

NEW!

MASTER THE NEW SOUTH WALES POLICE EXAMS



- John Ashburton

PREFACE

Welcome to Master the New South Wales Police Exams and congratulations on making this commitment to significantly enhance your chances of succeeding in your career goal of becoming a police officer.

I also want to thank you for choosing Police Preparation Australia to help you on your way and I want to make clear that I appreciate where you're at right now. It was not long ago that I went through my own research on how best to prepare for selection into a local state police force.

The purpose of this book is to give you a short cut to your preparations. My goal is to provide you with a one stop shop to meet all your needs in preparing for the interviews and exams to come.

I would be thrilled if you thought someone else might also benefit from reading this eBook. Please consider the time I have taken to prepare this book and do not share or distribute your copy of this book without my permission. The most up to date version will always be available at:

www.policeprep.com.au

Finally, please feel free to email info@policeprep.com.au me to let us know what you found most useful and whether this book helped you make it through your own police exam preparation.

Good luck!

John Ashburton

The information contained in this guide is for information and preparation only. All questions, lessons and information are the advice and opinion of the author and do not reflect the policy or procedures of any particular police service.

The information provided is based on the authors own experience. You should always seek further advice before acting on something that the author published or recommended. The reader should always act in accordance with their own formal police training.

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Police Preparation Australia

MASTER THE

NEW SOUTH WALES

POLICE EXAMS

compiled by John Ashburton



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CHAPTER ONE

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK



Welcome to your personal guidebook to preparing for police selection in New South Wales. You will find a range of useful activities here including police judgement and decision exercises. You will also find sample reasoning exams and writing exercises. There is also a bonus chapter on Police Judgement exercises to help you develop a sense of the types of decisions you will face as a police officer.

It makes sense to prepare for the tests in the same order in which they are conducted. So for New South Wales, you know there are three fundamental aspects of competitive testing. These are the written exams, the physical assessment and the 'Face to Face' interview. Check with the recruiting office to check what order you will be doing these in as this can change. So if you know the written entrance exams are first and that the interview panels follow some weeks later, it is a good idea to focus on your aptitude and writing preparation first.

You may already know your own strengths and weaknesses. This will help you determine which area to focus on and where to allocate more training time. If you haven't already seen them, there are a range of activities in ['Becoming a Police Officer'](#) which will assist you to prioritise your training focus.

So feel free to move directly to the chapters that are most pertinent to you. If you already have a date for your selection tests, it may be useful to write out a timeline of training milestones on a week by week basis. There are plenty of sample tests and exams throughout the book which can be spaced out over a period of weeks or months depending on how frequently you are making preparations.

WHY ARE YOU APPLYING NOW?

Before you set off to the chapters which interest you most, it is a good idea to reflect on the exact reasons why you are applying for the police and why you are doing so right now. This is a good reason because the recruiting officers will ask you this; but it is primarily a good reason to do so now as it will give you the incentive to apply yourself fully to the exercises and activities that follow.

If you completed the activities in the eBook, '[Becoming a Police Officer](#)', then you will already have a succinct list of reasons to keep you on track. If you haven't read this first book, then please consider looking at it before (or during) your progress through these preparation exams and activities.



CHAPTER TWO

GET TO KNOW YOUR POLICE SERVICE

Whilst you're studying and training to improve your test scores, it will also be useful to brush up on general police knowledge as well as more specific knowledge about the New South Wales Police Force.

One of the methods recruitment officers use to determine an applicant's motivation and drive to become a police officer is to ask questions about the applicant's knowledge of the police service. You will make a very good impression if you have grasped some basic facts about the specific police service for which you are applying. If you can answer the following questions, then you are well on your way to demonstrating your keen interest in the job.



- What is the basic daily routine of a police officer in New South Wales?
- How long are the shifts and what sorts of weekly rosters are used?
- What are the accoutrements and equipment carried by police officers? (It is a good idea to know the specifics of this. Be careful not to reel off a million facts about the weapons carried by police. You may present yourself as a 'gun nut'.)
- What are the vehicles used?
- What are the specialty fields of the police available to new police officers? How long does it take to gain entry into these squads?
- If you are interested in a special field, what are the exact requirements to get to that field?
- Why are you applying for this specific police state? What is it about the police service here that attracts you?
- Have you spoken to a serving police officer about joining? (Make sure the answer to this question is yes.)
- If there are any prominent police stories in the media, what is your opinion about these?
- Do police officers have access to gyms and do they do physical training during their shifts?
- Where are the likely postings after graduation?
- What is the annual income of a police officer? (You can find this one at www.policeprep.com.au)

There is not normally a shortage of applicants for police services. There is, however, often a shortage of suitable applicants. Police services therefore spend a lot of money trying to attract suitable applicants. Many police services also provide significant resources to assist applicants prepare for the specific selection program offered. These resources may include, but are not limited to, physical training programs, example aptitude tests and information sheets on police officer responsibilities.

Many people browse through these resources without grasping how specific and helpful they really are. Pay particular attention to any information sheets provided. You may be quizzed on this information during the selection interviews. For example, there may be an information package on the important attributes of a police officer or a package detailing the roles and responsibilities of a police officer. This information provides a very simple means to recruiting officers in determining how serious you are about joining.

Researching all the information on the website of the police service you wish to join is a great way to demonstrate your motivation and resourcefulness to recruitment officers.

Take note of any specific tests and exam samples provided. These are likely to be very close to the actual tests faced during selection. If you are not scoring highly, then take steps to improve. The aptitude lessons in this book are one way you can improve your test scores.

Take the time to understand the details of the physical testing process and make sure you rehearse what you can. Having completed a part of the test in your own time will make it much less nerve-racking on the testing day. Rehearsing will also increase your scores and make you more competitive against the other applicants.

In New South Wales you are fortunate the every single aspect of the physical testing process is explained in videos accessible [HERE](#) on YouTube. The physical aspects are discussed in more details in [chapter nine](#) of this eBook.

CHAPTER THREE

THE NEW ACER ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

In 2016, NSW Police once again updated their written exam testing. For most applicants, this is one of the most challenging areas of preparation. The written exams during police selection are not as easy to anticipate as other tests such as physical tests. Although, in NSW, you do have the advantage of knowing exactly how many questions of each category you will face. This also makes it easier to break down your preparation into distinct phases.

The following chapters will allow you to focus on each area progressively. Alternatively you may choose to jump ahead to the components you feel need most attention.

In my own experience of preparing, the most important lesson was to have a solid grasp of the aptitude testing, which includes verbal and abstract reasoning. After that, I spent some time getting familiar with not only the types of questions faced; but also the best methods of solving them. Whilst there are many online aptitude tests available on police recruiting sites, it was the basic lessons in how to solve them rapidly that were so hard to find. This chapter will solve all this for you and present everything from the basics to the more advanced tricks to solve verbal and abstract reasoning problems.

You will note that some of the questions that follow take more time to answer than others. This also occurs in formal aptitude exams. You will be working under a time limit so it is a good idea to skip over questions that will take a long time to answer. There may be much easier questions towards the end of the test paper on your selection day. If you make a note of the more difficult questions, you can go back and answer them once you have finished the rest of the test.

In NSW, there is no penalty for incorrect answers. This means that you should at least make your best guess at EVERY question before the end of the test. You might still choose to go back to certain questions at the end before resorting to guess work. Just remember...

Select an answer for every multiple choice (a blank answer is wrong 100% of the time).

In preparing for the actual testing day, you want to optimise your performance by making sure you have the right equipment. Ensure you consult your pre-exam information sheets for this.

One extra thing that may not be mentioned is the value of taking a watch. You may or may not have access to a clock on the day for each aspect of testing. As many of us use our phones to keep time - this can really catch you out! Particularly for the writing components of the test where you are under pressure to complete a structured response in a certain time frame.

One final comment before you start.

The questions that follow are the type of questions that you will find in your police aptitude exams.

You may find yourself thinking, “What a stupid question,” or “How is that the answer?!”

These thoughts are normal.

Keep in mind the reason you are practising this. It is so you can reach your goal of becoming a police officer! So enjoy the training and do not get angry with the questions!

Think of it as developing control of your emotions throughout the selection tests and into your new career.

CHAPTER FOUR

LITERACY SKILLS

In this component of testing, you will have 30 questions to answer in 45 minutes. Remember that you are aiming to be 'selected' and not just to 'pass', so set your sights high and aim for 100%!

There are additional questions below, however, you will see a marker when you get to the end of the 'normal number of questions'. This can help you if you are trying to assess your speed.

Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,

Read the following paragraph and then answer the multiple choice questions that follow:

A research group in Sydney called the HALEY FOUNDATION conducted a study four years ago that monitored the crime rate of the Sunny Hill during the entire years of 2008 and 2009. The researchers noticed that Ripton Street endured prolific rates of traffic offences compared with the rest of the area. Additionally, they found that most offences were detected during the hours 7pm till 2am each night of the week.

In regards to the incidents of burglary in the area, researchers found no pattern within the area. All streets were marginally affected by such crimes. Mark Barry, a who lives on Burton Street, stated, "I think it is good that there are more young families moving in to the area and people are more active exercising around the neighbourhood. It seems a very safe place to live."

Assaults in the Sunny Hill area occurred most frequently on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. Demographically, the majority of offenders and victims were aged between 18 and 25 years. In 2009 there were less assaults reported but a higher number of people were charged with circumstances of aggravation. This was, in almost all cases, due to weapons such as smashed bottles and belts being used. Sarah Thompson stated, "I think it's due to all the drugs people are taking these days. They feel like they really need to hurt someone and so they pick up whatever they can find."

The HALEY FOUNDATION intend to conduct another study for a similar period of time commencing in 2014.

Question 1.

What is the main purpose of this text?

- a) To report on the findings of a study on police patterns.
- b) To report on the findings of a study on crime rates.
- c) To report on community opinion on crime.
- d) To persuade the reader to join the police.

Question 2.

In 2010 police reviewed this information and took action to address the most frequently occurring offences. It is likely that police:

- a) Increased police traffic patrols during morning and afternoon rush hour.
- b) Increased police traffic patrols during the evenings.
- c) Placed signs around the neighbourhood advising people to “Keep their houses locked and to report suspicious behaviour.”
- d) Continued with existing patrol patterns.

Question 3.

What length of time is the next study anticipated to be?

- a) Four years.
- b) Two years.
- c) One year.
- d) Not possible to determine.

Question 4.

The assaults occurring on Friday night were likely to happen at:

- a) Nightclubs.
- b) In persons homes.
- c) On the street as a result of road rage.
- d) Not possible to determine.

Question 5.

Sarah Thompson thinks that:

- a) People are going out on Friday night to get into fights.
- b) People are using objects as weapons because they are taking drugs.
- c) There were less assaults because of drug use.
- d) None of the above.

Question 6.

Burglary effects the majority of Sunny Hill residents.

- a) True
- b) False

Question 7.

Which of the following statements is a personal opinion?

- a) Assaults in the Sunny Hill area occurred most frequently on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.
- b) They found that most offences were detected during the hours 7pm till 2am each night of the week.
- c) All streets were marginally affected by such crimes.
- d) I think it's due to all the drugs people are taking these days.

Question 8.

According to the report, burglary incidents in the area are::

- a) Predictable
- b) Random
- c) Prolific
- d) None of the above

Question 9.

What does the word '**demographically**' mean?

- a) An adjective of a type of person.
- b) A category of social crime.
- c) Social statistic of human population.
- d) Indication of social status.

Question 10.

What type of offence is being referred to in 'circumstances of aggravation'?

- a) Traffic
- b) Assaults
- c) Prolific
- d) Burglary

Question 11.

What is being referred to in the phrase "so they pick up what ever they can find."

- a) Smashed bottles
- b) Belts
- c) Hitting people
- d) Picking fights

Questions 12, 13, 14, 15

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer in the following four questions:

“Parenting is a highly contentious issue. There is no shortage of books, blogs, experts and opinions on how to parent. One recently published book, ‘Parentonomics’, by Joshua Gans, offers a refreshing perspective on this popular theme. Gans is an economist and his views on parenting are closely tied to his training in addressing economic challenges and problems. Among other topics, Gans cautions against reliance on incentives and the potential risks when children attempt to manipulate events. One example of this being an older sister helping to toilet train her younger brother. As she received rewards when her brother made a successful toilet stop, she then started giving him additional drinks of water! One of the more controversial implications in the book is that many things we do as parents may not have the impact we think.”

