NESTOR SESSION 91 EXAM 1 PRACTICE (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.

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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 are the three elements of the Criminal Justice System?

A. Police, Courts, Prosecutors

B. Legislation, Courts, Juries

C. Courts, Law Enforcement, Corrections

D. Corrections, Police, Courts

2. If concealing a weapon without a permit, what is the penalty for the second offense?

A. Class 1 Misdemeanor

B. Class 5 Felony

C. Class 3 Misdemeanor

D. Class 6 Felony

3. Why is public trust important?

A. It helps guarantee community support

B. It increases the agency's budgets automatically

C. It eliminates the need for oversight

D. It ensures officers never face accountability

4. Where should you take a woman after she has delivered a baby?

A. You take the woman to the hospital. Never take her home

B. Take her home

C. Take her to a clinic

D. Take her to the police station

5. What happens at roll call?

A. Info pass down

B. Assignments

C. Both information pass down and assignments

D. All of the Above

6. What is inference in statistics?

A. Summarizing sample data

B. Collecting data directly from a population

C. Drawing conclusions about a population from sample data

D. Testing a hypothesis on data

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7. In a distributed system, the CAP theorem states you can have any two of which three properties?

A. Availability, Latency, Security

B. Availability, Latency, Consistency

C. Latency, Integrity, Consistency

D. Consistency, Availability, Partition tolerance

8. Which of the following describes law enforcement functions in general?

A. Deter criminals

B. Detect criminals

C. Apprehend criminals

D. All of the above

9. Which statement best reflects gang characteristics mentioned in the material?

A. All of the above

B. Tattoos representing the gang

C. Hazings

D. Wearing similar clothes and colors

10. Which statement about warning shots is true?

A. They are recommended as a first response.

B. They should never be fired.

C. They are legal in some circumstances.

D. They are always effective in de-escalation.

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which are the three elements of the Criminal Justice System?

A. Police, Courts, Prosecutors

B. Legislation, Courts, Juries

C. Courts, Law Enforcement, Corrections

D. Corrections, Police, Courts

The three broad functions that make up the Criminal Justice System are law enforcement, the courts, and corrections. Law enforcement detects and investigates crimes and enforces laws. The courts adjudicate cases, determine guilt or innocence, and impose sentences. Corrections carry out those sentences and oversee rehabilitation and supervision of offenders. This trio shows the path a case takes from policing to adjudication to punishment or rehabilitation. Other options mix in law-making or jury roles, which aren't treated as one of the three main systemic components, and "police" is just another way of saying law enforcement. So the correctly named trio is Courts, Law Enforcement, and Corrections.

2. If concealing a weapon without a permit, what is the penalty for the second offense?

A. Class 1 Misdemeanor

B. Class 5 Felony

C. Class 3 Misdemeanor

D. Class 6 Felony

The key idea is that penalties rise for repeat offenses. Concealing a weapon without a permit is illegal, and when someone commits a second offense, the law typically elevates the punishment from a misdemeanor to a felony. In this jurisdiction, that second-offense escalation places the crime at a Class 6 felony, which is a low-level felony but still a felony rather than a misdemeanor. That shift reflects increased risk and a stronger deterrent for those who repeat the violation. A Class 6 felony carries more serious consequences than a misdemeanor, including potential prison time and fines, and it creates a lasting felony record. The other options would imply lesser or greater severity than the statute assigns for a second offense.

3. Why is public trust important?

A. It helps guarantee community support

B. It increases the agency's budgets automatically

C. It eliminates the need for oversight

D. It ensures officers never face accountability

Public trust matters because it anchors legitimacy and cooperation between the community and the agency. When people believe decisions are fair, transparent, and aimed at the public good, they're more likely to cooperate, share information, follow guidance, and participate in initiatives. That cooperation makes it easier to prevent crime, solve cases, and deliver effective services, creating a positive loop where trust leads to better outcomes and further trust. In this sense, trust translates into broad community support for programs and policies, which is crucial for sustained success and stability. Trust doesn't automatically boost budgets, since funding depends on separate processes and priorities. It also doesn't remove oversight or accountability—those safeguards stay in place to ensure lawful behavior and address misconduct. Building trust is about fostering a productive partnership that helps everyone work together more effectively.

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4. Where should you take a woman after she has delivered a baby?

A. You take the woman to the hospital. Never take her home

B. Take her home

C. Take her to a clinic

D. Take her to the police station

After delivery, the immediate priority is monitoring and stabilizing both mother and baby. Hospitals provide continuous observation, treatment for any bleeding or pain, and help with newborn care and breastfeeding, ensuring any problems can be spotted and addressed quickly. Taking her home right away could miss postpartum complications like heavy bleeding or infection, and a clinic isn't equipped for the level of monitoring needed immediately after birth. A police station is unrelated to medical postnatal care.

