

ROAD POLICING, CRIME LAWS & PUBLIC ORDER IN UK PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE) STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED 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. 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 the prescribed blood alcohol limit in England and Wales?**
 - A. 80
 - B. 60
 - C. 100
 - D. 70

- 2. Roadside testing powers under S6(4) RTA 1988 apply to which scenario?**
 - A. S6(2) RTA 1988
 - B. S6(4) RTA 1988
 - C. S6(5) RTA 1988
 - D. S6(3) RTA 1988

- 3. When two breath samples are taken, how is the evidential reading determined?**
 - A. Average of two readings.
 - B. The higher reading used.
 - C. The lower reading used.
 - D. Neither reading used.

- 4. What term is used for the police authority to revoke firearms certificates?**
 - A. Licensing and Compliance
 - B. Firearms Control and Enforcement
 - C. Police Licensing Powers
 - D. Certificate Revocation Procedures

- 5. A constable may seize anything if they have reasonable grounds to believe it has been obtained for an offence which they are investigating or any other offence to prevent evidence being concealed, lost, altered or destroyed.**
 - A. Only with a warrant
 - B. Only during a search of a dwelling
 - C. Only if the owner consents
 - D. If there are reasonable grounds to believe it is connected to an offence or to prevent concealment of evidence

- 6. A defendant can't be prosecuted unless warned that prosecution would be considered. The warning can be given verbally or in writing. Under which subsection?**
- A. Notice of intended prosecution
 - B. S172(3) RTA 1988
 - C. S172(7) RTA 1988
 - D. S172(4) RTA 1988
- 7. What risk arises if powers of entry are not used lawfully?**
- A. They could be trespassing.
 - B. They could be liable for breach of the peace.
 - C. They could lose evidential status of the test.
 - D. They could be charged with assault.
- 8. What is cited as a reason for stricter firearms control in the Firearms Act 1997?**
- A. Stricter licensing scrutiny
 - B. Greater emphasis on risk indicators
 - C. Improved police inspection powers
 - D. Cultural and political consensus around tight firearms control
- 9. Which of the following best describes what IPNAs can impose?**
- A. Fines and imprisonment only
 - B. Prohibitions or positive requirements
 - C. Advisory guidelines only
 - D. No restrictions
- 10. What is the scope of road checks under S4 PACE?**
- A. A road check may be used to ascertain if a vehicle is carrying a person who has committed an indictable offence other than a road offence, a person who witnesses an offence, someone intending to commit an offence, and a person at large
 - B. To check only license status
 - C. To seize all occupants' phones
 - D. To issue instant fines for any minor offences

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the prescribed blood alcohol limit in England and Wales?

- A. 80**
- B. 60
- C. 100
- D. 70

In England and Wales, the legal limit for blood alcohol concentration when driving is 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood. This is the threshold used to determine if a driver is over the limit for drink-driving offences. The other numbers given aren't the standard blood limit for these countries. For context, the breath test has a different equivalent limit (35 micrograms per 100 millilitres of breath) and a separate urine limit (107 mg/100 ml), but the blood limit remains 80 mg/100 ml.

2. Roadside testing powers under S6(4) RTA 1988 apply to which scenario?

- A. S6(2) RTA 1988
- B. S6(4) RTA 1988**
- C. S6(5) RTA 1988
- D. S6(3) RTA 1988

Roadside testing powers are designed to quickly assess whether a driver is unfit to drive while the vehicle is in use. Under this provision, a police officer can require a breath specimen at the roadside from someone who is driving, is attempting to drive, or is in charge of a vehicle, when there are reasonable grounds to suspect alcohol or drug impairment. This is the scenario where the test happens on the spot, before any arrest, using a portable breath-testing device. If the person refuses or cannot provide a sample, they commit an offence under the related provisions. Other subsections cover different situations (such as sampling after arrest or requiring other forms of sample), not the roadside breath test itself.

3. When two breath samples are taken, how is the evidential reading determined?

- A. Average of two readings.
- B. The higher reading used.
- C. The lower reading used.**
- D. Neither reading used.

When two breath samples are taken for evidential purposes, the reading used is the lower of the two. This conservative approach accounts for slight variations that can occur between samples due to technique, residual mouth alcohol, or device fluctuation. By selecting the lower value, the measurement is less likely to overstate impairment from a transient or technical factor, ensuring the result reflects the more cautious assessment of BAC. Using an average could push the result higher than the actual consistent reading, while using the higher reading could unfairly penalize someone for a momentary spike. Neither reading is not appropriate because there is an evidential value from the breath test that should be applied.

4. What term is used for the police authority to revoke firearms certificates?

- A. Licensing and Compliance
- B. Firearms Control and Enforcement**
- C. Police Licensing Powers
- D. Certificate Revocation Procedures

In firearms regulation, the police act as the licensing authority responsible for granting, reviewing and revoking certificates. The term that best captures the police's role in revoking firearms certificates is Firearms Control and Enforcement. This phrase covers both the control aspect—ensuring certificates are issued only to suitable people and kept under proper conditions—and the enforcement aspect—taking action when conditions aren't met, up to revocation. It reflects the full remit of supervision and policing actions around firearms. Other options point to parts of this role but don't describe the whole function as accurately. Licensing and Compliance emphasizes approval and checks but lacks the enforcement side. Police Licensing Powers refers to authority but doesn't explicitly convey the enforcement actions like revocation. Certificate Revocation Procedures describes the process, not the authority itself.