Question 12.

Parenting is described as ‘highly contentious’. This means it is:

- a) that when people talk about it, other people want to talk about it too.
- b) a complicated topic
- c) likely to cause arguments
- d) boring to most people

Question 13.

Why is the older sister giving her younger brother additional drinks of water?

- a) To make him go to the toilet more.
- b) To reward him for going to the toilet.
- c) Because he is going to the toilet.
- d) There is no way to tell.

Question 14.

The article implies there is how much advice available on the topic on parenting?

- a) None
- b) A little bit
- c) A lot
- d) There is no information on this.

Question 15.

The last sentence in the article implies that:

- a) Everything parents do contributes to a child's development.
- b) Actions parents take can have little or unintended consequences.
- c) Parents don't think about the impact they have on children.
- d) Parents don't think about their actions enough.

Questions 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer in the following four questions:

Study finds that violent video games may be linked to aggressive behaviour

John von Radowitz, Press Association

Psychologists have confirmed that playing violent video games is linked to aggressive and callous behaviour. A review of almost a decade of studies found that exposure to violent video games was a "risk factor" for increased aggression.

But the same team of experts said there was insufficient evidence to conclude that the influence of games such as Call Of Duty and Grand Theft Auto led to criminal acts. It did note these games are becoming "part and parcel" of many young people's lives.

A report from the American Psychological Association (APA) task force on violent media concludes: "The research demonstrates a consistent relation between violent video game use and increases in aggressive behaviour, aggressive cognitions and aggressive affect, and decreases in pro-social behaviour, empathy and sensitivity to aggression."

The APA has urged game creators to increase levels of parental control over the amount of violence video games contain. At a meeting in Toronto, Canada, earlier this month the association's ruling council also called for a video game rating system that took more notice of violence and for games to be more appropriate to players' age and psychological development.

Dr Mark Appelbaum, who chaired the APA task force, said: "Scientists have investigated the use of violent video games for more than two decades but to date, there is very limited research addressing whether violent video games cause people to commit acts of criminal violence. However, the link between violence in video games and increased aggression in players is one of the most studied and best established in the field."

"We know that there are numerous risk factors for aggressive behaviour. What researchers need to do now is conduct studies that look at the effects of video game play in people at risk for aggression or violence due to a combination of risk factors. For example, how do depression or delinquency interact with violent video game use?"

The psychologists identified a number of shortcomings in the literature, including a failure to look for differences in the behaviour of boys and girls who play violent video games.

Question 16.

According to the report studies indicate that computer games are responsible for a rise in criminal violence

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Not stated

Question 17.

Which sentence best describes this article?

- a) Computer games are harmful to children because of the increased depression and delinquency rates.
- b) A research study indicates that computer games are a risk factor towards increased aggression and reduced pro-social behaviour.
- c) That computer games can lead to increased violence if not censored appropriately.
- d) Computer games are very likely to cause violent behaviour in children.

Question 18.

What topic is implied to be lacking in this area of study?

- a) The link between computer games and criminal activity
- b) The link between computer games and violence
- c) The specific effects of computer games on boys versus girls
- d) The specific effects of violence in computer games on aggressive behaviour levels.

Question 19.

If there is no link to increased criminal violence, what is the importance of the study outlined in this article?

- a) The ABA is an important organisation and their research should be widely read.
- b) There are millions of children playing video games and we should be concerned about the effects this is having.
- c) Decades of study are showing video games are linked to aggressive behaviour
- d) Potential links to increased aggression warrant gaining support for further research into the effects of exposure to violence in video games.

Question 20.

The article makes light of the fact that boys are naturally more aggressive than girls which could be skewing the research on gender based data on the “risk factors” that video games cause relating to increased aggression.

- a) True
- b) False

Question 21.

The article implies that aggressive behaviour is increased by an “accumulation of risk factors”. What is meant by “accumulation of risk factors”?

- a) Specific risk factors have more effect than others.
- b) A person is at increased risk with longer exposure to certain risks.
- c) Different risk factors combined result in a higher overall risk.
- d) A person is at reduced risk with longer exposure to certain risks.

Question 22.

The article uses the term “part and parcel”. What word could replace this phrase?

- a) Unavoidable
- b) Important
- c) Risky
- d) Incomplete

Questions 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer in the following five questions:

Sitting will kill you, even if you exercise

Is sitting the new smoking?

One of your favourite activities may actually be killing you. Our entire modern world is constructed to keep you sitting down. When we drive, we sit. When we work at an office, we sit. When we watch TV, well, you get the picture. And yet, a new study that's running in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* found that this kind of sedentary behaviour increases our chances of getting a disease or a condition that will kill us prematurely, even if we exercise.

Researchers came to this conclusion after analysing 47 studies of sedentary behaviour. They adjusted their data to incorporate the amount someone exercises and found that the sitting we typically do in a day still outweighs the benefit we get from exercise. Of course, the more you exercise, the lower the impact of sedentary behaviour.

The studies showed sedentary behaviour can lead to death from cardiovascular issues and cancer as well as cause chronic conditions such as Type 2 diabetes. Physical inactivity has been identified as the fourth-leading risk factor for death for people all around the world, according to the World Health Organisation.

Prolonged sitting, meaning sitting for eight to 12 hours or more a day, increased your risk of developing type 2 diabetes by 90%. So what can you do to reduce the time you spend engaged in an activity that is not good for you?

The study authors did make some simple suggestions to help you sit less. One is to just be aware of how much you are sitting. That way you can make a goal of reducing that number a little bit each week. If you are at work, you could try a standing desk or make it a goal to stand up or walk around for a minute or three once every half an hour.

If you watch TV at night, don't zoom ahead during the commercials with your DVR. Instead walk around or at least stand up during the show break.

Question 23.

Why is the subtitle of this article “Is sitting the new smoking?”

- a) Because just as many people are sitting as people used to smoke.
- b) Because sitting, like smoking, is an activity that makes you feel good.
- c) Because smoking is an activity that used to be considered acceptable but is now widely known to be unhealthy. Sitting might become widely known as unhealthy.
- d) Because smoking and sitting are both activities that are unhealthy only if you do them too often.

Question 24.

What is the purpose of this article?

- a) To educate the reader on the potential hazards of extended sitting
- b) To promote purchasing standing desks
- c) To tell the reader that the modern world is designed to allow us to sit most of the time.

Question 25.

According to this article, which of the following statements are TRUE?

- a) Prolonged sitting increases your risk of developing Type 2 Diabetes by 90%
- b) Prolonged sitting causes cancer
- c) Prolonged inactivity is the fourth-leading risk factor for death
- d) Both a) and c)

Question 26.

The article uses the phrase “when we watch TV, well, you get the picture.” In the context of that full paragraph, what could the phrase “get the picture” be replaced with?

- a) sit down
- b) should stand up
- c) understand
- d) take a photo

Question 27.

Which of the following is NOT a recommended activity given in the article?

- a) tracking how much you sit and aiming to reduce that number
- b) use a standing desk at the office
- c) walk around during the ad breaks on television
- d) alternate standing and sitting at work

Questions 28, 29 and 30.

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer in the following four questions:

It's OK to tell police officers to 'f*ck off'

A QUEENSLAND magistrate has ruled that it is acceptable for people to tell police officers to "f*ck off". Magistrate Peter Smid yesterday threw out the court case against Mundingburra man Bardon Kaitira, 28, who swore at a female officer outside the Consortium night club on December 20, last year at 2.40am, The Townsville Bulletin reports.

Constable X gave evidence that Mr Kaitira used the swear word twice towards her after a group of officers patrolling Flinders St East poured out his girlfriend's drink. "The defendant said 'f*ck off' and starting walking away and I asked: 'What did you say?'," she said.

"He said 'f*ck off' again and then said: "I don't like the police you think you are all heroes."

"I told him it was an offence to swear at an officer and gave him two choices - a fine or be arrested."

Mr Kaitira opted to be put in handcuffs and taken to the watch house. After winning the landmark case he explained outside court why he pleaded not guilty - despite admitting to swearing at Constable Young.

"On the night it was completely over the top and I didn't think it was fair. Most people just cop a fine but I didn't want to do that." Mr Kaitira said.

The defendant instead read through hundreds of similar legal cases before employing a leading criminal barrister and a solicitor to take on his public nuisance case at a cost of \$4622.11.

It was worth it for the horticulturist as Magistrate Smid said he was not satisfied Mr Kaitira committed an offence and police could be liable for his legal bills.

"The defendant spoke normally, he had his hands in his pockets and walked away," Magistrate Smid said.

"It's not the most polite way of speaking but those who walk the beat would be quite immune to the words."

The magistrate said overall the conduct of the defendant was not a nuisance to the public because it didn't interfere with fellow night club goers.

"It was overkill by the officer who was not offended anyway," Mr Smid said.

"But she pursued him clearly annoyed he hadn't shown remorse."

Defence barrister Justin Greggery said the case was "doomed to fail" from the start, arguing that saying the f-word to police was "not an offence".

"It was simply f*ck off - a common enough expression which wasn't descriptive like f*ck you or you f*ck," he said.

"Really the word has lost its affect due to its use in books, films, and general speech. This is language they use themselves on the job (while arresting offenders and to other officers)."

However, police prosecutor Sergeant Richard Scholl argued Mr Kaitira's code of conduct was offensive and stinging towards the policewoman.

"He displayed behaviour and made jibes with the intention to insult. Police should be shielded from this type of language and the community cannot accept it's OK for a private citizen to tell police to f*** off," he said.

Queensland Police Union President Ian Leavers agreed and called for an urgent appeal of the case, which could set a precedent in Queensland law.

"It is a sad day when the courts and government say it is OK to use four letter words at police," he said.

"To say it's OK to use offensive language at police in the street, who are just doing their job makes, no sense at all."

Question 28.

What is the best summary statement of this article?

- a) A man was found "not guilty" of an offence of swearing at a police officer.
- b) Swearing at police is acceptable
- c) Swearing at police is unacceptable
- d) F*ck is not a swear word.

Question 29.

What does it mean that this could "set a precedent in Queensland law"?

- a) The case could be unpopular for other police officers and members of the community.
- b) The case could be used as a reference for magistrates to make similar judgements in future.
- c) The case could result in the particular offence being reviewed in law.
- d) The case could change the laws about swearing.

Question 30.

What is the magistrate implying when he says "those who walk the beat would be quite immune to the words."?

- a) That the public hear swear words all the time.
- b) That police are easily offended by swearing.
- c) That police are frequently sworn at and people think its acceptable.
- d) That police hear swear words so often that they are not offended by them.

34 Questions Here

END YOUR 45 minutes here if you are timing yourself here. The remaining questions in this chapter are additional practice.

Whilst most remaining questions do not follow the likely format of the NSW ACER Police Entrance Test, they will help boost your general literacy skills.

START BONUS QUESTIONS HERE:

Questions 31 and 32.

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer questions 1 and 2.

In 1997, the Kent forest ranger reported a dramatic increase in animal boldness. It was observed that the once timid deer now roam the roads built into the forest which may have resulted in a rise in animal related accidents. Dr. Smith, an expert in wild animal behavior was called in to investigate the reason for this anomaly. Further studies conducted by Dr. Smith resulted in his conclusion that the ever decreasing animal habitat is due to human encroachment.

Based on the above, answer the following questions:

Question 31. The nearest meaning of the word *encroachment* is

- a. Independence
- b. Intrusion
- c. Infusion
- d. Induction

Question 32. The following statement – Deer have caused more accidents than any other wild animals – is

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Not enough data to know

Question 33.

The word 'ironic' means:

- a) Made of iron
- b) An amusing coincidence
- c) The opposite outcome of what was expected
- d) A time period between 1200 BC and 1000 BC

Question 34.

“Not ready for the task ahead.” Which of the following words best suits this definition?

- a) FULSOME
- b) UNPREPARED
- c) VULNERABLE
- d) FEARFUL

Question 35.

Inaugurate and End have:

- a) Similar meanings
- b) Contradictory meanings
- c) Neither similar or contradictory meanings

Question 36.

