence relevant to a legal proceeding. It is an essential part of the legal process, ensuring that both parties have access to the necessary information that may influence the outcome of a case. In the context of litigation, a subpoena can take two forms: a subpoena ad testificandum, which orders a person to testify before the court, and a subpoena duces tecum, which requires a person to produce documents or other tangible evidence. This tool is crucial for maintaining the integrity and thoroughness of judicial proceedings, as it helps establish the facts of a case through direct evidence. The other options describe different legal concepts that do not align with the definition of a subpoena. A legal order to cease activity, for instance, does not pertain to the production of testimony or documents, while a request for legal representation relates to the hiring of an attorney, and a summary of court rulings pertains to the outcomes of previous cases rather than the mechanism by which evidence is retrieved in current proceedings.

2. What must occur if a Site Safety and Health Representative is not satisfied with the actions taken by the SSE?

- A. Notify the board of directors
- B. Inform an inspector**
- C. Take independent action
- D. Escalate the issue to the workers

When a Site Safety and Health Representative (SSHR) is not satisfied with the actions taken by the Site Senior Executive (SSE), informing an inspector is the appropriate course of action. This step is vital because inspectors are authorized and trained professionals who oversee compliance with safety and health regulations. They can investigate the concerns raised by the SSHR and take necessary measures to ensure that safety practices are followed, thereby protecting the health and safety of all workers. The role of an inspector includes enforcing safety laws and regulations, which means they have the power to inspect sites, issue improvement notices, and ensure that appropriate corrective actions are taken based on the SSHR's concerns. This formal channel allows the SSHR to escalate the issue beyond the SSE and seek external oversight, which is crucial if there is a serious safety or health concern. The other options reflect responses that may not directly address the safety issue effectively or might complicate the process. For example, notifying the board of directors might lead to unnecessary delays or may not yield an immediate solution. Taking independent action could potentially put the SSHR or other workers at risk, particularly if the SSHR lacks the authority or resources to address the situation adequately. Escalating the issue to the workers might raise awareness but does

3. What does the term 'competence' mean in the context of the Act?

- A. Ability to complete tasks to the desired level of skill**
- B. Being employed in a coal mine**
- C. Knowledge of coal market trends**
- D. Experience in mining operations**

In the context of the Act, the term 'competence' refers specifically to the ability to complete tasks to a desired level of skill. This means that a person must possess the necessary skills, knowledge, and abilities to perform a job or particular duties effectively and safely. Competence involves qualifications and practical skills, ensuring that individuals can meet the standards required for specific tasks or roles, which is essential in various professions, especially in regulated fields like mining or law. The other choices do not align with the formal definition of competence within the Act. While employment in a coal mine, knowledge of coal market trends, and experience in mining operations are all related to the mining sector, they do not encapsulate the broader requirement of having the appropriate skills and abilities to perform job functions to a satisfactory level. Competence is fundamentally about the capability and effectiveness in execution, rather than the particular context or employment situation.

4. What action should an SSHR take if they feel the Site Health Management System (SHMS) is inadequate?

- A. Make changes independently**
- B. Inform the SSE and if unsatisfied, notify an inspector**
- C. Wait for the next scheduled meeting**
- D. Document their concerns only**

The appropriate action for an SSHR (Site Senior Health Representative) who feels that the Site Health Management System (SHMS) is inadequate is to inform the SSE (Site Senior Executive) and, if still unsatisfied with the response, notify an inspector. This process promotes accountability in safety management and ensures that concerns about health management systems are escalated to the appropriate levels for proper review and action. By starting with the SSE, the SSHR has the opportunity to engage in direct dialogue about their concerns, which could lead to immediate changes or re-evaluation of the SHMS without escalating directly to an inspector. If the SSE does not address or remedy the situation adequately, involving an inspector ensures that the issue is formally recognized and can be investigated further, protecting the health and safety of everyone on site. The other options do not provide a proactive or appropriate approach to addressing health management inadequacies. Making changes independently undermines the established processes and could lead to further issues. Waiting for the next scheduled meeting could delay necessary actions that may be urgent. Only documenting concerns without taking further action would not resolve the deficit in the SHMS and might leave health and safety vulnerabilities unaddressed.

5. What is the role of the Queensland Law Society?

- A. To manage the court system
- B. To represent and support legal practitioners**
- C. To enforce criminal laws
- D. To conduct legal examinations

The Queensland Law Society plays a vital role in representing and supporting legal practitioners within the state. It serves as a professional association for lawyers, providing valuable resources, education, and advocacy on behalf of its members. This support includes offering guidance on professional standards, facilitating networking opportunities among legal practitioners, and ensuring access to ongoing professional development. The Society also engages in policy advocacy, striving to influence legal reform and protect the interests of its members within the broader context of the legal profession. Moreover, the Society acts to uphold the integrity of the legal profession by promoting ethical practices and standards. It addresses issues that arise within the legal community and provides a platform for practitioners to voice their concerns and collaborate on improvements. In contrast, managing the court system, enforcing criminal laws, and conducting legal examinations are responsibilities that fall under different entities and agencies. Courts are managed by the judiciary, law enforcement authorities are responsible for enforcing the law, and examinations for legal qualifications are typically administered by relevant educational or regulatory bodies. These distinctions highlight the unique and essential role the Queensland Law Society fulfills within the legal landscape.

