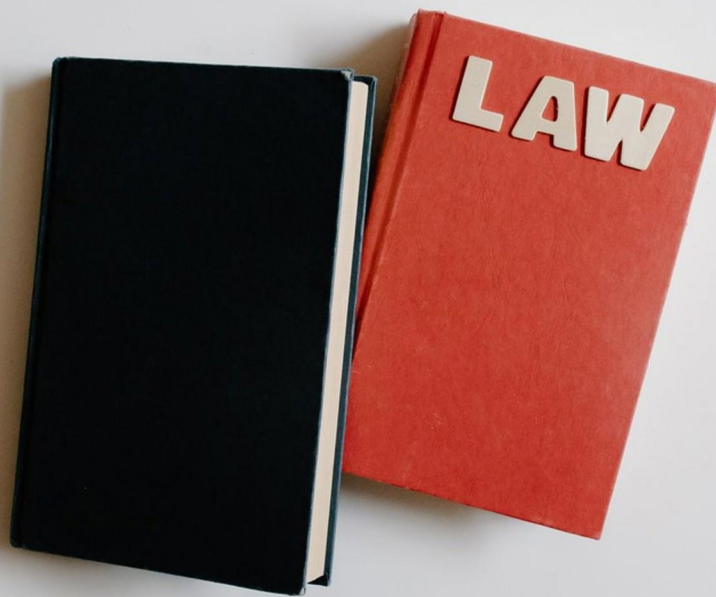


QUEENSLAND DEPUTY LAW PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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

<https://qlddeputylaw.examzify.com>



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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	16

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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 one of the functions of the Chief Inspector under the Act?**
 - A. To appoint inspectors randomly
 - B. To assess personal liability of workers
 - C. To review directives given by lower-ranking safety officials
 - D. To oversee financial records of coal mines
- 2. What is the legal basis for using "self-defense"?**
 - A. It allows for retaliation against aggression
 - B. It justifies using reasonable force to protect oneself from imminent harm
 - C. It permits the use of excessive force if necessary
 - D. It is only applicable in civil cases
- 3. What is the primary objective of the Queensland Deputy Law Practice Exam?**
 - A. To assess the practical skills of lawyers
 - B. To evaluate the competency and knowledge required for legal practice
 - C. To provide ongoing education for legal practitioners
 - D. To establish a system of legal aid for the public
- 4. Under tort law, which of the following is often considered a defense against negligence claims?**
 - A. Contributory negligence
 - B. Strict liability
 - C. Vicarious liability
 - D. Competence
- 5. When can an SSE resume operations that were suspended due to safety concerns?**
 - A. After consulting with all workers
 - B. When risks to coal mine workers are at an acceptable level
 - C. As soon as possible to meet production targets
 - D. After receiving approval from the chief inspector

- 6. In the event a coal mine is declared dangerous, what is one action workers must take?**
- A. Stay inside the mine until the issue is resolved
 - B. Withdraw to a place of safety
 - C. Begin work on addressing the danger
 - D. Immediately report to the nearest city
- 7. 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
- 8. If a coal mine worker makes a representation about dangerous practices, what action must the inspector take?**
- A. Investigate the matter
 - B. Dismiss the complaint
 - C. Ignore the worker's identity
 - D. Enforce immediate penalties
- 9. What obligation does an inspector have regarding documents related to a person's obligations?**
- A. The inspector must destroy the document after reading it
 - B. The inspector must return or provide a copy to the owner after review
 - C. The inspector must keep it as evidence for future cases
 - D. The inspector must file it with the regional authorities
- 10. Who is responsible for the risk management of plant and substances at a coal mine?**
- A. Coal mine workers
 - B. Mine inspectors
 - C. SSE for a coal mine
 - D. Government officials

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is one of the functions of the Chief Inspector under the Act?

- A. To appoint inspectors randomly
- B. To assess personal liability of workers
- C. To review directives given by lower-ranking safety officials**
- D. To oversee financial records of coal mines

One of the functions of the Chief Inspector under the relevant legislation involves reviewing directives given by lower-ranking safety officials. This role is crucial for ensuring consistency and adherence to safety standards across various operations in the mining sector. By overseeing the directives issued by safety officials at lower levels, the Chief Inspector maintains a higher level of oversight and support for safety practices, fostering a culture of safety compliance within the industry. The role includes evaluating the appropriateness of the issued directives, ensuring they align with regulatory requirements, and providing guidance when necessary. This function helps mitigate risks and enhances the overall effectiveness of safety management in mining operations. By facilitating this review process, the Chief Inspector can help to prevent potential accidents and promote safe working conditions, demonstrating their substantial responsibility in the regulatory framework.