Which of the following words is out of place:

- a) Reserved
- b) Reticent
- c) Boisterous
- d) Quiet

Question 37.

Which word in the following sentence is spelled with an incorrect meaning:

“If that’s not there car, I’ll be very surprised and they’ll be even more surprised.”

- a) that’s
- b) there
- c) surprised
- d) they’ll

Question 38.

Which word in the following sentence is spelled with an incorrect meaning:

“I’d like to try all the different flavours of ice-cream accept for macadamia”

- a) I’d
- b) different
- c) flavours
- d) accept

Question 39.

Which word in the following sentence is spelled with an incorrect meaning:

“If you’re not sure about the enrolment procedure, my advise is to ask the school counsellor.”

- a) enrolment
- b) procedure
- c) advise
- d) counsellor

Question 40.

Which part in this sentence is incorrect?

“Do you want to come with Jane and I down to the station?”

- a) Do you want
- b) to come with
- c) Jane and I
- d) down to the station?

Question 41.

Which word in the following sentence is spelled with an incorrect meaning:

"I know you didn't have time to finish writing your account. Can you just tell me long has it been since you arrived at the seen?"

- a) didn't
- b) seen
- c) account
- d) scene

Question 42.

Choose which word should fill in the blank:

"Tim and Gretel are flying _____ tomorrow night."

- a) oversees
- b) overseas
- c) oversize
- d) overtly

Question 43.

Choose which word should fill in the blank:

"I want you to provide a _____ of your actions to me in writing"

- a) summer
- b) summery
- c) summarise
- d) summary

Question 44.

Choose which word should fill in the blank:

“I looked around the house and quickly located the _____ in the front window”

- a) hole
- b) whole
- c) brake
- d) broken

Question 45.

“I saw the car drive over the curb and towards the house. I could tell that a collision was _____ .”

- a) imminent
- b) eminent
- c) concluded
- d) determined

Question 46.

Replace the underlined component of this sentence with the appropriate word from the four choices presented.

“I thought that Hercules was full of great ideas in his plan to become stronger.”

- a) ingenuous
- b) ingenious
- c) inadvertent
- d) accidental

Question 47.

Replace the underlined component of this sentence with the appropriate word from the four choices presented.

“Running increases the pain in my ankle joint if I don’t warm up properly.”

- a) annoys
- b) aggregates
- c) aggravates
- d) aggrivates

Question 48.

Replace the underlined component of this sentence with the appropriate word from the four choices presented.

Michael’s girlfriend warned him that if he kept sending messages to his ex-girlfriend on Facebook, she would give him the flick.

- a) slap him on the face
- b) end the relationship
- c) give a rude gesture
- d) stop warning him

Question 49.

Abdul’s job was to criticise strongly any actions taken that were unbecoming of a police recruit at the academy.

- a) censure
- b) censor
- c) sensor
- d) centre

Question 50.

Consider the following two sentences:

- 1) At 'Slick Raceway' the safety of motorcycle racers is of utmost importance.
- 2) 'Slick Raceway' offers a free motorcycle safety course to all competitors on the race track.

What does the second sentence do?

- a) It shows that motorcycle safety is important.
- b) It explains why motorcycle safety is important at 'Slick Raceway'.
- c) It disproves the first sentence.
- d) It gives evidence of the statement in the first sentence.

Question 51.

Consider the following two sentences:

- 1) Stacey has a keen interest in aviation.
- 2) Stacey loves to fly helicopters.

What does the second sentence do?

- a) It offers further detail on the first sentence.
- b) It has no link to the first sentence.
- c) It explains the first sentence.
- d) It shows that helicopters are part of aviation.

Question 52.

Consider the following two sentences:

- 1) Michael unholstered his firearm.
- 2) Michael assessed the threat being made to his life as life-threatening.

What does the second sentence do?

- a) It authenticates the first sentence.
- b) It offers justification for the action in the first sentence.
- c) It shows that Michael was scared.
- d) It shows that Michael always pulls out his firearm when threatened.

Question 53.

Consider the following two sentences:

- 1) Andrew is taking additional english lessons after school.
- 2) Andrew is excellent at maths and science, but his english skills are poor.

What does the second sentence do?

- a) It explains the first sentence
- b) It proves the first sentence
- c) It is explained by the first sentence.
- d) It shows that Andrew is getting better at english.

Question 54.

Select the underline word that is out of place in this text:

Police services around the world are getting smashed with increasing workloads as growing populations result in higher crime rates. One of the most popular measures to handle this challenge is to replace administrative functions with other civilian employees. This allows qualified police officers to spend more time on the frontline.

- a) smashed
- b) populations
- c) handle
- d) allows

Literacy Skills Answers

Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11,

Read the following paragraph and then answer the multiple choice questions that follow:

A research group in Sydney called the HALEY FOUNDATION conducted a study four years ago that monitored the crime rate of the Sunny Hill during the entire years of 2008 and 2009. The researchers noticed that Ripton Street endured prolific rates of traffic offences compared with the rest of the area. Additionally, they found that most offences were detected during the hours 7pm till 2am each night of the week.

In regards to the incidents of burglary in the area, researchers found no pattern within the area. All streets were marginally affected by such crimes. Mark Barry, a who lives on Burton Street, stated, "I think it is good that there are more young families moving in to the area and people are more active exercising around the neighbourhood. It seems a very safe place to live."

Assaults in the Sunny Hill area occurred most frequently on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights. Demographically, the majority of offenders and victims were aged between 18 and 25 years. In 2009 there were less assaults reported but a higher number of people were charged with circumstances of aggravation. This was, in almost all cases, due to weapons such as smashed bottles and belts being used. Sarah Thompson stated, "I think it's due to all the drugs people are taking these days. They feel like they really need to hurt someone and so they pick up whatever they can find."

The HALEY FOUNDATION intend to conduct another study for a similar period of time commencing in 2014.

Question 1.

What is the main purpose of this text?

- a) To report on the findings of a study on police patterns.
- b) To report on the findings of a study on crime rates.**
- c) To report on community opinion on crime.
- d) To persuade the reader to join the police.

Most of this report is talking about **crime rates**. The patterns described in the report are about crime (not police patterns). Whilst there is some community opinion in the article, this is not the **main** purpose of the report. There is no indication this report is meant to encourage police recruitment!

Question 2.

In 2010 police reviewed this information and took action to address the most frequently occurring offences. It is likely that police:

- a) Increased police traffic patrols during morning and afternoon rush hour.
- b) Increased police traffic patrols during the evenings.**
- c) Placed signs around the neighbourhood advising people to “Keep their houses locked and to report suspicious behaviour.”
- d) Continued with existing patrol patterns.

The prolific traffic problems between 7pm and 2am indicate that this is a high offender rate. Therefore it is logical that police act during the evenings to target the additional offences during these times.

Question 3.

What length of time is the next study anticipated to be?

- a) Four years.
- b) Two years.**
- c) One year.
- d) Not possible to determine.

The initial study was during the complete years 2008 and 2009. This equals two years duration. This is what is referred to as a 'similar period of time.'

Question 4.

The assaults occurring on Friday night were likely to happen at:

- a) Nightclubs.
- b) In persons homes.
- c) On the street as a result of road rage.
- d) Not possible to determine.**

There is no information presented on the location of assaults. The fact that there are a lot of young persons involved does not prove any specific location.

Question 5.

Sarah Thompson thinks that:

- a) People are going out on Friday night to get into fights.
- b) People are using objects as weapons because they are taking drugs.**
- c) There were less assaults because of drug use.
- d) None of the above.

Sarah's comments follow the sentence talking about people using belts and smashed bottles more often in 2009. It is reasonable that she is talking about the nature of assaults when she talks about people wanting to hurt someone and picking things up.

Question 6.

Burglary affects the majority of Sunny Hill residents.

a) True

b) False

Burglary is referred to as a marginal effect on the community. This means a small effect.

Question 7.

Which of the following statements is a personal opinion?

a) Assaults in the Sunny Hill area occurred most frequently on Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights.

b) They found that most offences were detected during the hours 7pm till 2am each night of the week.

c) All streets were marginally affected by such crimes.

d) I think it's due to all the drugs people are taking these days.

The first three statements are factual information presented from the study. The (d) statement is the personal opinion of Sarah Thompson. There is no reference to any evidence of this statement. It is simply what she 'thinks' - which is the key word indicating a personal opinion.

Question 8.

According to the report, burglary incidents in the area are::

a) Predictable

b) Random

c) Prolific

d) None of the above

Although there is no statement that the burglary incidents are **random**, you can determine this by the statement "In regards to the incidents of burglary in the area, researchers found no pattern within the area." The fact that there is no pattern indicates they are **random**.

Question 9.

What does the word '**demographically**' mean?

- a) An adjective of a type of person.
- b) A category of social crime.
- c) Social statistic of human population.**
- d) Indication of social status.

You can also look at the rest of the sentence to work out what it means. In this case, you can see the rest of the sentence refers to the **age** of offenders and victims. **Age** is a statistic of human population - so you can also match this to the answer.

Question 10.

What type of offence is being referred to in 'circumstances of aggravation'?

- a) Traffic
- b) Assaults**
- c) Prolific
- d) Burglary

The phrase 'circumstances of aggravations' is in the paragraph talking about assaults. Although 'circumstances of aggravation' also exist for burglary, this is not the context on this occasion. So always look for what the rest of the paragraph is talking about.

Question 11.

What is being referred to in the phrase “so they pick up what ever they can find.”

a) **Smashed bottles**

b) Belts

c) Hitting people

d) Picking fights

This sentence is given after a reference to weapons such as smashed bottles and belts being used in assaults. The answer is **smashed bottles**, rather than **belts**, because it talks about items being ‘picked up’. It is more likely someone picks up a bottle rather than a belt (which they are more likely **wearing**).

Question 12, 13, 14, 15.

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer in the following four questions:

“Parenting is a highly contentious issue. There is no shortage of books, blogs, experts and opinions on how to parent. One recently published book, ‘Parentonomics’, by Joshua Gans, offers a refreshing perspective on this popular theme. Gans is an economist and his views on parenting are closely tied to his training in addressing economic challenges and problems. Among other topics, Gans cautions against reliance on incentives and the potential risks when children attempt to manipulate events. One example of this being an older sister helping to toilet train her younger brother. As she received rewards when her brother made a successful toilet stop, she then started giving him additional drinks of water! One of the more controversial implications in the book is that many things we do as parents may not have the impact we think.”

Question 12.

Parenting is described as ‘highly contentious’. This means it is:

- a) that when people talk about it, other people want to talk about it too.
- b) a complicated topic
- c) likely to cause arguments
- d) boring to most people

The answer is c). Contentious means that people have different opinions and viewpoints and these differences can clash and cause friction.

Question 13.

Why is the older sister giving her younger brother additional drinks of water?

- a) To make him go to the toilet more.
- b) To reward him for going to the toilet.
- c) Because he is going to the toilet.
- d) There is no way to tell.

The answer is a). She is giving him water with the intent of making him go to the toilet. As she receives a reward when he successfully goes to the toilet.

Question 14.

The article implies there is how much advice available on the topic on parenting?

- a) None
- b) A little bit
- c) A lot
- d) There is no information on this.

The answer is c). The article states “*There is no shortage of books, blogs, experts and opinions on how to parent.*” This sentence means there are a lot of different types of advice available on parenting.

Question 15.

The last sentence in the article implies that:

- a) Everything parents do contributes to a child’s development.
- b) Actions parents take can have little or unintended consequences.
- c) Parents don’t think about the impact they have on children.
- d) Parents don’t think about their actions enough.

The answer is b). The end of the sentence is “*many things we do as parents may not have the impact we think.*” This means that the impact of parenting on children has less impact or a different impact that what is expected by parents.

Questions 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer in the following eight questions:

Study finds that violent video games may be linked to aggressive behaviour

John von Radowitz, Press Association

Psychologists have confirmed that playing violent video games is linked to aggressive and callous behaviour. A review of almost a decade of studies found that exposure to violent video games was a "risk factor" for increased aggression.

But the same team of experts said there was insufficient evidence to conclude that the influence of games such as Call Of Duty and Grand Theft Auto led to criminal acts. It did note these games are becoming "part and parcel" of many young people's lives.