5. What happens at roll call?

A. Info pass down

B. Assignments

C. Both information pass down and assignments

D. All of the Above

Roll call is a moment to both share important updates and assign duties for the upcoming period. It isn't just about checking who is present; it's a time to pass down information—reminders, schedule changes, safety notices, or any announcements—and to delegate tasks or responsibilities to team members. Because roll call typically involves both informing the group and giving out assignments, the best choice is all of the above. This reflects how roll call sets the tone and plan for the shift or session, ensuring everyone is aware of what's happening and who is responsible for what.

6. What is inference in statistics?

A. Summarizing sample data

B. Collecting data directly from a population

C. Drawing conclusions about a population from sample data

D. Testing a hypothesis on data

Inference in statistics means drawing conclusions about a population from sample data. It uses what you observe in a sample to estimate characteristics of the larger group (like a population mean or proportion) and to assess how confident you are in those conclusions, often with probability, confidence intervals, or hypothesis tests. The essential idea is generalizing beyond the specific data you collected, while accounting for the natural variability that comes from looking at only a sample. Describing the sample—summarizing its numbers and patterns—is descriptive statistics and stays at the level of the observed data. Collecting data directly from a population is about data gathering, not making broader conclusions. Testing a hypothesis is a common inferential tool, but inference as a concept covers more than just testing; it includes estimation and judging uncertainty about population parameters based on sample information.

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7. In a distributed system, the CAP theorem states you can have any two of which three properties?

A. Availability, Latency, Security

B. Availability, Latency, Consistency

C. Latency, Integrity, Consistency

D. Consistency, Availability, Partition tolerance

The main idea being tested is the CAP triad in distributed systems. The CAP theorem says you can have at most two of three properties in the presence of a network partition: Consistency, Availability, and Partition tolerance. Partition tolerance is essential because network faults can split the system; you can't run a distributed system without tolerating partitions. In that scenario, you must choose between being available (responding to requests even if some data may be stale) or being consistent (ensuring all reads reflect the same data, even if some parts of the system stop serving requests for a while). That's why the correct choice lists Consistency, Availability, and Partition tolerance—the three elements CAP defines. The other options mix in properties like Latency, Security, or Integrity, which aren't part of the CAP decision, so they don't form the three CAP properties.

8. Which of the following describes law enforcement functions in general?

A. Deter criminals

B. Detect criminals

C. Apprehend criminals

D. All of the above

Law enforcement functions cover preventing crime, discovering it when it happens, and taking action to hold offenders accountable. Deterrence reduces crime by making it less attractive to commit offenses through visible policing, presence, and swift responses. Detection involves noticing that a crime has occurred, gathering evidence, and identifying suspects. Apprehension is the arrest and removal of those suspects from the street so they can face investigation and potential prosecution. These elements reinforce one another: strong deterrence lowers opportunities for crime, effective detection reveals who committed offenses, and timely apprehension ensures accountability within the justice system. Since all three aspects are part of how policing operates, describing law enforcement with all of the above is the best fit.

9. Which statement best reflects gang characteristics mentioned in the material?

A. All of the above

B. Tattoos representing the gang

C. Hazings

D. Wearing similar clothes and colors

Gang indicators are visible signals of membership, such as tattoos, initiation practices, and clothing cues. Tattoos representing the gang are a permanent, public signal of affiliation. Initiation rites or hazings serve to recruit and bind members to the group. Wearing similar clothes and colors helps members be recognized as part of the group in everyday settings. Because the material describes all of these as common signs, the best choice is the one that covers every indicator, capturing the full set of gang characteristics. Individual indicators point to specific signs, but they don't fully reflect the breadth described.

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10. Which statement about warning shots is true?

A. They are recommended as a first response.

B. They should never be fired.

C. They are legal in some circumstances.

D. They are always effective in de-escalation.

Warning shots are unpredictable and risky in a confrontation. The aim in a threat situation is to deter or stop the danger without causing harm, and to do so in a controlled way. Firing a warning shot can escalate tension, draw in bystanders, miss the intended target, and be misinterpreted as an intent to shoot rather than just to warn. It also carries legal and disciplinary consequences in many places. Because of these factors, the guidance across law-enforcement and safety training is to avoid warning shots altogether. You won't reliably de-escalate a situation by firing one, and you increase the chance of unintended harm. That's why the statement that they should never be fired is the most consistent and accurate takeaway.

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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://nestorsession91exam1.examzify.com

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

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