2. What is the legal basis for using "self-defense"?

- A. It allows for retaliation against aggression
- B. It justifies using reasonable force to protect oneself from imminent harm**
- C. It permits the use of excessive force if necessary
- D. It is only applicable in civil cases

The legal basis for using self-defense revolves around the principle that individuals have the right to protect themselves from imminent harm. This concept is grounded in the recognition that, when faced with an immediate threat of violence, individuals may need to take action to defend themselves. The law typically stipulates that the force used in self-defense must be reasonable and proportionate to the threat faced. This means that the individual defending themselves can use force, but only to the extent necessary to avert the danger posed by the aggressor. The requirement for the threat to be imminent underscores the need for self-defense to be a reactive response rather than a preemptive one; it must occur in response to an immediate situation where there is a realistic fear for one's safety. Thus, the legal framework supports the use of reasonable force in self-defense, making it a vital component of personal rights within the criminal justice system. This answer highlights the central tenet of self-defense law and its application to both criminal and civil contexts, delineating the boundaries of acceptable conduct in such scenarios.

3. What is the primary objective of the Queensland Deputy Law Practice Exam?

- A. To assess the practical skills of lawyers
- B. To evaluate the competency and knowledge required for legal practice**
- C. To provide ongoing education for legal practitioners
- D. To establish a system of legal aid for the public

The primary objective of the Queensland Deputy Law Practice Exam is to evaluate the competency and knowledge required for legal practice. This assessment ensures that candidates possess the necessary understanding of legal principles, rules, and procedures essential for effective practice as a lawyer. The focus of the exam is on ensuring that legal practitioners can demonstrate a solid foundation in law, which is crucial for maintaining professional standards and protecting the integrity of the legal profession. Assessing practical skills, while important in a legal context, is not the central aim of this exam. Instead, it places a greater emphasis on theoretical knowledge and legal principles. Ongoing education is also vital in the legal profession, but it is primarily addressed through continuing professional development rather than being a direct goal of the Deputy Law Practice Exam. Establishing a system of legal aid serves a different purpose related to access to justice, which is not the primary focus of the exam itself.

4. Under tort law, which of the following is often considered a defense against negligence claims?

- A. Contributory negligence**
- B. Strict liability
- C. Vicarious liability
- D. Competence

Contributory negligence is a recognized defense in tort law that can significantly impact the outcome of negligence claims. It refers to a situation where the plaintiff, through their own negligent behavior, contributes to the harm they suffered. If it can be established that the plaintiff was partly responsible for their injuries, their recovery may be reduced proportionately based on the percentage of fault attributed to them. This principle acknowledges that the plaintiff also had a role in the circumstances leading to their injury, thereby limiting the liability of the defendant. In contrast, strict liability involves holding a party responsible for damages without proving negligence or fault. This applies in certain situations, such as those involving abnormally dangerous activities, where the defendant can be liable even if they took all reasonable precautions. Vicarious liability refers to the responsibility of an employer or principal for the actions of an employee or agent, typically arising in the context of employment relationships. Competence is not a recognized defense but rather speaks to the ability of a party to perform certain tasks and is not directly related to negligence claims. Therefore, contributory negligence stands out as the primary defense mechanism within the context of negligence law.

5. When can an SSE resume operations that were suspended due to safety concerns?

- A. After consulting with all workers
- B. When risks to coal mine workers are at an acceptable level**
- C. As soon as possible to meet production targets
- D. After receiving approval from the chief inspector

The correct choice highlights that an SSE (Site Senior Executive) can resume operations when risks to coal mine workers are at an acceptable level. This is crucial as it underscores the primary responsibility of the SSE to ensure the safety and health of workers in the mining environment. The focus is on risk management and adherence to safety standards before operations can restart. Resuming operations must occur only when the identified safety issues have been adequately addressed and the risks are assessed as manageable to protect workers' well-being. Making safety the priority ensures compliance with legal and regulatory frameworks designed to safeguard coal mine workers. The process involves careful assessment rather than merely meeting production targets, reflecting an industry-wide commitment to safety. Other options may involve elements of consultation, timeliness, or approval processes, but they do not directly incorporate the essential aspect of sufficient risk mitigation as a prerequisite for resuming unsafe operations. Thus, the emphasis on acceptable risk levels makes this choice the most pertinent to ensuring worker safety before resuming mining operations.

