



Candidate ID Number:

Date of Examination:

ACCREDITATION OF POLICE STATION REPRESENTATIVES

WRITTEN EXAMINATION

PART A

**Duration of Assessment 2 hours
Plus 15 minutes reading time**

For official assessor's only	Overall mark (A & B)	
To be second marked	Yes	No
To be moderated	Yes	No

Instructions to candidates

The examination is divided into two parts.

PART A consists of 10 multiple-choice questions and counts for 20 marks in total.

For each question there is a choice of 4 substantial answers itemised as (a)-(d), plus a final option (e) "I do not know".

Marks will be awarded as follows.

- Correct answer = 2 marks (+2)
 - Wrong answer = minus 0.5 marks (-0.5)
 - If Candidate inputs two answers instead of one = deduction of 0.5 marks (-0.5)
 - Answer (e) "I do not know" = nil marks (0)
- For each question, there is a choice of five answers; A, B, C, D or E
 - Select ONE answer only
 - Please shade your answer as follows: - ●
 - Ensure you fill in the appropriate circles completely

Correct mark ●
Incorrect marks ○ ✓ ○ ✗ ○ ● ○

- You must select your answer in pencil
- Where you decide to change your answer, the old shaded choice should be completely and cleanly erased
- Any answer with two or more shaded choices will count as an incorrect answer
- Any question with no shaded choice will count as an incorrect answer
- You should attempt all questions

Enter the delegate examination number in the top left hand corner of the front of the answer booklet as well as the answer sheet. Please note your examination is blind marked, **DO NOT** write your name on the answer sheet nor on this front cover.

PART A

Choose **one** answer from the five options provided for each question.

1. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a) Actual bodily harm would include an unwanted touching such as a tap on the shoulder.
 - b) It is not an offence to cause actual bodily harm recklessly without intending any harm.
 - c) A bruise could constitute actual bodily harm.
 - d) An injury involving bleeding is a wound, but is not actual bodily harm.
 - e) I do not know.

2. Which of the following statements is true?
 - a) A person may commit burglary without actually stealing anything.
 - b) A person may commit burglary by breaking into a car intending to steal something inside it.
 - c) A person may commit burglary by breaking into a car and stealing something inside the car.
 - d) If a person has paid for a ticket to go to the cinema, it would not be burglary if he slipped into the manager's office and stole some money.
 - e) I do not know.

3. Which of the following statements relating to the offence of criminal damage is correct?

- a) The offence of criminal damage cannot be committed by damaging plants or trees.
- b) A person may have a defence to criminal damage where property is destroyed in order to preserve other, more valuable, property.
- c) Criminal damage involves breaking property and it would not be sufficient to merely dismantle something belonging to another
- d) In order to commit criminal damage, a person must intend to cause damage.
- e) I do not know.

4. You are at a police station to advise Pete prior to police interview. Pete is under arrest on suspicion of handling stolen wine. Pete tells you that he bought the wine from a man he met in a pub and believed that it was cheap because it came from a business that had gone into liquidation.

Which of the following pieces of advice should you give to Pete?

- a) He would not be guilty of handling stolen goods because he did not actually know that the wine was stolen.
- b) He would be guilty of handling stolen goods if he believed the wine was stolen, even if he did not know this.
- c) He would not be guilty of handling stolen goods because he had paid for them.
- d) He could not rely upon his belief that the wine came from a business in liquidation, because he could not prove this to be the case.
- e) I do not know.

5. Fred sells CDs through an internet auction site. He accepted money from 5 customers but did not supply the CDs.

Which of the following statements is true?

- a) Fred is guilty of theft of the money because he did not supply what had been paid for.
- b) Fred is not guilty of theft because failure to supply is a civil matter.
- c) Fred may be guilty of theft.
- d) Fred is not guilty of theft because the customers paid him money voluntarily
- e) I do not know.

6. You attend a police station to advise Jill who is under arrest on suspicion of possessing a controlled drug with intent to supply. Jill was found in possession of an aspirin bottle containing ecstasy tablets. Jill tells you that her boyfriend asked her to fetch his aspirins and deliver them to him.

Which of the following is the most appropriate advice to give to Jill?

- a) Your intention to give it to your boyfriend would be sufficient to establish an intent to supply. You would have a defence if you realised the bottle contained an illegal drug but did not know it was ecstasy.
- b) Your intention to give it to your boyfriend would be sufficient for an intent to supply. You would have a defence, if you believed the bottle contained aspirin.
- c) If your boyfriend owned the bottle you would not have an intent to supply if you merely intended to give it back to him.

- d) On these facts there is no evidence of intent to supply.
- e) I do not know.
7. Which of the following statements relating to bad character evidence is incorrect?
- a) The prosecution is entitled to produce evidence that an accused person has a propensity to commit crimes similar to the one with which he is charged.
- b) Evidence of an accused person's bad character may be admitted to counteract a false impression he has created about himself.
- c) Evidence of an accused person's previous convictions can be admitted if all parties agree.
- d) Evidence of an accused person's previous convictions may be admitted to ensure that the magistrates know what sort of person he is.
- e) I do not know.
8. Which of the following statements is correct?
- a) Documentary business records may be admitted in evidence for the defence but not for the prosecution.
- b) Printed documents are never excluded from court proceedings under the hearsay rule, but handwritten documents may be excluded.
- c) Statements of witnesses who are too ill to attend court may be admitted as evidence by order of the court.
- d) There are no exceptions to the rule that hearsay evidence is inadmissible in court.
- e) I do not know.

9. In which of the following circumstances might it be lawful to carry out an intimate search?
- a) Alma is in custody on suspicion of a murder by poisoning. The superintendent has authorised an intimate search for poison believed to be concealed in a plastic bag?
 - b) Betty has been arrested on suspicion of possessing cannabis with intent to supply. An intimate search has been authorised by a superintendent.
 - c) Celia has been arrested for forgery. It is suspected that she has concealed forged banknotes in her rectum. An inspector has authorised an intimate search.
 - d) Davina has been arrested for common assault involving threatening another person with a penknife. The penknife has been recovered. It is suspected that Davina is in possession of heroin. An intimate search has been authorised by an inspector.
 - e) I do not know.
10. Which of the following statements, relating to a DNA sample, lawfully taken following arrest, is true?
- a) The DNA sample may be used only in relation to the offence for which the suspect was arrested.
 - b) The DNA sample may be used in relation to the offence for which the suspect was arrested, and also in relation to suspected offences falling into the same legal category.
 - c) The DNA sample must be destroyed after a period of time, as specified in the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act.
 - d) The DNA sample may be kept forever and used in any future investigation.
 - e) I do not know.