A report from the American Psychological Association (APA) task force on violent media concludes: "The research demonstrates a consistent relation between violent video game use and increases in aggressive behaviour, aggressive cognitions and aggressive affect, and decreases in pro-social behaviour, empathy and sensitivity to aggression."

The APA has urged game creators to increase levels of parental control over the amount of violence video games contain. At a meeting in Toronto, Canada, earlier this month the association's ruling council also called for a video game rating system that took more notice of violence and for games to be more appropriate to players' age and psychological development.

Dr Mark Appelbaum, who chaired the APA task force, said: "Scientists have investigated the use of violent video games for more than two decades but to date, there is very limited research addressing whether violent video games cause people to commit acts of criminal violence. However, the link between violence in video games and increased aggression in players is one of the most studied and best established in the field."

"We know that there are numerous risk factors for aggressive behaviour. What researchers need to do now is conduct studies that look at the effects of video game play in people at risk for aggression or violence due to a combination of risk factors. For example, how do depression or delinquency interact with violent video game use?"

The psychologists identified a number of shortcomings in the literature, including a failure to look for differences in the behaviour of boys and girls who play violent video games.

Question 16.

According to the report studies indicate that computer games are responsible for a rise in criminal violence

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Not stated

This is false. The article states that *"there is very limited research addressing whether violent video games cause people to commit acts of criminal violence."* So whilst an increase in violence is implied by the article, there is nothing supporting given regarding criminal behaviour.

Question 17.

Which sentence best describes this article?

- a) Computer games are harmful to children because of the increased depression and delinquency rates.
- b) A research study indicates that computer games are a risk factor towards increased aggression and reduced pro-social behaviour.
- c) That computer games can lead to increased violence if not censored appropriately.
- d) Computer games are very likely to cause violent behaviour in children.

The correct answer is b). This response is consistent with the statements made throughout the article. The other responses could be inferred by the article but are not the primary purpose of the article. Always look for the MOST stumble response if more than one could be correct.

Question 18.

What topic is implied to be lacking in this area of study?

- a) The link between computer games and criminal activity
- b) The link between computer games and violence
- c) The specific effects of computer games on boys versus girls
- d) The specific effects of violence in computer games on aggressive behaviour levels.

The correct answer is c). The closing remark of the article is *“psychologists identified a number of shortcomings in the literature, including a failure to look for differences in the behaviour of boys and girls who play violent video games.”*

Question 19.

If there is no link to increased criminal violence, what is the importance of the study outlined in this article?

- a) The ABA is an important organisation and their research should be widely read.
- b) There are millions of children playing video games and we should be concerned about the effects this is having.
- c) Decades of study are showing video games are linked to aggressive behaviour
- d) Potential links to increased aggression warrant gaining support for further research into the effects of exposure to violence in video games.

The correct answer is d). The important distinction here is that the article is referring to “risk factors” of video games. This is not to be confused with statement c) which implies a definite causal relationship between video games and aggressive behaviour.

Question 20.

The article makes light of the fact that boys are naturally more aggressive than girls which could be skewing the research on gender based data on the “risk factors” that video games cause relating to increased aggression.

- a) True
- b) False

The correct answer is b) False. There is no reference to this statement in the text.

Question 21.

The article implies that aggressive behaviour is increased by an “accumulation of risk factors”. What is meant by “accumulation of risk factors”?

- a) Specific risk factors have more effect than others.
- b) A person is at increased risk with longer exposure to certain risks.
- c) Different risk factors combined result in a higher overall risk.
- d) A person is at reduced risk with longer exposure to certain risks.

The correct answer is c). Accumulation means to add up a number of different things. For example, another context of the word is to “accumulate wealth” meaning to gather more and more wealth.

Question 22.

The article uses the term “part and parcel”. What word could replace this phrase?

- a) Unavoidable
- b) Important
- c) Risky
- d) Incomplete

The correct answer is a) Unavoidable. This phrase is an idiom which means it is something that “cannot be separated from. It is a necessary or unavoidable part of an activity.”

Questions 23, 24, 25, 26, and 27.

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer in the following five questions:

Sitting will kill you, even if you exercise

Is sitting the new smoking?

One of your favourite activities may actually be killing you. Our entire modern world is constructed to keep you sitting down. When we drive, we sit. When we work at an office, we sit. When we watch TV, well, you get the picture. And yet, a new study that's running in the *Annals of Internal Medicine* found that this kind of sedentary behaviour increases our chances of getting a disease or a condition that will kill us prematurely, even if we exercise.

Researchers came to this conclusion after analysing 47 studies of sedentary behaviour. They adjusted their data to incorporate the amount someone exercises and found that the sitting we typically do in a day still outweighs the benefit we get from exercise. Of course, the more you exercise, the lower the impact of sedentary behaviour.

The studies showed sedentary behaviour can lead to death from cardiovascular issues and cancer as well as cause chronic conditions such as Type 2 diabetes. Physical inactivity has been identified as the fourth-leading risk factor for death for people all around the world, according to the World Health Organisation.

Prolonged sitting, meaning sitting for eight to 12 hours or more a day, increased your risk of developing type 2 diabetes by 90%. So what can you do to reduce the time you spend engaged in an activity that is not good for you?

The study authors did make some simple suggestions to help you sit less. One is to just be aware of how much you are sitting. That way you can make a goal of reducing that number a little bit each week. If you are at work, you could try a standing desk or make it a goal to stand up or walk around for a minute or three once every half an hour.

If you watch TV at night, don't zoom ahead during the commercials with your DVR. Instead walk around or at least stand up during the show break.

Question 23.

Why is the subtitle of this article “Is sitting the new smoking?”

- a) Because just as many people are sitting as people used to smoke.
- b) Because sitting, like smoking, is an activity that makes you feel good.
- c) Because smoking is an activity that used to be considered acceptable but is now widely known to be unhealthy. Sitting might become widely known as unhealthy.
- d) Because smoking and sitting are both activities that are unhealthy only if you do them too often.

The answer is c). The heading of the title “Sitting Will Kill You, Even You Exercise” implies the negative tone of the article. Therefore it makes sense the subtitle would imply sitting is unhealthy despite what is widely believed.

Question 24.

What is the purpose of this article?

- a) To educate the reader on the potential hazards of extended sitting
- b) To promote purchasing standing desks
- c) To tell the reader that the modern world is designed to allow us to sit most of the time.

The answer is a). Whilst the other two statements are both reflected in the article, they are not the purpose. If asked for the purpose of an article you want to consider the overall intent of the article from start to finish. What is the primary message?

Question 25.

According to this article, which of the following statements are TRUE?

- a) Prolonged sitting increases your risk of developing Type 2 Diabetes by 90%
- b) Prolonged sitting causes cancer
- c) Prolonged inactivity is the fourth-leading risk factor for death
- d) Both a) and c)

The correct answer is d). The only statement which is NOT true is b). The article implies that prolonged sitting may increase risk of cancer but it does not say it causes cancer.

Question 26.

The article uses the phrase “when we watch TV, well, you get the picture.” In the context of that full paragraph, what could the phrase “get the picture” be replaced with?

- a) sit down
- b) should stand up
- c) understand
- d) take a photo

The answer is c). The phrase to “get the picture” is an idiom for understanding a previous statement. In the full paragraph, the author is listing times when we sit down. They imply that the reader would “understand” that people sit down when watching TV as most people do.

Question 27.

Which of the following is NOT a recommended activity given in the article?

- a) tracking how much you sit and aiming to reduce that number
- b) use a standing desk at the office
- c) walk around during the ad breaks on television
- d) alternate standing and sitting at work

The answer is d). Whilst alternating standing and sitting at work would potentially reduce the amount of sitting, it is the only strategy listed which is not explicitly stated in the article.

Questions 28, 29 and 30.

Read the following passage and then choose the best answer in the following three questions:

It's OK to tell police officers to 'f*ck off'

A QUEENSLAND magistrate has ruled that it is acceptable for people to tell police officers to "f*ck off". Magistrate Peter Smid yesterday threw out the court case against Mundingburra man Bardon Kaitira, 28, who swore at a female officer outside the Consortium night club on December 20, last year at 2.40am, The Townsville Bulletin reports.

Constable X gave evidence that Mr Kaitira used the swear word twice towards her after a group of officers patrolling Flinders St East poured out his girlfriend's drink. "The defendant said 'f*ck off' and starting walking away and I asked: 'What did you say?'," she said.

"He said 'f*ck off' again and then said: "I don't like the police you think you are all heroes."

"I told him it was an offence to swear at an officer and gave him two choices - a fine or be arrested."

Mr Kaitira opted to be put in handcuffs and taken to the watch house. After winning the landmark case he explained outside court why he pleaded not guilty - despite admitting to swearing at Constable Young.

"On the night it was completely over the top and I didn't think it was fair. Most people just cop a fine but I didn't want to do that." Mr Kaitira said.

The defendant instead read through hundreds of similar legal cases before employing a leading criminal barrister and a solicitor to take on his public nuisance case at a cost of \$4622.11.

It was worth it for the horticulturist as Magistrate Smid said he was not satisfied Mr Kaitira committed an offence and police could be liable for his legal bills.

"The defendant spoke normally, he had his hands in his pockets and walked away," Magistrate Smid said.

"It's not the most polite way of speaking but those who walk the beat would be quite immune to the words."

The magistrate said overall the conduct of the defendant was not a nuisance to the public because it didn't interfere with fellow night club goers.

"It was overkill by the officer who was not offended anyway," Mr Smid said.

"But she pursued him clearly annoyed he hadn't shown remorse."

Defence barrister Justin Greggery said the case was "doomed to fail" from the start, arguing that saying the f-word to police was "not an offence".

"It was simply f*ck off - a common enough expression which wasn't descriptive like f*ck you or you f*ck," he said.

"Really the word has lost its affect due to its use in books, films, and general speech. This is language they use themselves on the job (while arresting offenders and to other officers)."

However, police prosecutor Sergeant Richard Scholl argued Mr Kaitira's code of conduct was offensive and stinging towards the policewoman.

"He displayed behaviour and made jibes with the intention to insult. Police should be shielded from this type of language and the community cannot accept it's OK for a private citizen to tell police to f*** off," he said.

Queensland Police Union President Ian Leavers agreed and called for an urgent appeal of the case, which could set a precedent in Queensland law.

"It is a sad day when the courts and government say it is OK to use four letter words at police," he said.

"To say it's OK to use offensive language at police in the street, who are just doing their job makes, no sense at all."

Question 28.

What is the best summary statement of this article?

- a) A man was found "not guilty" of an offence of swearing at a police officer.
- b) Swearing at police is acceptable
- c) Swearing at police is unacceptable
- d) F*ck is not a swear word.

The answer is a). This statement is factual summary of the article. The other statements are opinions listed throughout the article.

Question 29.

What does it mean that this could "set a precedent in Queensland law"?

- a) The case could be unpopular for other police officers and members of the community.
- b) The case could be used as a reference for magistrates to make similar judgements in future.
- c) The case could result in the particular offence being reviewed in law.
- d) The case could change the laws about swearing.

The answer is b). Setting a precedent means to create an example that could be referred to in justifying subsequent decisions and evaluations. For example, the "not guilty" example could be cited as a defensive argument for another person charged with swearing at police.

Question 30.

What is the magistrate implying when he says "those who walk the beat would be quite immune to the words."?

- a) That the public hear swear words all the time.
- b) That police are easily offended by swearing.
- c) That police are frequently sworn at and people think its acceptable.
- d) That police hear swear words so often that they are not offended by them.

The answer is d). The magistrate uses the phrase "those who walk the beat" to refer to police officers on frontline duties and then the word "immune" to which means unaffected or not able to be influenced by something. i.e. "Not offended."

START BONUS QUESTION ANSWERS

Questions 31 and 32.

Read the following paragraph carefully and answer questions 1 and 2.

In 1997, the Kent forest ranger reported a dramatic increase in animal boldness. It was observed that the once timid deer now roam the roads built into the forest which may have resulted in a rise in animal related accidents. Dr. Smith, an expert in wild animal behavior was called in to investigate the reason for this anomaly. Further studies conducted by Dr. Smith resulted in his conclusion that the ever decreasing animal habitat is due to human encroachment.

