# METROPOLITAN POLICE MNEMONICS PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

## STUDY GUIDE



## SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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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 ..... 15


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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.

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# 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!

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# Questions

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**1. Which of the following is a protected characteristic under Diversity (MRS P DRAGS)?**

A. Race

B. Eye Color

C. Height

D. Hair Length

**2. Under section 76 CJPO Act 1994, the offence relates to failing to comply with which order?**

A. Bail order

B. Search warrant

C. Interim possession order

D. Restraining order

**3. Under Burglary s.9(1)(a), which action completes the offence?**

A. Steals or inflicts grievous bodily harm on person therein or attempts either

B. Having entered as a trespasser a building/part of building

C. Date and location

D. None of the above

**4. Under PACE Code A, what is the object of search under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, section 23?**

A. Controlled drugs

B. Firearms

C. Stolen goods

D. Goods liable to forfeiture

**5. Which act makes it an offense to assault a constable in the execution of their duty?**

A. Police Act 1996, section 89(1).

B. Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, section 5.

C. Criminal Justice Act 1988, section 139(1).

D. Theft Act 1968, section 8.

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**6. If a goal is 'Reduce vehicle-enabled thefts' without a target, which SMART component is missing?**

A. Time-bound

B. Achievable

C. Specific

D. Measurable

**7. In JAILHOP, which element ensures the suspect appears in court?**

A. Justice

B. Appear

C. Investigation

D. Loss

**8. Which category of consent to assault includes situations such as self-defence or police where consent is not required?**

A. Invalid

B. Not required

C. Implied

D. Valid

**9. What is the first element of the ROAST mnemonic?**

A. Reason for arrest

B. Offence

C. Allegation

D. Time of arrest

**10. Which Act contains the provisions for unfitness to drive due to drink or drugs and failing to stop for a constable?**

A. Transport and Works Act 1972

B. Animal Health Act

C. Road Traffic Act

D. Police Act

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# Answers

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

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# Explanations

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## 1. Which of the following is a protected characteristic under Diversity (MRS P DRAGS)?

A. Race

B. Eye Color

C. Height

D. Hair Length

*Protected characteristics are categories protected by law from discrimination in areas like employment and services. In the Diversity (MRS P DRAGS) framework, Race is one of these protected characteristics, covering a person's racial or ethnic background. That means someone shouldn't be treated less favorably because of their race. Eye color, height, and hair length are not protected characteristics under this framework, so they don't carry the same legal protection. Therefore, Race is the correct choice.*

## 2. Under section 76 CJPO Act 1994, the offence relates to failing to comply with which order?

A. Bail order

B. Search warrant

C. Interim possession order

D. Restraining order

*Focusing on what section 76 of the Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994 makes an offence, it targets failing to comply with an order that temporarily dispossesses or restores possession of a property—an interim possession order. This is a civil step taken during possession proceedings, but the statute creates a criminal offence for anyone who breaches that temporary order. The other options correspond to different legal regimes: bail orders relate to bail conditions, search warrants are governed by procedures under PACE, and restraining orders come from separate protective provisions. Because the question is asking which specific order the offence covers, the interim possession order is the correct match.*

## 3. Under Burglary s.9(1)(a), which action completes the offence?

A. Steals or inflicts grievous bodily harm on person therein or attempts either

B. Having entered as a trespasser a building/part of building

C. Date and location

D. None of the above

*The offence under s9(1)(a) burglary is completed when, after entering a building as a trespasser, the offender either steals in the building, or attempts to steal anything in it, or inflicts grievous bodily harm on any person there (or attempts to do so). So, the completing action is the act inside the building: stealing or GBH (or attempting either). Merely entering the building as a trespasser is not enough on its own—the trespassory entry is the first element, and the theft or GBH inside completes the offence. That's why the option describing the stealing or GBH inside (or the attempt) is the correct one.*

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**4. Under PACE Code A, what is the object of search under Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, section 23?**

A. Controlled drugs

B. Firearms

C. Stolen goods

D. Goods liable to forfeiture

*This question tests what the search power in PACE Code A, linked to Misuse of Drugs Act 1971 section 23, is aimed at finding. That provision allows a police officer to enter and search premises (or sometimes persons) with reasonable grounds to suspect the presence of controlled drugs, for the purpose of locating and seizing them. So the object of the search is the controlled drugs themselves—the illegal substances the act is designed to tackle. The other items listed would fall under different powers or provisions and are not the target of this specific search power. Firearms, for example, are governed by separate search authorities; stolen goods relate to offences like theft and related searches; goods liable to forfeiture involve different forfeiture regimes rather than the primary aim of locating controlled drugs under this section.*

**5. Which act makes it an offense to assault a constable in the execution of their duty?**

A. Police Act 1996, section 89(1).

B. Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, section 5.