6. What does the acronym PAM stand for in relation to the Act's objectives?

- A. Promote, Assess, Monitor
- B. Protect, Assess, Maintain
- C. Protect, Accept, Manage**
- D. Protect, Assess, Monitor

The correct interpretation of the acronym PAM in the context of the Act's objectives is "Protect, Assess, Monitor." This phrase encapsulates the essential functions that the Act aims to achieve. "Protect" refers to the Act's goal of ensuring safety and safeguarding interests, which is a foundational principle in many legislative frameworks. The aim is to shield individuals or groups from potential harm or adverse impacts. "Assess" signifies the objective of evaluating situations or conditions to understand the needs and impacts more clearly. This is crucial for informed decision-making and resource allocation. "Monitor" involves ongoing oversight and evaluation to ensure compliance with the Act and to track the effectiveness of measures implemented. This continuous evaluation helps adapt strategies as necessary. While the options you provided might seem similar, understanding these terms gives insight into how the Act operates holistically to achieve its goals.

7. What is one of the responsibilities following a mine accident?

- A. File a detailed report with the police**
- B. Ensure the accident site is cleaned**
- C. Gather a list of witnesses**
- D. Immediately shut down all operations**

One of the responsibilities following a mine accident is to gather a list of witnesses. This step is crucial for any subsequent investigation into the incident. Witnesses can provide valuable first-hand accounts of what transpired, which can be instrumental in understanding the circumstances surrounding the accident, determining liability, and identifying any safety violations or systemic issues that need to be addressed. Having a comprehensive list of witnesses helps ensure that all relevant perspectives are considered, which can aid in creating a thorough and accurate accident report. This can also play a key role in any legal proceedings or regulatory reviews that may follow the accident. Collecting witness information promptly is important because it helps preserve the integrity of testimonies, which may become less reliable over time. The other responsibilities following a mine accident, while important, do not take precedence in the initial aftermath as gathering witness information does. Filing a report with the police, ensuring the site is safe, and shutting down operations are all relevant, but they typically fall into procedural responses that follow the collection of eyewitness accounts, which provide the foundational details necessary for those other actions.

8. What is the responsibility of an ISHR?

- A. To manage the administrative functions of the mine**
- B. To represent coal mine workers on safety and health matters**
- C. To supervise with no direct involvement in safety**
- D. To provide training to workers on health matters**

An ISHR, or Industry Safety and Health Representative, is specifically designated to represent coal mine workers regarding matters of safety and health. Their role is crucial in advocating for the rights and concerns of workers, ensuring that their interests in the workplace are prioritized, especially in environments like coal mines where safety risks can be significant. An ISHR acts as a liaison between workers and management, facilitating communication about safety issues, reporting hazards, and participating in safety discussions and meetings. This responsibility empowers workers to have a voice in the decision-making processes that affect their health and safety at work. The other roles mentioned, such as managing administrative functions or providing training, are not the primary responsibilities of an ISHR. While supervision without direct involvement in safety might be part of another position, it does not align with the proactive advocacy role of an ISHR that focuses on representing the interests of workers in safety and health matters.

9. In legal terms, which of the following actions would most likely violate the principle of "good faith"?

- A. Ensuring transparency in communication**
- B. Omitting relevant information during negotiations**
- C. Seeking mutually beneficial outcomes**
- D. Respecting the terms of a contract**

The action that most likely violates the principle of "good faith" is omitting relevant information during negotiations. Good faith is fundamental in contractual dealings and negotiations, embodying honesty, fairness, and the intention to deal fairly with others. When one party purposely withholds important information that could influence the other party's decisions, it breaches this principle. This lack of transparency undermines trust and equitable negotiation practices, leading to one party potentially gaining an unfair advantage over the other. Ensuring transparency in communication, seeking mutually beneficial outcomes, and respecting the terms of a contract all align with the principles of good faith. These actions foster an environment of honesty and collaboration, essential for maintaining ethical standards in legal and contractual relationships.

10. Who must be notified by a Site Safety and Health Representative (SSHR) in case of a high potential incident?

- A. The local community**
- B. An occupational health expert**
- C. An inspector and ISHR**
- D. The mine management team**

A Site Safety and Health Representative (SSHR) plays a crucial role in ensuring safety standards and protocols are followed in mining operations. In the event of a high potential incident, it is essential for the SSHR to notify an inspector and an Industry Safety and Health Representative (ISHR). This notification is vital as it ensures that the incident is documented and investigated appropriately, thereby contributing to the overall safety and compliance of the site. The involvement of an inspector is particularly significant because they have the authority to assess the situation further and ensure adherence to safety regulations. The ISHR also acts as a significant resource in addressing workplace safety issues on behalf of workers. Keeping these parties informed helps to facilitate any necessary corrective actions and prevents future incidents. While mine management should be kept informed of incidents, the specific notification requirement in this context pertains to regulatory bodies and representatives who oversee safety compliance. Therefore, the correct choice centers on ensuring that the oversight frameworks are activated for thorough incident management and prevention.

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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