

# RMP Legislation Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Table of Contents

<b>Copyright</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>How to Use This Guide</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>Questions</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Answers</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>Explanations</b> .....	<b>10</b>
<b>Next Steps</b> .....	<b>15</b>

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

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- 1. Section 12 AFA addresses which conduct?**
  - A. Disobedience to lawful command**
  - B. Unfitness through alcohol or drugs**
  - C. Misconduct towards a superior officer**
  - D. Contravention of standing orders**
  
- 2. SPCOP Code D concerns which of the following?**
  - A. Detention, treatment and questions of persons by SP**
  - B. Identifications of persons by SP**
  - C. Audio recording of interviews with suspects**
  - D. Visual recordings with sound of interviews with suspects**
  
- 3. In the PLEASESC mnemonic, what does the first S stand for?**
  - A. Self-preservation**
  - B. Self defense**
  - C. Self-control**
  - D. Separation**
  
- 4. In the PLEASESC mnemonic, what does the C stand for?**
  - A. Consent**
  - B. Courtesy**
  - C. Caution**
  - D. Control**
  
- 5. Which scenario is an example of aggravated criminal damage?**
  - A. A person vandalizes a car in daylight.**
  - B. A person burns a field for land clearing.**
  - C. A person steals a car.**
  - D. A wife cuts the breaks on her husband's car, knowing he will drive it and it would cause him injury.**

- 6. Robbery requires theft plus which additional element?**
- A. Theft plus use of force or fear immediately before or during the theft**
  - B. Theft plus the offender being a minor**
  - C. Theft plus the property value above a threshold**
  - D. Theft plus use of force or fear immediately before or during the theft**
- 7. Which of the following is an example of battery?**
- A. A verbal insult**
  - B. A loud shout**
  - C. A black eye**
  - D. A mistaken accusation**
- 8. Is a verbal threat classed as assault?**
- A. Yes**
  - B. No**
  - C. Only if accompanied by physical act**
  - D. It depends on jurisdiction**
- 9. Which of the following would be an example of arson?**
- A. Smoldering a cigarette near dry grass**
  - B. Lighting a candle accidentally**
  - C. Burning brush in a controlled burn with permission**
  - D. Deliberately setting fire to property to cause damage**
- 10. NOT a point to prove for theft?**
- A. ownership of the item**
  - B. dishonesty**
  - C. property belonging to someone else**
  - D. with intention to permanently deprive**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. Section 12 AFA addresses which conduct?

- A. Disobedience to lawful command**
- B. Unfitness through alcohol or drugs**
- C. Misconduct towards a superior officer**
- D. Contravention of standing orders**

Obedience to lawful orders is the foundation of military discipline. Section 12 of the Armed Forces Act specifically makes it an offence to disobey a lawful command. This targets the act that most directly undermines command control and the unit's ability to operate safely and effectively. If a command is lawful, refusing or failing to follow it is punishable under this section. The other behaviors—being unfit through alcohol or drugs, misconduct toward a superior, or contravening standing orders—are addressed by different provisions, so they don't fit this particular section as precisely.

## 2. SPCOP Code D concerns which of the following?

- A. Detention, treatment and questions of persons by SP**
- B. Identifications of persons by SP**
- C. Audio recording of interviews with suspects**
- D. Visual recordings with sound of interviews with suspects**

Code D of SPCOP is about how police identify people. It covers identification procedures used by the SP, such as lineup or identification parades, to determine whether a person is the suspect in a fair and reliable way. The emphasis is on ensuring accuracy and safeguarding against misidentification, including procedures that minimize coercion or influence. This focus sets it apart from provisions about detention, treatment, and questioning, which deal with how a person is held and interacted with by officers, and from provisions about recording interviews, which govern whether and how interviews with suspects are captured on audio or video.

## 3. In the PLEASESC mnemonic, what does the first S stand for?

- A. Self-preservation**
- B. Self defense**
- C. Self-control**
- D. Separation**

The first S stands for self-defense because the moment you respond to an imminent threat, the action is evaluated as a legally justified defense. Self-defense is the direct justification for using force in the face of danger, which is why it fits the beginning of the mnemonic—it centers the protective rationale behind the conduct. The other options describe internal states or general concepts (like preserving oneself, exercising restraint, or separating from a situation) that don't capture the specific legal justification for acting in the moment. In this kind of analysis, you assess whether the defensive act was necessary and proportional to the threat, which is why self-defense is the correct starting point.

4. In the PLEASESC mnemonic, what does the C stand for?

- A. Consent**
- B. Courtesy
- C. Caution
- D. Control

The C stands for Consent. In practice, this means the person must be given clear, relevant information about what is being proposed, including risks, benefits, and alternatives, and they must have the capacity to understand and voluntarily agree before any action is taken. Consent is essential because it protects the person's autonomy and carries legal and ethical weight; it isn't just about being polite or careful, but about obtaining formal permission to proceed. The other terms—courtesy, caution, and control—describe attitudes or safeguards but do not fulfil the critical requirement of obtaining informed, voluntary permission.

