

# METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

**STUDY GUIDE**



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://metropolitanpoliceservice.examzify.com>



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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. Cavendish is in possession of a hacksaw in the street. He intends to use it to help him take a pedal cycle for a joyride, by cutting through a bicycle lock. He intends to abandon the bicycle in a place where the owner will be sure to find it. Does Cavendish commit an offence of Going Equipped under Section 25 of the Theft Act 1968?**
- A. Yes, because Cavendish is not at his home, he is in the street at the time.
  - B. Yes, because Cavendish is planning to use the saw to cut through a lock, causing damage.
  - C. No, because Cavendish plans to ride on the bicycle and not to steal it.
  - D. No, because Cavendish is in lawful possession of the hacksaw at the time.
- 2. Which statement best describes the mental state required for theft regarding permanent deprivation?**
- A. Only if they intend to permanently deprive
  - B. Only if they intend to borrow temporarily
  - C. Only if the owner consents at the time
  - D. Only if the item has a high monetary value
- 3. At what stage, if any, does Curry commit the offence of theft?**
- A. When Heyes receives the pen
  - B. When Curry bought it from eBay
  - C. Curry does not commit any offence
  - D. When it is raffled by Heyes
- 4. In which of the following circumstances would an offence of assault have taken place?**
- A. David and John are playing rugby. During the game David accidentally knocks into John as they both go for the ball.
  - B. Jane is at the dentist having her teeth checked. He takes hold of her chin and opens her mouth.
  - C. Marcus decides he wants to experience a real crucifixion and gives his friend permission to nail his hands to a cross, which he does.
  - D. PC Cooper grabs the arm of Tom as she lawfully arrests him for burglary to prevent him escaping.

- 5. Under s10(2), property is treated as belonging to whom for criminal damage purposes?**
- A. The registered owner
  - B. Anyone with custody or control
  - C. Having a charge on it
  - D. The person with title
- 6. Which statement is appropriate to precede signing a written record of comments?**
- A. I agree this is everything I have said above is true.
  - B. I agree this is everything the officer has asked me to agree with
  - C. I agree this is a correct record of what was said.
  - D. I agree this is a correct record of everything the officer said.
- 7. Going Equipped offence under the Theft Act 1968 requires what element?**
- A. There is nothing to prove; the offence is strict liability.
  - B. The offender must be in possession of any tools, regardless of intention.
  - C. The offender must intend to use the articles to commit burglary or theft.
  - D. The offender must have previously committed a burglary.
- 8. Which part is described as 'drawn by the court' in the five parts of information?**
- A. Offence
  - B. Fact - to be accounted for
  - C. Taking part - their part in the offence
  - D. Inference - drawn by court
- 9. Which statement best defines criminal damage?**
- A. Willful destruction or damage to property not belonging to you, or interfering with it, without lawful excuse.
  - B. Theft
  - C. Burglary
  - D. Assault

**10. A person borrows a library book; the due date passes; they keep it. When have they committed theft?**

- A. When they put the book back on their shelf
- B. When they decide to keep it
- C. When the due date passes
- D. None of the above

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## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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1. Cavendish is in possession of a hacksaw in the street. He intends to use it to help him take a pedal cycle for a joyride, by cutting through a bicycle lock. He intends to abandon the bicycle in a place where the owner will be sure to find it. Does Cavendish commit an offence of Going Equipped under Section 25 of the Theft Act 1968?

- A. Yes, because Cavendish is not at his home, he is in the street at the time.
- B. Yes, because Cavendish is planning to use the saw to cut through a lock, causing damage.

**C. No, because Cavendish plans to ride on the bicycle and not to steal it.**

- D. No, because Cavendish is in lawful possession of the hacksaw at the time.

*The idea being tested is going equipped for theft. To convict, the problem requires two things: you must have an article with you that could be used in connection with theft, and you must intend to use that article to commit theft (or to facilitate it). The key is the intention to use the tool for theft at the time you have it. In this scenario, Cavendish has a hacksaw with the plan to cut through a bicycle lock in order to steal the bicycle, intending to take it for a joyride and then abandon it where the owner will find it. That shows a clear intention to use the tool to facilitate theft. The fact that he intends to abandon the bicycle afterward does not remove the intent to steal, and being in the street with the tool, or possessing it lawfully, does not prevent the offence so long as the planning to commit theft exists. Therefore, he commits going equipped for theft under section 25. So the correct understanding is that his actions meet the offence: having the hacksaw with the intention to use it to steal a bicycle.*

2. Which statement best describes the mental state required for theft regarding permanent deprivation?

**A. Only if they intend to permanently deprive**

- B. Only if they intend to borrow temporarily
- C. Only if the owner consents at the time
- D. Only if the item has a high monetary value

*The key idea is the mental element: theft requires an intention to permanently deprive the owner of their property. If someone takes something with the aim of keeping it or disposing of it as their own, that satisfies the requirement. But if the person intends only to borrow it or return it, there's no permanent deprivation, so it isn't theft. Likewise, if the owner consents to taking the item, there's no deprivation to begin with. The value of the item doesn't matter—even a low-value item can be theft if there's an intention to permanently deprive.*

3. At what stage, if any, does Curry commit the offense of theft?

- A. When Heyes receives the pen
- B. When Curry bought it from eBay

**C. Curry does not commit any offence**

- D. When it is raffled by Heyes

*The main idea is that theft requires appropriation of property belonging to another with the intention to permanently deprive the owner. For Curry to commit theft, he would have to take or treat the pen as his own in a way that deprives the owner of it. In this scenario, simply receiving, buying from someone, or having it raffled does not automatically amount to theft by Curry. If the pen was stolen earlier, Curry might be guilty of something like receiving stolen goods only if he knew it was stolen, but that is a different offence and does not amount to theft itself. Since there's no evidence that Curry appropriated the pen with the intention to deprive the owner, there is no theft at any stage by him. The initial theft, if any, would have been by someone else, not Curry.*

**4. In which of the following circumstances would an offence of assault have taken place?**

- A. David and John are playing rugby. During the game David accidentally knocks into John as they both go for the ball.
- B. Jane is at the dentist having her teeth checked. He takes hold of her chin and opens her mouth.
- C. Marcus decides he wants to experience a real crucifixion and gives his friend permission to nail his hands to a cross, which he does.**
- D. PC Cooper grabs the arm of Tom as she lawfully arrests him for burglary to prevent him escaping.