5. A constable may seize anything if they have reasonable grounds to believe it has been obtained for an offence which they are investigating or any other offence to prevent evidence being concealed, lost, altered or destroyed.

- A. Only with a warrant
- B. Only during a search of a dwelling
- C. Only if the owner consents
- D. If there are reasonable grounds to believe it is connected to an offence or to prevent concealment of evidence**

This item tests the power to seize property without a warrant when there are reasonable grounds to believe the item has been obtained for an offence under investigation or for any other offence in order to prevent evidence from being concealed, lost, altered or destroyed. The essential point is that, if an officer has reasonable grounds linking the item to an offence or to the protection of evidence, they may seize it even outside of a dwelling and without the owner's consent in many cases. This is broader than a strict warrant requirement and is not limited to searches of a home. The other options are too restrictive: a warrant is not always required, seizures aren't limited to dwellings, and consent isn't a necessary condition in the scenario described.

6. A defendant can't be prosecuted unless warned that prosecution would be considered. The warning can be given verbally or in writing. Under which subsection?

- A. Notice of intended prosecution
- B. S172(3) RTA 1988
- C. S172(7) RTA 1988**
- D. S172(4) RTA 1988

Under section 172 of the Road Traffic Act 1988, the police can require a person to provide the name and address of the driver at the time of an alleged offence. Before they can prosecute someone for failing to provide that information, the person must be warned that proceedings may be brought if they don't comply. That warning can be given either verbally or in writing. This explicit permission to issue such a warning is found in subsection seven of section 172, which is why that option is the correct one. The other subsections deal with different aspects of the s172 process—who the notice must be served on, how soon it must be served, and the content requirements—and do not authorize the warning in the same way.

7. What risk arises if powers of entry are not used lawfully?

- A. They could be trespassing.**
- B. They could be liable for breach of the peace.
- C. They could lose evidential status of the test.
- D. They could be charged with assault.

Entering property without the proper legal authority is trespass. Powers of entry exist only when you have the right statutory basis and, often, notice or other safeguards. If you bypass that and enter premises unlawfully, you invade someone's property rights, which is a civil or criminal wrong in itself. That makes trespass the direct risk of using powers of entry unlawfully, and it can lead to legal action or disciplinary consequences for the officer. The other outcomes listed aren't the immediate consequence of unlawful entry: breach of the peace relates to disorder during policing, assault involves using unlawful force against a person, and issues about evidence status aren't the core risk of entering without authority.

8. What is cited as a reason for stricter firearms control in the Firearms Act 1997?

- A. Stricter licensing scrutiny**
- B. Greater emphasis on risk indicators
- C. Improved police inspection powers
- D. Cultural and political consensus around tight firearms control

Stricter licensing scrutiny is the best answer because the Firearms Act 1997 directly tightens how licenses are granted and monitored. It shifted the emphasis to more thorough police investigations of applicants, requiring clearer justification for ownership, and it strengthened ongoing checks and storage requirements for license holders. This change in the licensing process is the concrete mechanism by which firearm controls were tightened, reflecting the policy response to concerns about accessibility to firearms. While other factors like risk indicators or broader political climate can influence reforms, the Act itself centers on tightening the licensing process rather than expanding inspection powers or signaling a general consensus.

9. Which of the following best describes what IPNAs can impose?

- A. Fines and imprisonment only
- B. Prohibitions or positive requirements**
- C. Advisory guidelines only
- D. No restrictions

IPNAs are binding measures designed to manage risk by restricting what a person can do or must do. They don't impose criminal penalties like fines or imprisonment; instead they can either prohibit certain actions (for example, entering a certain area or contacting someone) or require positive steps to be taken (such as attending a program, undergoing treatment, or reporting to someone). They are not advisory; they carry enforceable obligations. The other options don't fit because fines/imprisonment are criminal penalties, advisory guidelines are non-binding, and having no restrictions would defeat the purpose of the order. So the best description is prohibitions or positive requirements.

10. What is the scope of road checks under S4 PACE?

- A. A road check may be used to ascertain if a vehicle is carrying a person who has committed an indictable offence other than a road offence, a person who witnesses an offence, someone intending to commit an offence, and a person at large
- B. To check only license status
- C. To seize all occupants' phones
- D. To issue instant fines for any minor offences

The main idea is that road checks under Section 4 PACE are a proactive tool for preventing and detecting crime on the roads. They are not just about paperwork; they authorize officers to stop and search on a road to work out whether someone on or around the road has involved themselves with an offence, is about to commit one, or is a person of interest such as a witness, or a person at large. This scope covers occupants of a vehicle who may have committed an indictable offence (not just road offences), people who could witness an offence, someone who intends to commit an offence, and a person at large. That's why this option is the best: it reflects the broad purpose of road checks to identify and intervene with persons connected to potential crimes, rather than limiting the power to license checks, seizing phones indiscriminately, or handing out instant fines for minor offences.

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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.

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

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