

# Road Policing, Crime Laws & Public Order in UK Practice Test (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. The warning that prosecution would be considered must be given before prosecution can proceed. This warning is known as which?**
  - A. Prosecution warning**
  - B. Notice of intended prosecution**
  - C. Intention to prosecute**
  - D. Prosecution notice**
  
- 2. Is there power to arrest a patient in hospital?**
  - A. Yes, under general policing powers**
  - B. Yes, with court order**
  - C. No, never**
  - D. No power to arrest in hospital**
  
- 3. Under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, which conduct is included under section 4(3)?**
  - A. Directly selling to the police**
  - B. Possession with intent to supply**
  - C. Transfer to another person, offering to supply, being concerned in supply**
  - D. Importing illegal drugs**
  
- 4. Tactical options include which of the following?**
  - A. Desk-based monitoring**
  - B. Off road, quad bikes/motorcycles, and armed pursuits**
  - C. Only foot pursuits**
  - D. Night-time road checks**
  
- 5. The information exchanged with vehicle infotainment systems supports investigations by doing what?**
  - A. Facilitating and recording requests to and from the infotainment system**
  - B. Blocking data access**
  - C. Erasing vehicle data after 24 hours**
  - D. Transferring data only to third parties**

- 6. The act made harsher penalties for which type of offences?**
- A. Robbery**
  - B. Domestic burglary**
  - C. Racially aggravated offences**
  - D. Public order offences**
- 7. What does the term 'public order' refer to in policing?**
- A. The general peace, safety, and security maintained in society so people can live without disruption or fear.**
  - B. It concerns crowd control at protests only.**
  - C. It relates to regulation of traffic offences.**
  - D. It describes a framework for policing cybercrime.**
- 8. What is a stated reason for the Firearms Act 1968 creation?**
- A. To increase penalties for all offences**
  - B. To deregulate ownership**
  - C. To regulate only handguns**
  - D. Individuals with serious criminal convictions cannot legally own firearms**
- 9. The term for any place to which the public have access, whether on payment or otherwise, is known as what?**
- A. Public space**
  - B. Public place**
  - C. Public building**
  - D. Private property**
- 10. Which case illustrates compensation for miscarriages of justice?**
- A. Birmingham 6**
  - B. Commonwealth v. UK**
  - C. R v. Smith**
  - D. The Guildford Four**

## Answers

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

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## **Explanations**

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**1. The warning that prosecution would be considered must be given before prosecution can proceed. This warning is known as which?**

- A. Prosecution warning
- B. Notice of intended prosecution**
- C. Intention to prosecute
- D. Prosecution notice

The warning is called a Notice of Intended Prosecution. It's the formal notice used in UK road traffic cases to inform the driver or the vehicle's keeper that prosecution may be pursued. It marks the start of the process and must be served within the required time frame so that the Crown Prosecution Service can decide whether to proceed to a court summons. It isn't a charge itself, but it signals that prosecution is being considered and provides the details needed to progress the case. Other phrases aren't the official term for this notice, so they don't fit the precise term used in practice.

**2. Is there power to arrest a patient in hospital?**

- A. Yes, under general policing powers
- B. Yes, with court order
- C. No, never
- D. No power to arrest in hospital**

The key idea is that arrest rights aren't automatic just because someone is in a hospital. Police must have a lawful basis to arrest, and the hospital setting adds protections for patients and for the continuation of medical treatment. A person who is a patient is not a free target for arrest simply by being in that location; the usual arrest power applies, but in practice the police would typically need a warrant or some other specific authority, unless there are circumstances tied to the offence occurring on hospital premises or an urgent safety issue that justifies immediate action. Because of these safeguards and the need to avoid disrupting medical care, the general position in basic practice questions is that there is no blanket power to arrest a patient simply for being in hospital.

**3. Under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, which conduct is included under section 4(3)?**

- A. Directly selling to the police
- B. Possession with intent to supply
- C. Transfer to another person, offering to supply, being concerned in supply**
- D. Importing illegal drugs

Section 4(3) targets involvement in the supply of a controlled drug, not just possession. It covers acts that facilitate or participate in the distribution: transferring drugs to someone else, offering to supply, or being involved in the supply chain. The important point is that the offence can be committed by activity that supports or enables a supply, even if the person does not complete a sale themselves. That's why transferring a drug, offering to supply, or being concerned in the supply falls under this provision. In contrast, importing drugs is a separate offence under the Act, and possession with intent to supply is a different charge focusing on the holder's intent to supply rather than on being involved in the supply chain.

#### 4. Tactical options include which of the following?

- A. Desk-based monitoring
- B. Off road, quad bikes/motorcycles, and armed pursuits**
- C. Only foot pursuits
- D. Night-time road checks

Tactical options in policing cover the different ways officers can pursue or manage a suspect depending on risk, terrain, and public safety. The set that includes off-road options, quad bikes/motorcycles, and armed pursuits reflects the variety of pursuit methods available beyond just chasing on foot. Desk-based monitoring isn't an active pursuit tactic, it's a planning/observation activity from a station. Night-time road checks are enforcement actions, not pursuit modes. Relying only on foot pursuits ignores practical methods needed in different environments, so the broader option is the best fit.

