

Scotland Police Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. What is the time frame for removing an adult under a removal order?**
 - A. 24 hours**
 - B. 48 hours**
 - C. 72 hours**
 - D. 1 week**
- 2. If Gary pins Shelia down against her will, what offence has he committed?**
 - A. Assault**
 - B. Rape**
 - C. Sexual Assault**
 - D. Indecent Exposure**
- 3. What action constitutes 'theft by violence'?**
 - A. Taking a vehicle left unlocked**
 - B. Snatching an item while verbally threatening the victim**
 - C. Shoplifting from a store**
 - D. Borrowing something without asking**
- 4. Who authorizes if a child or young person stays in custody?**
 - A. Chief Constable**
 - B. Sergeant**
 - C. Inspector**
 - D. Superintendent**
- 5. What is subornation of perjury?**
 - A. Aiding someone in stealing property**
 - B. Inducing another person to provide false testimony**
 - C. Refusing to testify in court**
 - D. Providing a false alibi in a case**

- 6. At what age should a child no longer need a booster or child seat while driving?**
- A. 10 years old**
 - B. 12 years old**
 - C. 14 years old**
 - D. 16 years old**
- 7. Which element is NOT required to prove theft?**
- A. Property belonging to someone else**
 - B. Intent to deprive**
 - C. Knowledge of the owner**
 - D. Appropriation of property**
- 8. In the context of police response, what does the action "Tell" signify in STAY SAFE actions?**
- A. Inform the authorities about an incident**
 - B. Communicate the location of the incident**
 - C. Notify others of your location**
 - D. Share information with bystanders**
- 9. What type of adult requires protective orders according to the provided content?**
- A. An adult living alone**
 - B. Any adult seeking guardianship**
 - C. A protected adult**
 - D. An adult with financial issues**
- 10. How long do officers have to execute a Category A warrant?**
- A. 14 days**
 - B. 21 days**
 - C. 28 days**
 - D. 60 days**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What is the time frame for removing an adult under a removal order?

- A. 24 hours**
- B. 48 hours**
- C. 72 hours**
- D. 1 week**

The time frame for removing an adult under a removal order is set at 72 hours. This timeframe is significant because it ensures that the process is conducted swiftly, which is important for maintaining the integrity of the legal system and the safety of all parties involved. Following this period, if the adult has not been removed, the authority must reassess the circumstances surrounding the removal order, ensuring that it is still justified. In this context, the 72-hour limit serves both to protect the individual being removed from prolonged detention and to ensure that law enforcement can effectively act within a reasonable period. The other timeframes provided, such as 24 hours, 48 hours, and 1 week, either do not allow sufficient time for proper procedures to be followed or extend the period of detention beyond what is deemed appropriate for such actions. Therefore, 72 hours is the correct and most appropriate timeframe under the relevant regulations and practices.

2. If Gary pins Shelia down against her will, what offence has he committed?

- A. Assault**
- B. Rape**
- C. Sexual Assault**
- D. Indecent Exposure**

In the context of the scenario presented, if Gary pins Shelia down against her will, the most appropriate classification of the offense would be rape. Rape involves non-consensual sexual intercourse, but it can also encompass actions that create a situation of sexual violation where there is no consent involved. Pinning someone down against their will indicates a lack of consent, which is a crucial element in identifying acts of sexual assault or rape. The action taken by Gary shows an intent to overpower Shelia physically, which can escalate to or imply coercion in a sexual manner, thus categorizing it under rape. While sexual assault could technically apply, it generally refers to a broader range of non-consensual sexual behaviors that may not involve physical restraint leading to intercourse. Rape emphasizes the severity and explicit non-consent involved in the act, making it the more fitting choice when considering the physicality of the situation described. Therefore, recognizing that the absence of consent is a fundamental aspect of both rape and sexual assault, in this specific context, pinning someone down against their will aligns more closely with the definition of rape, especially if the implication includes sexual intent or violation.

3. What action constitutes 'theft by violence'?

- A. Taking a vehicle left unlocked
- B. Snatching an item while verbally threatening the victim**
- C. Shoplifting from a store
- D. Borrowing something without asking

The correct answer pertains to the act of snatching an item while verbally threatening the victim, which exemplifies 'theft by violence'. This classification emphasizes that the crime involves the use of force, intimidation, or threats to instill fear in the victim, effectively coercing them into relinquishing their property. The element of threat and the immediate confrontation with the victim elevate the severity of the act beyond mere theft to one involving violence or the threat of violence, aligning it with criminal definitions of robbery or theft by violence. In contrast, the other scenarios do not meet the criteria for 'theft by violence'. Taking a vehicle left unlocked could be classified simply as theft, but it does not involve force or intimidation. Shoplifting represents theft without confrontation or threats, typically occurring discreetly without any physical interaction with others. Borrowing something without asking, meanwhile, suggests an absence of intent to permanently deprive the owner of their property, further distancing it from any definition involving violence or threat.