*The key idea is that assault covers either causing someone to fear immediate violence or applying unlawful force. Consent is not a blanket shield; there are only narrow exceptions (like medical treatment or certain sports) where what happens isn't an assault. - In the rugby scenario, normal game contact is expected and players effectively consent to rough play, so it isn't an assault. - In the dental exam, touching as part of medical treatment with the patient's consent isn't an assault. - In the crucifixion scenario, the person's consent to be nailed to a cross doesn't make the act lawful in criminal terms; there's no valid defence of consent to serious harm, so the act constitutes assault. - In the arrest scenario, the officer's use of force to prevent escape, if proportionate and lawful for the purpose of arrest, isn't an assault. So, the circumstance that fits assault is the one where the person consents to the extreme violent act, and another person carries it out, resulting in unlawful force being applied.*

**5. Under s10(2), property is treated as belonging to whom for criminal damage purposes?**

- A. The registered owner
- B. Anyone with custody or control**
- C. Having a charge on it
- D. The person with title

*For criminal damage, whose property is involved is determined by who has custody or control of it, not by who is the legal owner. Section 10(2) says the property is to be treated as belonging to the person who has custody or control of it. This means someone entrusted with the property—such as a borrower, caretaker, or employee in charge of it—counts as the owner for the purposes of the offence, even if they aren't the registered owner or holder of title or a person with a financial charge on the property. So the correct interpretation is that belonging is with the person in possession or control at the time. The other notions like registered owner, title holder, or a charge on the property don't determine this for criminal damage.*

**6. Which statement is appropriate to precede signing a written record of comments?**

- A. I agree this is everything I have said above is true.
- B. I agree this is everything the officer has asked me to agree with
- C. I agree this is a correct record of what was said.**
- D. I agree this is a correct record of everything the officer said.

*When someone signs a written record of comments, they are confirming that the record accurately reflects their own spoken words. The best statement does that clearly: it says you agree this is a correct record of what was said. This keeps the focus on the accuracy of your own statements and the representation in the record. Other options either imply agreement with something other than your own words (such as what the officer asked you to agree with), confuse who spoke, or use awkward phrasing that could cast doubt on the record's completeness or source. So this wording is the clearest and most appropriate way to validate the written record.*

**7. Going Equipped offence under the Theft Act 1968 requires what element?**

- A. There is nothing to prove; the offence is strict liability.
- B. The offender must be in possession of any tools, regardless of intention.
- C. The offender must intend to use the articles to commit burglary or theft.**
- D. The offender must have previously committed a burglary.

*This item tests intent at the moment of action. Going equipped rests on the offender having possession of items that could be used in burglary or theft and, crucially, having the intention to use those items for that purpose. The offence is not strict liability because you must prove both possession and the specific intent to use the items to commit the crime. It doesn't require that a burglary or theft has actually occurred before, nor that the person has previously committed one. So, the essential element is the intention to use the articles to commit burglary or theft, linking possession to an unlawful plan.*

**8. Which part is described as 'drawn by the court' in the five parts of information?**

- A. Offence
- B. Fact - to be accounted for
- C. Taking part - their part in the offence
- D. Inference - drawn by court**

*In this framework, the part that captures what the court concludes from the facts is the inference drawn by the court. The court examines the proven facts and the elements of the offence, and from that evidence makes a logical deduction about what happened and who is responsible. This isn't a statement of fact from the police; it's a conclusion the court reaches based on how the facts fit the law. The other parts describe the charge itself (what offence is alleged), the facts that are to be accounted for (what happened), and each person's involvement in the offence. Those are stated descriptions or claims about events, while the inference is the court's derived conclusion linking those facts to the legal outcome.*

**9. Which statement best defines criminal damage?**

- A. Willful destruction or damage to property not belonging to you, or interfering with it, without lawful excuse.**
- B. Theft
- C. Burglary
- D. Assault

*Criminal damage is about harming property. The best statement captures the essential elements: deliberate destruction or damage to property that isn't yours, or interference with it, and doing so without a lawful excuse. This distinguishes it from offences against people or from taking property. The other options describe theft, burglary, and assault, none of which involve damaging property. The phrase "without lawful excuse" matters because there can be lawful reasons to damage property in some situations, which would be a defense.*

**10. A person borrows a library book; the due date passes; they keep it. When have they committed theft?**

- A. When they put the book back on their shelf
- B. When they decide to keep it**
- C. When the due date passes
- D. None of the above

*The key idea is that theft requires the intent to permanently deprive the owner of their property. A library book is borrowed with permission for temporary possession, so merely taking it or letting the due date pass isn't theft by itself. Theft occurs the moment the person decides to keep the book, because that is when they form the intent to deprive the library of its property permanently. If there's no intent to keep it—such as planning to return it eventually—then it wouldn't be theft, even if the book is overdue.*

## 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://metropolitanpoliceservice.examzify.com>

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

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