Based on the above, answer the following questions:

Question 31. The nearest meaning of the word *encroachment* is

- a. Independence
- b. **Intrusion**
- c. Infusion
- d. Induction

This type of question involves the reader's ability to get the meaning of a word from context. Take note that the word *encroachment* as used in the sentence was the reason for a decrease in the animal habitat. In this sense, we try to evaluate the given choices.

Would *independence* cause the decrease in the animal habitat? No.

Would *intrusion*? Probably.

Would *infusion*? No.

Would *induction*? No.

Only choice **b. Intrusion** gave us the probable meaning of the word *encroachment* so it is our answer.

Question 32. The following statement – Deer have caused more accidents than any other wild animals – is

- a. True
- b. False
- c. **Not enough data to know**

We should base our answer in what is contained in the paragraph. Take note that there was no comparison between deer and other wild animals so we can safely say that the given statement is neither true nor false and our answer is (c).

Question 33.

The word 'ironic' means:

- a) Made of iron
- b) An amusing coincidence
- c) **The opposite outcome of what was expected**
- d) A time period between 1200 BC and 1000 BC

The correct answer is c) The opposite outcome of what was expected. It would be ironic for a traffic policeman to have his license cancelled because he didn't pay a speeding fine.

Question 34.

"Not ready for the task ahead." Which of the following words best suits this definition?

- a) FULSOME
- b) **UNPREPARED**
- c) VULNERABLE
- d) FEARFUL

The correct answer is b) UNPREPARED. FULSOME means insincere, VULNERABLE means susceptible to damage and FEARFUL means to be afraid.

Question 35.

Inaugurate and End have:

- a) Similar meanings
- b) Contradictory meanings**
- c) Neither similar or contradictory meanings

The correct answer is b). Contradictory meanings. Inaugurate means to open or start. End means to close or finish.

Question 36.

Which of the following words is out of place:

- a) Reserved
- b) Reticent
- c) Boisterous**
- d) Quiet

The correct answer is c) Boisterous. All other words are similar. If you don't understand a certain word in these type of questions, you can usually work out the answer with what you do know. In this case, you can see that 'Reserved' and 'Quiet' are similar and that 'Boisterous' is the opposite of these. So even if the word 'Reticent' is new to you, you have already isolated 'Boisterous' as the answer.

Question 37.

Which word in the following sentence is spelled with an incorrect meaning:

"If that's not there car, I'll be very surprised and they'll be even more surprised."

- a) that's
- b) there**
- c) surprised
- d) they'll

The correct answer is b). The sentence is referring to possession / ownership of a car. So the correct spelling should be 'their'. The spelling 'there' is used when something is 'over there'.

Question 38.

Which word in the following sentence is spelled with an incorrect meaning:
“I’d like to try all the different flavours of ice-cream accept for macadamia”

- a) I’d
- b) different
- c) flavours
- d) accept**

The correct answer is d). Accept means “to agree to” and the correct spelling here is the word ‘except’ as in to make an exception. To exclude macadamia.

Question 39.

Which word in the following sentence is spelled with an incorrect meaning:
“If you’re not sure about the enrolment procedure, my advise is to ask the school counsellor.”

- a) enrolment
- b) procedure
- c) advise**
- d) counsellor

The correct answer is c). You can ‘advise’ someone to do something, but you give ‘advice’. So the correct spelling is ‘advice’. The word enrolment is a red herring in the question. Enrolment is spelled with two ‘l’s in America but with one ‘l’ in Australia.

Question 40.

Which part in this sentence is incorrect?

“Do you want to come with Jane and I down to the station?”

- a) Do you want
- b) to come with
- c) **Jane and I**
- d) down to the station?

The correct answer is c). When to use “Jane and I” and “Jane and me” is often confused. The simplest way to be grammatically correct is to imagine the sentence with only yourself. So for example, if you took Jane out of the sentence above it would say:

“Do you want to come with **I** down to the station?”

Hopefully, this stands out to you as incorrect! In this it should read:

“Do you want to come with **me** down to the station?”

Here is an example of when “Jane and I” would be correct:

“**Jane and I** are going down to the station. Do you want to come too?”

(“**I am** going down to the station. Do you want to come too?”)

Question 41.

Which word in the following sentence is spelled with an incorrect meaning:

"I know you didn't have time to finish writing your account. Can you just tell me long has it been since you arrived at the seen?"

- a) didn't
- b) seen
- c) account
- d) scene**

The correct answer is d). We are talking about a physical 'scene'. The spelling 'seen' refers to "Have you seen the movie?"

Question 42.

Choose which word should fill in the blank:

"Tim and Gretel are flying _____ tomorrow night."

- a) oversees
- b) overseas**
- c) oversize
- d) overtly

The correct answer is b). This is the spelling of overseas as in traveling 'over the sea'. The closest word 'oversees' means to be viewing a project or event. For example, "Anya will oversee the new development project."

Question 43.

Choose which word should fill in the blank:

"I want you to provide a _____ of your actions to me in writing"

- a) summer
- b) summery
- c) summarise
- d) summary**

The correct answer is d). 'provide a summary'.

The first two incorrect options refer to the season of summer. The third incorrect choice 'summarise' is the correct context but does not fit the sentence. As 'summarise' is the verb.

Question 44.

Choose which word should fill in the blank:

“I looked around the house and quickly located the _____ in the front window”

- a) **hole**
- b) whole
- c) brake
- d) broken

The correct answer is a). ‘The hole in the front window.’ The other incorrect choices are:

‘whole’ - Something in its entirety. The whole window.

‘brake’ - The front brake on the bike.

‘broken’ - The window was broken.

Question 45.

“I saw the car drive over the curb and towards the house. I could tell that a collision was _____ .”

- a) **imminent**
- b) eminent
- c) concluded
- d) determined

The correct answer is imminent. The sentence is implying a collision is about to happen between the car and another object (possibly the house). The imminent means that it is ‘about to happen’.

Question 46.

Replace the underlined component of this sentence with the appropriate word from the four choices presented.

“I thought that Hercules was full of great ideas in his plan to become stronger.”

- a) ingenuous
- b) ingenious**
- c) inadvertent
- d) accidental

The correct answer is b). Ingenious meaning to think of a great idea or display some form of intellectual brilliance.

Question 47.

Replace the underlined component of this sentence with the appropriate word from the four choices presented.

“Running increases the pain in my ankle joint if I don’t warm up properly.”

- a) annoys
- b) aggregates
- c) aggravates**
- d) aggrivates

The correct answer is c) aggravate. This is the correct spelling of “aggravate” that means “to make something worse”. This fits the phrase “increases the pain in” the best of all options.

Question 48.

Michael’s girlfriend warned him that if he kept sending messages to his ex-girlfriend on Facebook, she would give him the flick.

- a) slap him on the face
- b) end the relationship**
- c) give a rude gesture
- d) stop warning him

The correct answer is b). The phrase, in the context of a relationship, means to end the relationship. As in flicking something away. To get rid of it. Even if you’ve not heard this phrase you can garner the likely meaning from the rest of the sentence!

Question 49.

Abdul's job was to criticise strongly any actions taken that were unbecoming of a police recruit at the academy.

- a) **censure**
- b) censor
- c) sensor
- d) centre

The correct answer is a) **censure**. This means literally to “criticise strongly”. The closely related word “censor” means to remove unacceptable behaviour or material. This is not the meaning of the above statement.

Question 50.

Consider the following two sentences:

- 1) At 'Slick Raceway' the safety of motorcycle racers is of utmost importance.
- 2) 'Slick Raceway' offers a free motorcycle safety course to all competitors on the race track.

What does the second sentence do?

- a) It shows that motorcycle safety is important.
- b) It explains why motorcycle safety is important at 'Slick Raceway'.
- c) It disproves the first sentence.
- d) **It gives evidence of the statement in the first sentence.**

The correct answer is (d). Offering a course on safety shows that 'Slick Raceway' is taking tangible action to demonstrate their value on racer safety.

Question 51.

Consider the following two sentences:

- 1) Stacey has a keen interest in aviation.
- 2) Stacey loves to fly helicopters.

What does the second sentence do?

- a) It offers further detail on the first sentence.**
- b) It has no link to the first sentence.
- c) It explains the first sentence.
- d) It shows that helicopters are part of aviation.

The correct answer is (a). If Stacey is interested in aviation, then the fact she loves flying helicopters shows a more specific component of her interest in aviation. As helicopters are a small component of the larger field of aviation.

Question 52.

Consider the following two sentences:

- 1) Michael unholstered his firearm.
- 2) Michael assessed the threat being made to his life as life-threatening.

What does the second sentence do?

- a) It authenticates the first sentence.
- b) It offers justification for the action in the first sentence.**
- c) It shows that Michael was scared.
- d) It shows that Michael always pulls out his firearm when threatened.

The correct answer is (b). The hypothetical implication is that Michael unholstered his firearm in response to a life-threatening hazard. It is presenting a specific circumstance. So it does not show that Michael was scared of that he always pulls out his firearm. Also, it does not authenticate the first sentence. Authentication would be another sentence that proves the first sentence.

Question 53.

Consider the following two sentences:

- 1) Andrew is taking additional english lessons after school.
- 2) Andrew is excellent at maths and science, but his english skills are poor.

What does the second sentence do?

- a) It explains the first sentence**
- b) It proves the first sentence
- c) It is explained by the first sentence.
- d) It shows that Andrew is getting better at english.

The correct answer is (a). It is logical that Andrew is taking additional english classes because his english skills are poor. Be careful of similarly worded options. In this case, option (c) sounds very similar but is incorrect as the second sentence is not **explained by** the first. It **explains** the first (option (a)).

Question 54.

Select the underline word that is out of place in this text:

Police services around the world are getting smashed with increasing workloads as growing populations result in higher crime rates. One of the most popular measures to handle this challenge is to replace administrative functions with other civilian employees. This allows qualified police officers to spend more time on the frontline.

- a) smashed**
- b) populations
- c) handle
- d) allows

Sometimes you are are looking for 'slang' or 'informal' words. In this case, the word '**smashed**' is being used metaphorically and it is more a way of 'speaking' than a formal written document style.

CHAPTER FIVE

VERBAL REASONING

In this component of your testing you will face 34 questions to be completed in 15 minutes. Your minimum pass mark to progress is 15/34. However, you are aiming to be **'selected'** and with practice you can score very highly in this category! Again, there are more practice questions here, so it is marked when to stop if you are timing yourself.

Question 1.

Speech and Dumb match which following word pair:

- a) Language and Limb
- b) Hearing and Deaf
- c) Tongue and Taste
- d) Language and Deaf

Question 2.

ONE

TWO

THREE

FOUR

FIVE

Which of these numbers listed above is three numbers after the number that is two numbers before the number that is three numbers after the number ONE?

- a) TWO
- b) THREE
- c) FOUR
- d) FIVE

Question 3.

Ornaments is to Gold as Paper is to

- a) Tree
- b) Wood
- c) Pulp
- d) Bamboo

Question 4.

Choose the odd one out from the group:

- a) Astounded
- b) Amazed
- c) Amused
- d) Flabbergasted

Question 5.

Mike cries when Andrea is hurt. Jonno smiles when Mike cries. If these two sentences are true, then it follows that the sentence, "Jonno smiles when Andrea is hurt," is:

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Either True or False.

Question 6.

Melt is to Liquid as:

- a) Freeze is to Ice
- b) Freeze is to Condense
- c) Freeze is to Solid
- d) Freeze is to Crystal

Question 7.

Conference is to Chairman as:

- a) Newspaper is to Reporter
- b) Newspaper is to Distributer
- c) Newspaper is to Editor
- d) Newspaper is to Painter

Question 8.

Foot is to Socks as Head is to

- a) Hair
- b) Cap
- c) Scalp
- d) Skull

Questions 9. 10. 11. 12.

Read the following paragraph carefully and then answer the following questions:

A family has a total of 6 members named: A, B, C, D, E and F. There is an engineer, teacher, doctor, cricketer, a salesman and a student in the family. There are two married couples. B is an engineer and is the son of E. F is the grandmother of A and is a teacher. C is the daughter-in-law of D and is a doctor.

Question 9. Who is the husband of C?

- a) A b) B c) D d) E e) F

Question 10. Which of the following are two married couples?