4. Who authorizes if a child or young person stays in custody?

- A. Chief Constable
- B. Sergeant
- C. Inspector**
- D. Superintendent

The authority for determining whether a child or young person stays in custody typically lies with an Inspector. This is due to the role of the Inspector in ensuring adherence to regulations concerning the treatment of minors within the custody process. Inspectors are trained and have the necessary experience to evaluate circumstances and make decisions that take into account the welfare and legal rights of young individuals in custody. In practice, the Inspector has the responsibility to ensure that the detention of a child or young person is lawful and that proper procedures are followed. This includes assessing whether continued detention is justified based on the specific circumstances of the case, including risk assessments and the nature of the alleged offense. Youth custody is particularly sensitive due to legal protections in place that prioritize the welfare of minors. Other ranks, such as Chief Constable, Sergeant, and Superintendent, have different responsibilities and levels of oversight within the organizational hierarchy. Chief Constables set overall policies, while Sergeants and Superintendents may have operational and managerial roles, but the specific task of making decisions regarding individual custody situations, especially concerning minors, falls squarely within the remit of an Inspector. This alignment with statutory guidelines ensures a balance between effective law enforcement and the requirement to protect and support vulnerable young people.

5. What is subornation of perjury?

- A. Aiding someone in stealing property**
- B. Inducing another person to provide false testimony**
- C. Refusing to testify in court**
- D. Providing a false alibi in a case**

Subornation of perjury specifically refers to the act of inducing or persuading another individual to give false testimony under oath. This is a serious offense as it undermines the integrity of the judicial system and can lead to severe legal consequences for both the person who suborns perjury and the individual who provides the false testimony. In legal terms, it involves the intent to deceive the court and falsify evidence, which can significantly affect the outcome of judicial proceedings. This distinguishes it from other criminal acts, such as theft, refusal to testify, or providing a false alibi, which do not inherently involve persuading someone else to lie under oath. Understanding this concept is crucial as it is foundational to upholding the rule of law and ensuring that judicial processes remain fair and just.

6. At what age should a child no longer need a booster or child seat while driving?

- A. 10 years old**
- B. 12 years old**
- C. 14 years old**
- D. 16 years old**

The appropriate age for a child to transition from needing a booster or child seat while driving is typically 12 years old, aligning with safety guidelines established to protect children as they grow. By this age, children usually reach a height and weight that allows for the use of standard seat belts without additional restraints. Legislation and safety recommendations focus on ensuring that children are adequately secured in vehicles to minimize the risk of injury in the event of an accident. While some children may be ready to transition earlier, 12 years is generally recognized as a safe guideline to ensure they are mature enough to sit properly in a seatbelt without additional support. Additionally, this age accounts for the variations in children's growth patterns, allowing time for those who may still need additional support to do so safely. Thus, the choice indicating that a child no longer needs a booster or child seat at 12 years old is grounded in recognized safety standards aimed at protecting child passengers.

7. Which element is NOT required to prove theft?

- A. Property belonging to someone else**
- B. Intent to deprive**
- C. Knowledge of the owner**
- D. Appropriation of property**

To establish the offense of theft, several key elements must be present. One crucial aspect is that the property must belong to someone else, indicating that the accused is taking something that is not theirs. Additionally, there must be an intent to deprive the owner of that property, which underscores the deliberate nature of the act, as theft is not incidental but rather a conscious decision to take someone else's belongings without their consent. The term "appropriation of property" further signifies that the accused has engaged in an act of taking or assuming control over the property. However, the element of knowledge of the owner is not a legal requirement in proving theft. It is not necessary for the thief to know who the actual owner is; what matters is the act of taking property that belongs to another with the intent to permanently deprive that other party of it. Therefore, the lack of requirement for knowledge of the owner distinguishes this element from the others, making it the correct answer to the question.

8. In the context of police response, what does the action "Tell" signify in STAY SAFE actions?

- A. Inform the authorities about an incident**
- B. Communicate the location of the incident**
- C. Notify others of your location**
- D. Share information with bystanders**

In the context of police response, the action "Tell" within the STAY SAFE framework signifies the importance of informing the authorities about an incident. This action is crucial as it helps ensure that law enforcement or emergency services are aware of what is occurring, allowing them to respond appropriately and in a timely manner. Promptly informing the authorities can be vital for safety, as it enables them to take necessary actions, such as dispatching officers or other emergency responders to the location of the incident. While the other options touch on aspects of communication—such as relaying your location or sharing details with bystanders—the primary focus of the "Tell" action is specifically directed at the need to report the situation to the appropriate authorities, reinforcing the importance of official channels in crisis management.

9. What type of adult requires protective orders according to the provided content?

- A. An adult living alone**
- B. Any adult seeking guardianship**
- C. A protected adult**
- D. An adult with financial issues**

The appropriate choice is a protected adult because protective orders are specifically designed to safeguard individuals who are at risk of harm, mistreatment, or exploitation. A protected adult is someone who may be vulnerable due to age, disability, or other factors, making them unable to protect themselves or manage their affairs adequately. Protective orders are intended to ensure their safety and well-being, addressing situations of abuse or neglect. In contrast, while adults living alone, those seeking guardianship, or individuals with financial issues may also face risks, they do not automatically qualify for protective orders unless they meet specific criteria entailing vulnerability or risk that would categorize them as protected adults. This distinction highlights the specific focus of protective orders on individuals who require additional legal safeguards to protect their health and welfare.

10. How long do officers have to execute a Category A warrant?

- A. 14 days**
- B. 21 days**
- C. 28 days**
- D. 60 days**

Officers must execute a Category A warrant within 21 days. This timeframe is essential as it ensures that the integrity of the evidence is maintained and that the individual named in the warrant is apprehended in a timely manner. The 21-day period is specific to the nature of Category A warrants, which are typically associated with more serious offenses and require prompt action to prevent any risk of evidence being destroyed or witnesses being influenced. Understanding this timeframe is crucial for law enforcement operations, as it helps maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of the judicial process.