#### 5. The information exchanged with vehicle infotainment systems supports investigations by doing what?

- A. Facilitating and recording requests to and from the infotainment system**
- B. Blocking data access
- C. Erasing vehicle data after 24 hours
- D. Transferring data only to third parties

Understanding how information moves between a vehicle's infotainment system and external devices is key. When a device connects, the system exchanges data such as contacts, messages, call logs, location, and app information, and it often logs these exchanges. That creates an audit trail showing what data was requested or provided and when. This trail is powerful for investigations because it helps establish who used the system, what actions they took, and where the vehicle or user data shows up in a given timeline. The option that best captures this is the one describing the facilitation and recording of requests to and from the infotainment system. The other ideas—blocking data access, erasing data after a period, or only sending data to third parties—don't reflect how the information exchange aids investigations.

#### 6. The act made harsher penalties for which type of offences?

- A. Robbery
- B. Domestic burglary
- C. Racially aggravated offences**
- D. Public order offences

The key idea is that hate motivation, specifically hostility to someone's race or ethnicity, can make an offence more serious in law. The act introduced harsher penalties for racially aggravated offences, meaning if the offence is proven to have been carried out with racist motivation, the court can impose a higher sentence than for the same act without that motive. This reflects the greater harm hate-related conduct causes to individuals and communities and serves as a deterrent to hate crime. While offences like robbery or burglary can be charged as racially aggravated if the motive is present, the essential concept the act establishes is the higher penalties tied to racial aggravation.

**7. What does the term 'public order' refer to in policing?**

- A. The general peace, safety, and security maintained in society so people can live without disruption or fear.**
- B. It concerns crowd control at protests only.**
- C. It relates to regulation of traffic offences.**
- D. It describes a framework for policing cybercrime.**

Public order is about maintaining the general peace, safety, and security so people can go about their daily lives without disruption or fear. In policing this means preventing and responding to situations that could disrupt public calm—things like disturbances, fights, large crowds, antisocial behaviour, or protests—and doing so in a way that protects people's rights and keeps everyone safe. It's a broad remit: not just crowd control at protests, but also managing events, preventing disorder, and safeguarding the public in everyday spaces. It isn't primarily about traffic offences or cybercrime policing, which belong to other areas of policing. So this description best captures what public order covers.

**8. What is a stated reason for the Firearms Act 1968 creation?**

- A. To increase penalties for all offences**
- B. To deregulate ownership**
- C. To regulate only handguns**
- D. Individuals with serious criminal convictions cannot legally own firearms**

The main idea this question tests is that the Firearms Act 1968 was created to control who can possess firearms by establishing eligibility rules, so that people deemed a risk to public safety cannot own them. A key stated aim is to keep firearms out of the hands of those with serious criminal convictions, meaning they cannot legally own firearms under the licensing framework set up by the Act. This isn't about simply increasing penalties across all offences, nor about deregulation, nor about regulating only handguns. The Act introduced a licensing system and rules that restrict ownership to those who meet certain criteria, including not having serious criminal convictions. By focusing on eligibility and licensing, it highlights the aim of preventing criminal activity by restricting firearm ownership to trusted individuals.

**9. The term for any place to which the public have access, whether on payment or otherwise, is known as what?**

- A. Public space**
- B. Public place**
- C. Public building**
- D. Private property**

In law, the concept tested is what counts as a “public place.” A public place is any location to which the public has access, even if there is a charge to enter or use the facility. This means streets, parks, shops, cinemas, stadiums, and similar venues where people can go are regarded as public places for the purposes of many offences and policing powers. The phrase “whether on payment or otherwise” is there to make clear that paying for entry (like a cinema or concert) does not remove the place from being a public place. That’s why this option fits best: it captures the precise legal idea that access by the public, not ownership or building type, determines the classification. The other terms are broader or more narrow in common usage and aren’t the formal term used to describe any location the public can access.

**10. Which case illustrates compensation for miscarriages of justice?**

- A. Birmingham 6**
- B. Commonwealth v. UK**
- C. R v. Smith**
- D. The Guildford Four**

When someone is wrongly convicted and later proven innocent, the state can pay compensation for the miscarriage of justice. The Birmingham Six are a classic example of this. They were convicted in 1975 for the Birmingham pub bombings and, after years of doubt and new evidence, their convictions were quashed in the early 1990s. Following that exoneration, they received financial compensation from the government for the years they lost and the harm caused by the wrongful conviction. This case is often cited to illustrate how the system addresses miscarriages of justice through compensation.

## 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://roadpolicingcrimelawspublicorderuk.examzify.com>**

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

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