6. In the event a coal mine is declared dangerous, what is one action workers must take?

- A. Stay inside the mine until the issue is resolved
- B. Withdraw to a place of safety**
- C. Begin work on addressing the danger
- D. Immediately report to the nearest city

When a coal mine is declared dangerous, the primary action required of workers is to withdraw to a place of safety. This response prioritizes the health and safety of individuals in the mine, ensuring that they escape potential harm from hazards such as roof collapses, gas leaks, or other life-threatening situations that the declaration may indicate. The expectation is that workers should not attempt to stay inside the mine, as this could expose them to increased risk, nor should they engage in addressing the danger themselves unless it is safe to do so; that is typically a role for trained safety personnel. Reporting to the nearest city is also not a protocol that applies to situations of immediate danger in the mine itself. The safest course of action, grounded in health and safety regulations, is for workers to promptly withdraw to a safe location where they are no longer at risk.

7. 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.

8. If a coal mine worker makes a representation about dangerous practices, what action must the inspector take?

- A. Investigate the matter**
- B. Dismiss the complaint
- C. Ignore the worker's identity
- D. Enforce immediate penalties

When a coal mine worker raises concerns about dangerous practices, it is imperative for the inspector to investigate the matter. This action ensures that any potential hazards to the health and safety of workers are adequately addressed. The investigation process is crucial not just for the immediate safety of the workers, but also for compliance with legal obligations regarding workplace safety standards. Inspectors are tasked with assessing such representations seriously, as they contribute to maintaining a safe working environment in the mining industry. In doing so, the inspector can gather evidence, assess the validity of the claims, and determine whether any regulatory breaches have occurred. This proactive approach is vital to prevent accidents and protect the well-being of all employees on site. Compliance with safety laws is essential, and investigating complaints thoroughly upholds this responsibility. The incorrect options suggest actions that would undermine worker safety or disregard their concerns. Dismissing complaints without investigation would ignore the seriousness of potential safety issues. Ignoring the worker's identity could compromise confidentiality and discourage other workers from voicing their concerns. Enforcing immediate penalties may not be appropriate without first establishing the facts through investigation, as it could lead to unjust repercussions. Thus, conducting an investigation is the proper and responsible course of action for an inspector in these circumstances.

9. What obligation does an inspector have regarding documents related to a person's obligations?

- A. The inspector must destroy the document after reading it
- B. The inspector must return or provide a copy to the owner after review**
- C. The inspector must keep it as evidence for future cases
- D. The inspector must file it with the regional authorities

The obligation of an inspector regarding documents related to a person's obligations is to return or provide a copy to the owner after review. This responsibility ensures that the rights of individuals are upheld, and it reflects the principles of fairness and transparency within regulatory processes. Returning the document or providing a copy allows the individual to retain their ownership of the material, and enables them to understand any findings or conclusions drawn from that document. This practice fosters accountability and helps maintain trust between the inspector and the person under inspection. It also ensures that the process does not infringe on personal rights or privacy by unnecessarily retaining documents that do not need to be kept as evidence or for any other regulatory purposes. The other options do not align with the expected responsibilities of inspectors. For instance, destroying the document after reading it would disregard the integrity of the inspection process and prevent the owner from having access to important information. Keeping the document as evidence could lead to unnecessary complications and conflicts concerning privacy and ownership, while filing it with regional authorities might not be a requirement in many instances and could complicate or clutter administrative processes.

10. Who is responsible for the risk management of plant and substances at a coal mine?

- A. Coal mine workers
- B. Mine inspectors
- C. SSE for a coal mine**
- D. Government officials

The responsibility for the risk management of plant and substances at a coal mine falls on the Site Senior Executive (SSE) for a coal mine. The SSE plays a critical role in ensuring compliance with the relevant safety regulations and legislation. This includes overseeing the implementation of risk management processes to protect the health and safety of all workers as well as visitors at the mine site. The SSE is tasked with creating a safety culture within the mine and is responsible for ensuring that proper procedures related to the handling, storage, and use of hazardous substances are established and followed. This includes conducting risk assessments and putting in place necessary control measures to mitigate any identified risks associated with plant and substances. In contrast, while coal mine workers have an essential role in adhering to safety practices and reporting hazards, they do not hold the overarching responsibility for risk management. Mine inspectors have a regulatory role, conducting inspections to enforce compliance but they do not manage risks directly. Government officials set regulations and standards but are not involved in the day-to-day management of risk at a specific mine site. Therefore, the SSE is uniquely positioned with authority and responsibility for managing risks related to plant and substances in a coal mine environment.

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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