C. Criminal Justice Act 1988, section 139(1).

D. Theft Act 1968, section 8.

*The protection of officers while they perform their duties is built into a specific criminal offense. The Police Act 1996, section 89(1) makes it an offense to assault a constable in the execution of their duty, recognizing the special risk and responsibility police face and ensuring they can carry out their roles with some protection from violence. The other listed acts cover different areas—drug offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act, various provisions under the Criminal Justice Act, and theft-related matters under the Theft Act—none of which establish the particular offense of assaulting a constable in the course of their duties. So the act that creates this offense is the Police Act 1996, section 89(1).*

**6. If a goal is 'Reduce vehicle-enabled thefts' without a target, which SMART component is missing?**

A. Time-bound

B. Achievable

C. Specific

D. Measurable

*Specific means spelling out exactly what you want to achieve, where, and for whom, so there's no ambiguity about the goal itself. The phrase "Reduce vehicle-enabled thefts" points to a desired outcome but leaves out crucial details about scope and target. It doesn't specify which thefts, in what area, by how much, or within what timeframe. That lack of precise description is what makes the goal not genuinely Specific. To fix it, you'd add details about the exact target and scope, for example: reduce vehicle-enabled thefts in the metropolitan area by a certain percentage within a set period. This clarifies exactly what will be addressed and sets a concrete target to aim for, which also naturally supports measurable progress and time framing.*

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## 7. In JAILHOP, which element ensures the suspect appears in court?

A. Justice

B. Appear

C. Investigation

D. Loss

*Ensuring the suspect shows up in court is the point being tested. In JAILHOP, the part that covers this is Appear. It represents the requirement for attendance at court—often enforced by bail conditions, a court summons, or an appearance notice—so the case can move forward. If the person doesn't appear, the process can stall and a warrant may be issued, which is why this element is key. The other elements relate to different aspects: Justice concerns fair treatment, Investigation is about gathering evidence, and Loss isn't connected to court attendance. So Appear is the best fit because it directly handles the obligation to attend court.*

## 8. Which category of consent to assault includes situations such as self-defence or police where consent is not required?

A. Invalid

B. Not required

C. Implied

D. Valid

*In this area, some situations are treated as exceptions where consent isn't needed at all. Not required is the category that covers those exceptions. For example, in self-defence you may use reasonable force to protect yourself or others, and in policing, officers may use reasonable and necessary force while carrying out duties. In both cases, the law allows the action without obtaining the other person's consent, because it's justified by necessity or official authority. That's why this category fits best. The other ideas don't apply here: valid would mean there is actual consent, implied relies on surrounding circumstances to infer consent, and invalid would mean the consent isn't legally recognized.*

## 9. What is the first element of the ROAST mnemonic?

A. Reason for arrest

B. Offence

C. Allegation

D. Time of arrest

*The first element in ROAST is the reason for arrest, and that foundation matters because it establishes why someone is being detained in the first place. Stating the reason up front gives a clear, lawful basis for the detention before you move on to describing the offence, the specific allegations, and when the arrest occurred. By anchoring the record to the reason, all subsequent details are tied to a justified justification, making the whole entry more accurate, auditable, and easier to review later. After the reason is set, the record typically moves on to outline the offence, the particular allegations, and the time of arrest to complete the essential facts.*

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**10. Which Act contains the provisions for unfitness to drive due to drink or drugs and failing to stop for a constable?**

A. Transport and Works Act 1972

B. Animal Health Act

C. Road Traffic Act

D. Police Act

*The key idea here is knowing which law governs road traffic offenses like being unfit to drive because of alcohol or drugs and failing to stop for a police officer. Those are classic road traffic offences, so they're covered by the Road Traffic Act. This act sets out what counts as being unfit to drive due to drink or drugs and also includes offences for failing to stop when required by a constable. The other acts deal with entirely different areas—Transport and Works Act relates to major transport projects, Animal Health Act to animal disease control, and Police Act to policing structure and powers. So the Road Traffic Act is the correct reference.*

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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.

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

https://metpolicemnemonics.examzify.com

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

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