- a) AC, EF b) EC, FD c) ED, FC d) ED, AC

Question 11. Who is most likely student in the family?

- a) A b) F c) D d) Data insufficient

Question 12. Who are the siblings in the family?

- a) AC b) AB c) ED d) None of these

Question 13.

John is the football team captain of his school. This year, all captains of each different sport are being awarded by the school. Considering these first two sentences are true, the statement "John is being awarded by the school," is:

- a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined

Question 14.

Select the appropriate sequence to fill the following blanks:

Y X _ Z X _ Y _ Y X Y _

- a) X Z Y Y
- b) Y X Z Z
- c) Y Z X X
- d) Z X Y Y

Question 15.

In a mathematics exam, Sarah gets more marks than Buster. Buster got more marks than Tom. Considering both the first statements are true, the statement “Tom is the highest scoring in the mathematics exam,” is:

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Cannot be determined

Question 16.

On a hypothetical space station, humans can talk to venetians, but not to martians or neptunians. Martians can't talk to humans but can talk to venetians and neptunians. Neptunians can talk to martians but not to venetians or humans. Venetians can only talk to neptunians.

If a human wants to get a message to a martian, what chain of communication would fit the above rules?

Question 17.

The word ‘incognito’ is most similar in meaning to which word below:

- a) Inside
- b) Persistent
- c) Incongruous
- d) Disguised

Question 18.

The word 'grow' is to 'enlarge' as 'assimilate' is to:

- a) Learn
- b) Shrink
- c) Accelerate
- d) Think

Question 19.

Pilot is to airplane as driver is to:

- a) Motorcycle
- b) Car
- c) Wheels
- d) Wing

Question 20.

Which word means nearly the same as 'fatigued':

- a) Camouflaged
- b) Tired
- c) Responsive
- d) Restless

Question 21.

Airplane is to wing as Boat is to:

- a) Pilot
- b) Captain
- c) Sail
- d) Wheels

Question 22.

Which of the following two statements provide best indication that Sarah is not Aaron's girlfriend:

- a) Aaron is dating Jane
- b) Sarah is dating Brian
- c) Brian is dating Jane
- d) Brian is dating two girls
- e) Aaron is dating only one girl

Question 23.

Four of the following words are alike in some way. Which is the odd one out?

- a) Timid
- b) Weak
- c) Shy
- d) Introvert
- e) Extrovert

Question 24.

Skydiver is to parachute as race car driver is to:

- a) Racing Car
- b) Race track
- c) Helmet
- d) Steering wheel

Question 25.

Find the word which means nearly the same as 'affinity':

- a) infinite
- b) kinship
- c) aesthetic
- d) inverted

Question 26.

Find the word that means nearly the same as 'clandestine':

- a) overt
- b) interesting
- c) concealed
- d) irreparable

Question 27.

Birds are to feather as fish are to:

- a) water
- b) river
- c) eyes
- d) scales

Question 28.

Michael always eats his meals in the same order. He eats his vegetables after his meat and eats his salad after finishing his water. He also eats his salad before his meat. What is the last thing that Michael eats or drinks if his meal contains all of the above items?

- a) Meat
- b) Vegetables
- c) Salad
- d) Water

Question 29.

Which word is closest in meaning to 'empathetic':

- a) Contrived
- b) Compassionate
- c) Consultant
- d) Energetic

Question 30.

Tom and Sarah have a blue car and a red car. Which of the following two statements prove that Tom usually drives the red car?

- a) Sarah prefers to drive the red car.
- b) The blue car is bigger than the red car.
- c) The red car is older than the blue car.
- d) Tom usually drives the smaller car.
- e) Tom likes to drive fast.

Question 31.

What word is most alike in definition to 'enigma'?

- a) Edible
- b) Enemy
- c) Inexplicable
- d) Incomplete

Question 32.

Which pair of words have a similar relationship as the words 'Jacket : Sleeve'?

- a) Trousers : Shoes
- b) Pistol : Knife
- c) Body : Arm
- d) Quiet : Loud

Question 33.

Which pair of words have a similar relationship as the words 'Marketer : Advertisement'

- a) Musician : Song
- b) Magician : Costume
- c) Stripper : Money
- d) Police : Law

Question 34.

Which pair of words have a similar relationship as the words 'Artist : Paintbrush'

- a) Musician : Song
- b) Teacher : Whiteboard
- c) Farmer : House
- d) Fire : Heat

34 Questions here. Stop now if you are timing yourself to 15 minutes.

Question 35.

Which two statements prove that Molly has five white cars?

- a) Molly has seven red cars.
- b) Molly has five green cars.
- c) Molly has two less white cars than she has red cars.
- d) Molly has red cars, white cars and green cars.
- e) Molly has less white cars than red cars.

Question 36.

Which three statements prove that Lauren exercises before work?

- a) Lauren exercises at 7.00am every morning.
- b) Lauren always exercises for one hour exactly.
- c) Lauren often exercises at the gym at her workplace.
- d) Lauren starts work after taking a shower.
- e) Lauren takes one shower a day.
- f) Lauren takes a shower after exercising.

Question 37.

There are two logical pairs of words below. Which word does not form one of the pairs?

- a) Lunch
- b) Ball
- c) Sandwich
- d) Foot
- e) Box

Questions 38. 39. 40.

In each of the following questions, there are two statements. One is marked as Assertion (A) and the other is as Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below:

- a) A is true but R is false
- b) A is false but R is true
- c) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- e) Both A and R are false

Question 38.

Assertion (A): Although an atom contains charged particles it is still neutral.

Reason (R): There are equal number of protons and electrons in the atom.

Question 39.

Assertion (A): The Appendix is a vestigial organ.

Reason (R): It helps in the absorption of minerals in the body.

Question 40.

Assertion (A): Lightning is seen before thunder.

Reason (R): The velocity of sound is less than that of light.

END VERBAL REASONING SECTION

VERBAL REASONING - ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS**Question 1.**

Speech and Dumb match which following word pair:

- a) Language and Limb
- b) Hearing and Deaf
- c) Tongue and Taste
- d) Language and Deaf

The correct answer is b) Hearing and Deaf. A dumb person cannot speak as a deaf person cannot hear.

Question 2.

ONE

TWO

THREE

FOUR

FIVE

Which of these numbers listed above is three numbers after the number that is two numbers before the number that is three numbers after the number ONE?

- a) TWO
- b) THREE
- c) FOUR
- d) FIVE

The correct answer is d) FIVE. The quickest way to solve problems like this is to isolate the instructions into chunks and then work backwards from the initial clue (which comes at the end of the question). In this case we start at the number ONE.

First clue: Three numbers after the number ONE = FOUR

Second clue: Two numbers before this number (FOUR) = TWO

Third Clue: Three numbers after this number (TWO) = FIVE

Question 3.

Ornaments is to Gold as Paper is to

- a) Tree b) Wood c) Pulp d) Bamboo

The correct answer is (c). Ornaments are made from gold and paper is made from pulp.

Question 4.

Choose the odd one out from the group:

- a) Astounded b) Amazed c) Amused d) Flabbergasted

The correct answer is (c) Amused. The other three are synonyms.

Question 5.

Mike cries when Andrea is hurt. Jonno smiles when Mike cries. If these two sentences are true, then it follows that the sentence, "Jonno smiles when Andrea is hurt," is:

- a) True
b) False
c) Either True or False.

The correct answer is a) True. If Andrea is hurt then Mike cries. Mike crying makes Jonno smile. So it follows that Jonno smiles when Andrea is hurt.

Question 6.

Melt is to Liquid as:

- a) Freeze is to Ice
b) Freeze is to Condense
c) Freeze is to Solid
d) Freeze is to Crystal

The correct answer is c) Freeze is to Solid. A substance that melts forms a liquid. Similarly a substance that freezes forms a solid.

Question 7.

Conference is to Chairman as:

- a) Newspaper is to Reporter
- b) Newspaper is to Distributer
- c) Newspaper is to Editor
- d) Newspaper is to Painter

The correct answer is c) Newspaper is to Editor. The head of a conference is a chairman and the head of a newspaper is an editor.

Question 8.

Foot is to Socks as Head is to

- a) Hair
- b) Cap
- c) Scalp
- d) Skull

The correct Answer is (b) Cap. Second is used to cover the first.

Questions 9. 10. 11. 12.

Read the following paragraph carefully and then answer the following questions:

A family has a total of 6 members named: A, B, C, D, E and F. There is an engineer, teacher, doctor, cricketer, a salesman and a student in the family. There are two married couples. B is an engineer and is the son of E. F is the grandmother of A and is a teacher. C is the daughter-in-law of D and is a doctor.

Question 9. Who is the husband of C?

- a) A
- b) B
- c) D
- d) E
- e) F

Question 10. Which of the following are two married couples?

- a) AC, EF
- b) EC, FD
- c) ED, FC
- d) ED, AC

Question 11. Who is most likely student in the family?

- a) A b) F c) D d) Data insufficient

Question 12. Who are the siblings in the family?

- a) AC b) AB c) ED d) None of these

Explanation:

E is the father of B.

F being the grandmother of A is thus E's mother.

That means A and B are the children in the family and are siblings.

B being the engineer, thus A is most likely to be the student in the family.

C being the only daughter-in-law in the family is E's wife and mother of A and B.

D is thus the father of E, husband of F and grandfather of A and B.

So the two married couples in the family are DF and EC.

The answers are therefore:

Question 9. Who is the husband of C?

- a) A b) B c) D d) E e) F

Answer: (d) E is the husband of C

Question 10. Which of the following are two married couples?

- a) AC, EF b) EC, FD c) ED, FC d) ED, AC

Answer: (b) EC and FD

Question 11. Who is most likely student in the family?

- a) A b) F c) D d) Data insufficient

Answer: (a) A

Question 12. Who are the siblings in the family?

- a) AC b) AB c) ED d) None of these

Answer: (b) AB

Question 13.

John is the football team captain of his school. This year, all captains of each different sport are being awarded by the school. Considering these first two sentences are true, the statement “John is being awarded by the school,” is:

- a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined

The correct answer is a) True. If all captains are being awarded, then this includes the football team captain. Therefore John is to be awarded.

Question 14.

Select the appropriate sequence to fill the following blanks:

Y X _ Z X _ Y _ Y X Y _

- a) X Z Y Y
b) Y X Z Z
c) Y Z X X
d) Z X Y Y

The correct answer is c) Y Z X X as shown below:

Y X Y Z X Z Y X Y X Y X

This presents a sequence of triplets where the first and last letter of each set of three is the same. If you don't immediately see a pattern in these questions, but are presented limited options, the quickest way to solve it is to sketch each option down and look for a pattern in each option. Trial and error approach. You will likely have scrap paper on which to do this.

Question 15.

In a mathematics exam, Sarah gets more marks than Buster. Buster got more marks than Tom. Considering both the first statements are true, the statement “Tom is the highest scoring in the mathematics exam,” is:

- a) True b) False c) Cannot be determined

The correct answer is b) False. The first two sentences show that both Sarah and Buster scored higher marks than Tom. Tom is therefore the lowest scoring.

Question 16.

On a hypothetical space station, humans can talk to venetians, but not to martians or neptunians. Martians can't talk to humans but can talk to venetians and neptunians. Neptunians can talk to martians but not to venetians or humans. Venetians can only talk to neptunians.

If a human wants to get a message to a martian, what chain of communication would fit the above rules?

- a) Human to Martian
b) Human to Neptunian to Martian
c) Human to Venetian to Neptunian to Martian
d) Human to Neptunian to Venetian to Martian

The correct answer is (c). This can quickly be answered as it is the only option that satisfies the very first statement that humans can only talk to venetians. We can then check the rest of the rules fit to double check the full chain of communication!

Question 17.

The word 'incognito' is most similar in meaning to which word below:

- a) Inside
- b) Persistent
- c) Incongruous
- d) Disguised

The correct answer is 'Disguised'. Incognito means to conceal or disguise one's identity.

Question 18.

The word 'grow' is to 'enlarge' as 'assimilate' is to:

- a) Learn
- b) Shrink
- c) Accelerate
- d) Think

The correct answer is 'learn'. Grow and enlarge are both words that imply getting bigger. They have a common *meaning*. Assimilate and learn are also both words similar in meaning. They imply understanding new information.