5. Which scenario is an example of aggravated criminal damage?

- A. A person vandalizes a car in daylight.
- B. A person burns a field for land clearing.
- C. A person steals a car.
- D. A wife cuts the breaks on her husband's car, knowing he will drive it and it would cause him injury.**

Aggravated criminal damage is about damaging property plus an intent to endanger life or cause serious harm. In this scenario, someone deliberately cuts the brakes on a car, knowing the owner will drive it and could be injured. That intent to put a person at risk elevates the act from ordinary criminal damage to the aggravated form, because the damage is done with a clear plan to endanger life. The other examples involve property damage without that intent to risk serious harm (vandalism in daylight), or are offenses like theft, which don't involve damaging property in a way that endangers someone.

6. Robbery requires theft plus which additional element?

- A. Theft plus use of force or fear immediately before or during the theft
- B. Theft plus the offender being a minor
- C. Theft plus the property value above a threshold
- D. Theft plus use of force or fear immediately before or during the theft**

Robbery is theft plus the use of force or fear used during the act itself. That coercion must be happening immediately before or during the taking, which is what distinguishes robbery from simple theft. If the threat or force comes after the theft, or if there's no coercion at all, it wouldn't meet the robbery element. Factors like the offender's age or a high value of property aren't what define robbery—they don't change theft into robbery. So the key idea is theft combined with immediate force or intimidation during the theft, which explains why this option is the best answer. For example, grabbing a wallet while pointing a weapon at the victim fits robbery because the force or fear occurs as the theft occurs.

**7. Which of the following is an example of battery?**

- A. A verbal insult**
- B. A loud shout**
- C. A black eye**
- D. A mistaken accusation**

Battery means intentionally making harmful or offensive physical contact with another person. A black eye shows the bodily injury resulting from direct contact, which fits this definition exactly. The other options don't involve touching someone: a verbal insult is just words, a loud shout might threaten but doesn't involve contact, and a mistaken accusation is a claim about someone without any contact. So, the black eye clearly illustrates battery.

**8. Is a verbal threat classed as assault?**

- A. Yes**
- B. No**
- C. Only if accompanied by physical act**
- D. It depends on jurisdiction**

In assault, the key idea is that causing someone to fear imminent harmful contact can itself be an offense, even without any physical contact. A verbal threat can meet that test if it communicates a credible chance of immediate harm and the victim reasonably believes it could be carried out right away. So a spoken threat—especially if accompanied by an implied or obvious ability to cause harm—can constitute assault. That's why verbal threats are not automatically excluded from assault; the fear of imminent harm is the crucial element, not the presence of physical contact. The other options fall short because they require physical action or rely on jurisdictional quirks, whereas the core principle recognizes that words alone can be enough to create assault when they convey imminent danger.

**9. Which of the following would be an example of arson?**

- A. Smoldering a cigarette near dry grass**
- B. Lighting a candle accidentally**
- C. Burning brush in a controlled burn with permission**
- D. Deliberately setting fire to property to cause damage**

Arson centers on the intent to damage property by fire. It isn't about how big or dangerous the blaze is, but about deliberately setting a fire to cause damage. The scenario with a cigarette near dry grass describes a risk or negligent ignition, not a stated plan to damage property. An accidental candle-lighting likewise lacks intent to harm or destroy. A controlled burn conducted with permission is authorized and managed, so it isn't arson. The scenario that fits arson is the one where someone deliberately sets fire to property with the aim of causing damage.

## 10. NOT a point to prove for theft?

- A. ownership of the item**
- B. dishonesty**
- C. property belonging to someone else**
- D. with intention to permanently deprive**

The main idea here is the elements you must prove to convict someone of theft: someone takes property that belongs to another, with dishonest intent and with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of it. The crucial point is “property belonging to another,” not necessarily “ownership by the person taking it.” You can be charged with theft for taking something you don’t own if it belongs to someone else, and you intend to keep it permanently and do so dishonestly. Dishonesty is essential because, without it, the taking might be justified or merely wrongful taking, and not theft. The requirement to take with the intention to permanently deprive distinguishes theft from temporary borrowing or other less serious offenses. And proving that the property belongs to someone else is needed to show there was someone other than the defendant who had rights to the property. Ownership of the item, by contrast, isn’t required to prove theft. A person can steal something they do not own, as long as it belongs to another and the other elements are satisfied. That’s why ownership of the item is the best choice for “NOT a point to prove,” since proving ownership isn’t the central element the law requires to establish theft.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://rmplegislation.examzify.com>**

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

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