Question 19.

Pilot is to airplane as driver is to:

- a) Motorcycle
- b) Car
- c) Wheels
- d) Wing

The correct answer is Car. A Pilot controls an airplane and a driver controls a car.

Question 20.

Which word means nearly the same as 'fatigued':

- a) Camouflaged
- b) Tired
- c) Responsive
- d) Restless

The correct answer is 'Tired'. Fatigued means worn out. For example "I was fatigued after running after the suspect"

Question 21.

Airplane is to wing as Boat is to:

- a) Pilot
- b) Captain
- c) Sail
- d) Wheels

The correct answer is 'Sail'. An airplane has wings as a boat has sails.

Question 22.

Which of the following two statements provide best indication that Sarah is not Aaron's girlfriend:

- a) Aaron is dating Jane
- b) Sarah is dating Brian
- c) Brian is dating Jane
- d) Brian is dating two girls
- e) Aaron is dating only one girl

The correct answer is (a) and (e). If Aaron is only dating one girl (e) and he is dating Jane (a), then these two statements indicate that he is not Sarah's boyfriend and vice versa.

Question 23.

Four of the following words are alike in some way. Which is the odd one out?

- a) Timid
- b) Weak
- c) Shy
- d) Introvert
- e) Extrovert

The correct answer is 'Extrovert'. This describes a loud and outspoken person. The other four words describe a quiet person that often keeps to themselves.

Question 24.

Skydiver is to parachute as race car driver is to:

- a) Racing Car
- b) Race track
- c) Helmet
- d) Steering wheel

The correct answer is 'Helmet'. A skydiver wears a parachute and a race car driver wears a helmet.

Question 25.

Find the word which means nearly the same as 'affinity':

- a) infinite
- b) kinship
- c) aesthetic
- d) inverted

The correct answer is 'kinship'. Affinity and kinship both indicate a natural attraction between people or things.

Question 26.

Find the word that means nearly the same as 'clandestine':

- a) overt
- b) interesting
- c) concealed
- d) irreparable

The correct answer is 'concealed'. Clandestine refers to activities conducted in secret and needing to be concealed.

Question 27.

Birds are to feather as fish are to:

- a) water
- b) river
- c) eyes
- d) scales

The correct answer is 'scales'. Birds are covered in feathers (mostly) and fish are covered in scales.

Question 28.

Michael always eats his meals in the same order. He eats his vegetables after his meat and eats his salad after finishing his water. He also eats his salad before his meat. What is the last thing that Michael eats or drinks if his meal contains all of the above items?

- a) Meat
- b) Vegetables
- c) Salad
- d) Water

The correct answer is 'vegetables'. According to the description above Michael consumes his meal in the following order:

- 1st: Water
- 2nd: Salad
- 3rd: Meat
- 4th: Vegetables

Question 29.

Which word is closest in meaning to 'empathetic':

- a) Contrived
- b) Compassionate
- c) Consultant
- d) Energetic

The correct answer is 'compassionate'. Both these words imply being considerate and caring of someone else's circumstances.

Question 30.

Tom and Sarah have a blue car and a red car. Which of the following two statements prove that Tom usually drives the red car?

- a) Sarah prefers to drive the red car.
- b) The blue car is bigger than the red car.
- c) The red car is older than the blue car.
- d) Tom usually drives the smaller car.
- e) Tom likes to drive fast.

The correct answer is (b) and (d). The key statement is that Tom usually drives the smaller car (d) and statement (b) indicates the smaller car is the red car.

Question 31.

What word is most alike in definition to 'enigma'?

- a) Edible
- b) Enemy
- c) Inexplicable
- d) Incomplete

The correct answer is 'Inexplicable'. Enigma refers to an unexplainable or very puzzling event or challenge.

Question 32.

Which pair of words have a similar relationship as the words 'Jacket : Sleeve'?

- a) Trousers : Shoes
- b) Pistol : Knife
- c) Body : Arm
- d) Quiet : Loud

The correct answer is 'Body : Arm'. A sleeve is part of a jacket just as an arm is part of a body.

Question 33.

Which pair of words have a similar relationship as the words 'Marketer : Advertisement'

- a) Musician : Song
- b) Magician : Costume
- c) Stripper : Money
- d) Police : Law

The correct answer is 'Musician : Song'. A Marketer creates advertisements as a musician creates songs.

Question 34.

Which pair of words have a similar relationship as the words 'Artist : Paintbrush'

- a) Musician : Song
- b) Teacher : Whiteboard
- c) Farmer : House
- d) Fire : Heat

The correct answer is 'Teacher : Whiteboard'. An artist uses a paintbrush to create art as a teacher uses a whiteboard to teach.

Question 35.

Which two statements prove that Molly has five white cars?

- a) Molly has seven red cars.
- b) Molly has five green cars.
- c) Molly has two less white cars than she has red cars.
- d) Molly has red cars, white cars and green cars.
- e) Molly has less white cars than red cars.

The correct answer is statements (a) and (c). By these two statements we can see that the total of white cars equals seven minus two. This equals five. In questions like this, look for the statements that are proving the exact NUMBERS. Statement (e) for example, certainly indicates less cars but has no real information on numbers - so is therefore not relevant to our purpose.

Question 36.

Which three statements prove that Lauren exercises before work?

- a) Lauren exercises at 7.00am every morning.
- b) Lauren always exercises for one hour exactly.
- c) Lauren often exercises at the gym at her workplace.
- d) Lauren starts work after taking a shower.
- e) Lauren takes one shower a day.
- f) Lauren takes a shower after exercising.

The correct answer is (d) (e) and (f). These last three statements prove that Lauren exercises, then takes a shower and then starts work. So therefore she always exercises before work. In this question, the statement (a) is a red herring. This certainly indicates that Lauren exercises at the beginning of the day. However, with no information on what time Lauren starts work, this statement is irrelevant to our purpose in determining the order of her schedule.

Question 37.

There are two logical pairs of words below. Which word does not form one of the pairs?

- a) Lunch
- b) Ball
- c) Sandwich
- d) Foot
- e) Box

The correct answer is (c). The other words form the pairs: Lunchbox and Football.

Questions 38. 39. 40.

In each of the following questions, there are two statements. One is marked as Assertion (A) and the other is as Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes given below:

- a) A is true but R is false
- b) A is false but R is true
- c) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
- d) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- e) Both A and R are false

Question 38.

Assertion (A): Although an atom contains charged particles it is still neutral.

Reason (R): There are equal number of protons and electrons in the atom.

The correct answer is (c). The atom is neutral because the positively charged protons are balanced by equal number of negatively charged electrons. The neutrons in the atom are neutral. So an atom is neutral.

Question 39.

Assertion (A): The Appendix is a vestigial organ.

Reason (R): It helps in the absorption of minerals in the body.

The correct answer is (a). The appendix is a functionless organ in the human body so the Assertion (A) is correct but the Reason (R) is false.

Question 40.

Assertion (A): Lightning is seen before thunder.

Reason (R): The velocity of sound is less than that of light.

The correct answer is (c). Since light travels faster than sound so lightning is seen before we hear the sound of thunder.

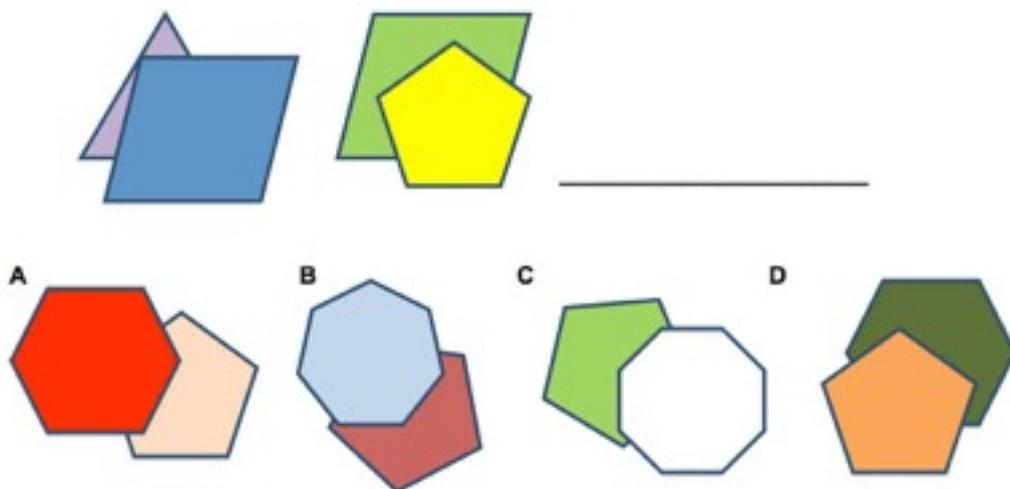
CHAPTER SIX

ABSTRACT REASONING

In the full NSW Police ACER test you will need to answer 45 abstract reasoning questions in 20 minutes. This practice test has 22 questions. Accordingly, you can practice your timings by completing this test in 10 minutes.

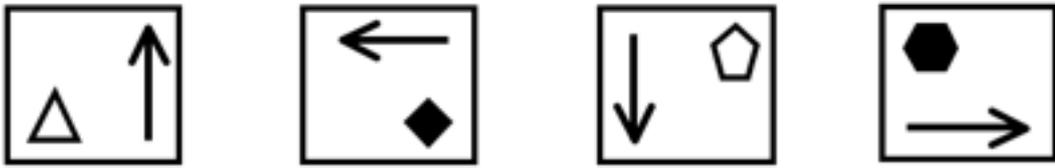
Question 1. (You will need to view this question in colour)

What comes next?



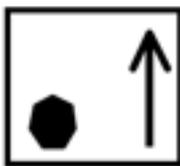
Question 2.

Examine the patterns below.

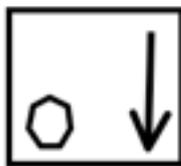


Which of the following boxes is next in the sequence?

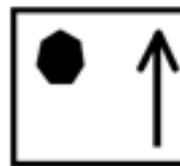
(A)



(B)



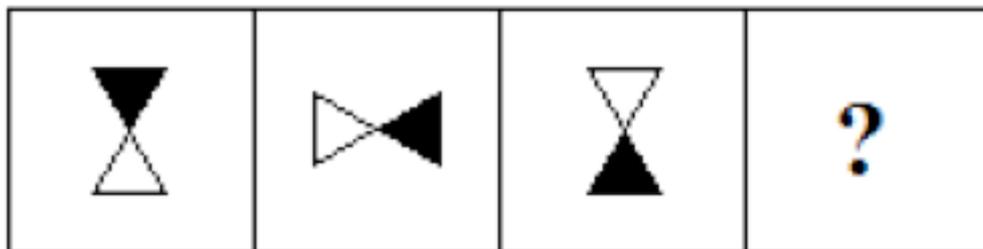
(C)



(D)

**Question 3.**

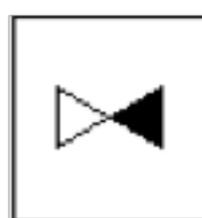
Select the next picture to the following sequence:



a)



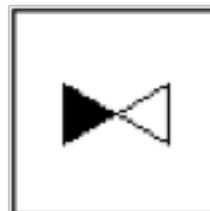
b)



c)

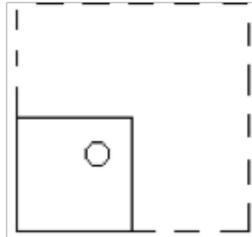


d)

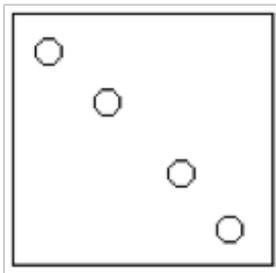


Question 4.

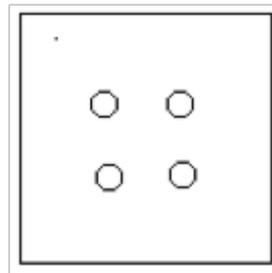
The picture below shows a piece of paper folded down into a quarter of its original size. Select the appropriate option of what this piece of paper would look like unfolded.



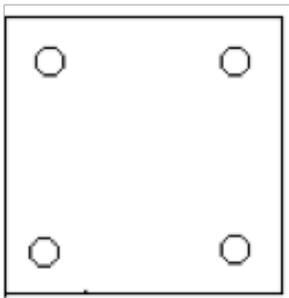
a)



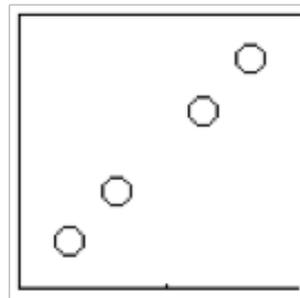
b)



c)

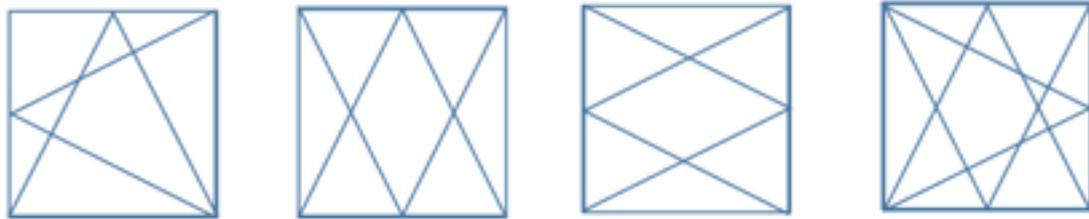
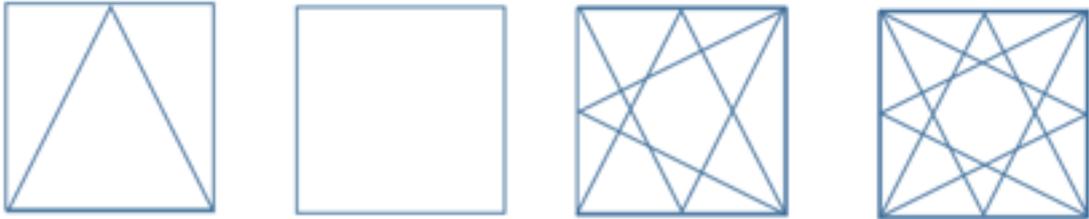


d)



Question 5.

In the top row there should be four squares arranged in order, but one square has moved one row down. Which square has left its place?



A

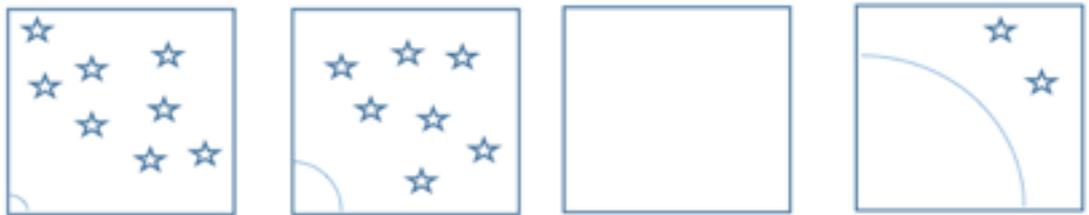
B

C

D

Question 6.

In the top row there should be four squares arranged in order, but one square has moved one row down. Which square has left its place?



A

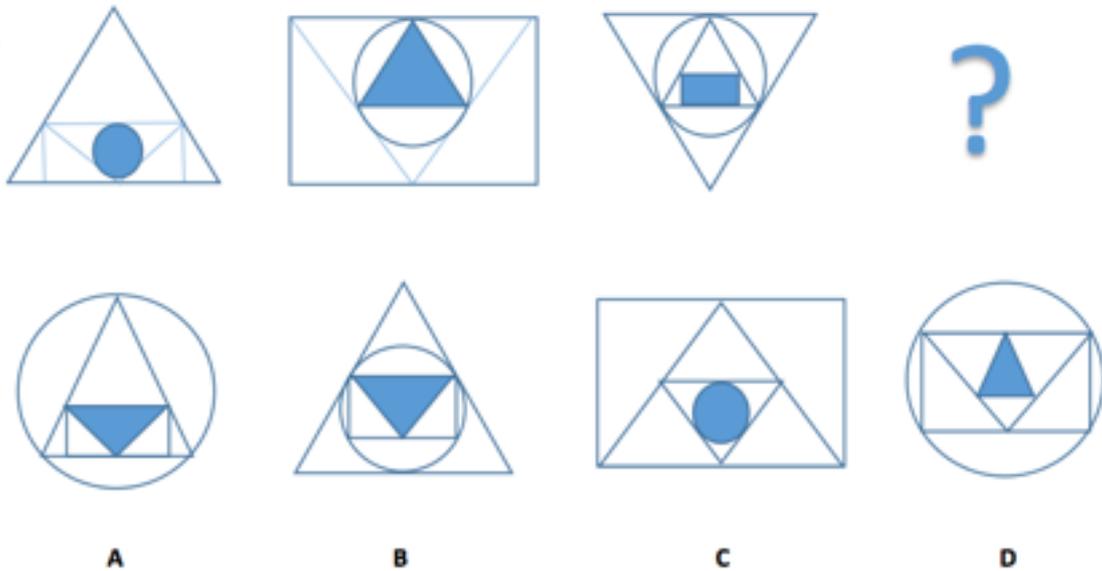
B

C

D

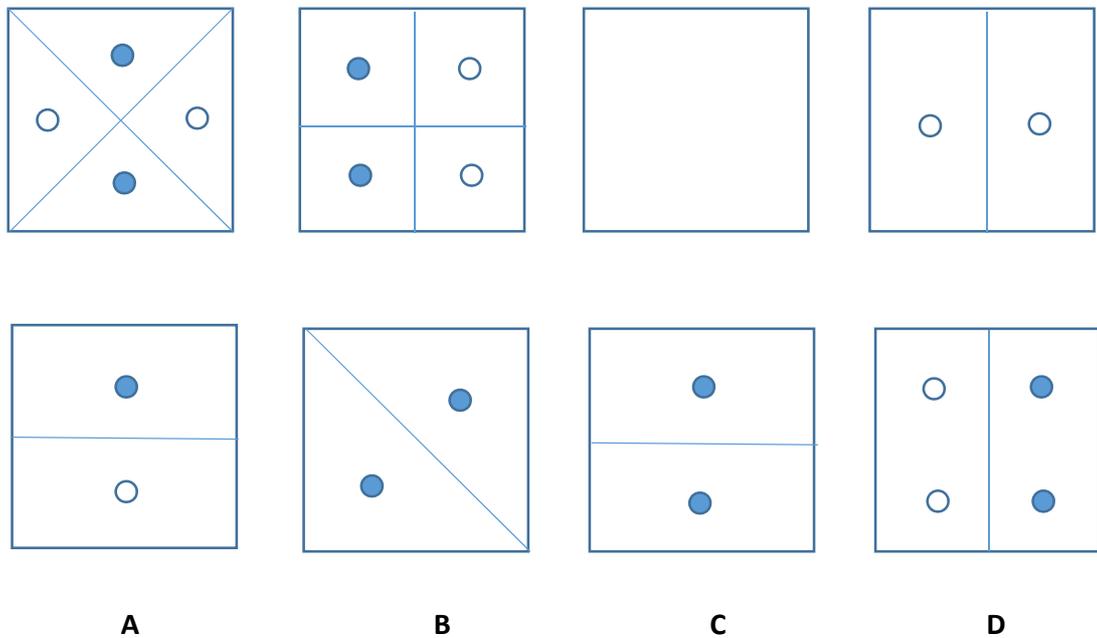
Question 7.

In the top row there should be four squares arranged in order, but one square has moved one row down. Which square has left its place?



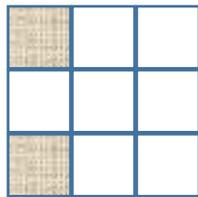
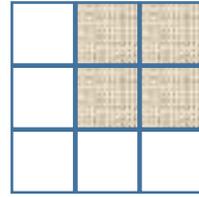
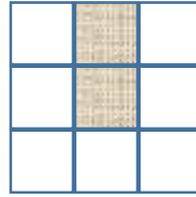
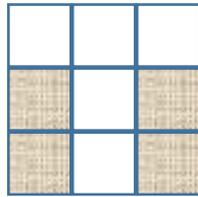
Question 8.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?

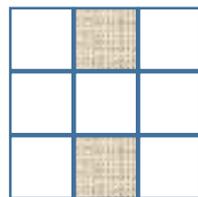


Question 9.

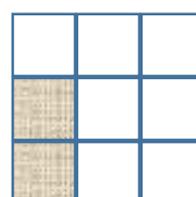
All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?



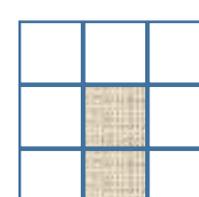
A



B



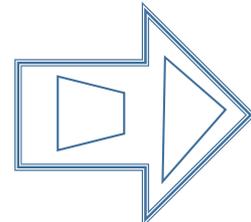
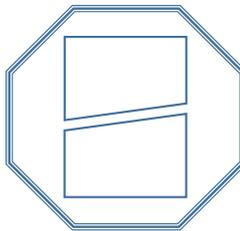
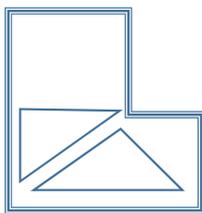
C



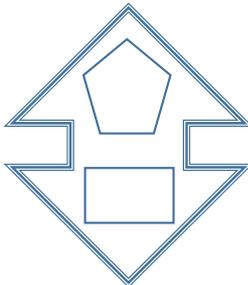
D

Question 10.

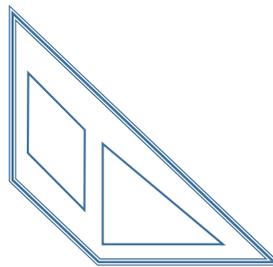
All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?



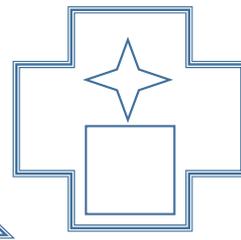
A



B



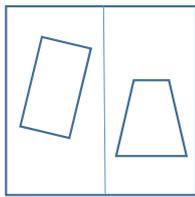
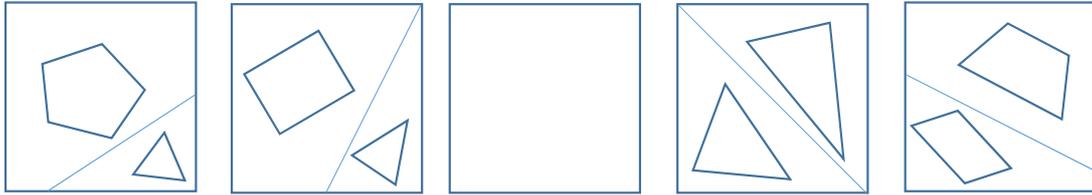
C



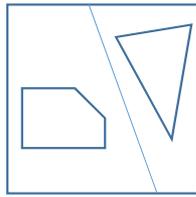
D

Question 11.

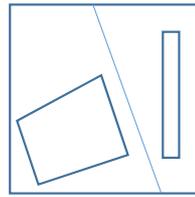
All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?



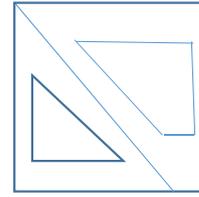
A



B



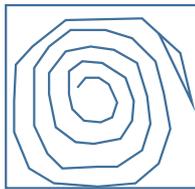
C



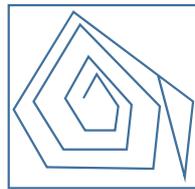
D

Question 12.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?



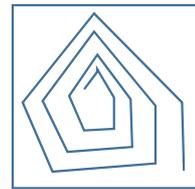
A



B



C



D

Question 13.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?

15	21		20	26	11	17
30	36	9	15		3	9
45	51	12	18		14	20
		21	27			

41	47	67	24	29	46	36	42
22	28	25	29	11	54	16	22
53	59	19	34	40	35	52	58

A

B

C

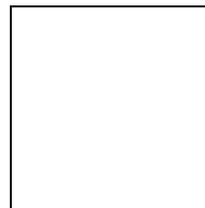
D

Question 14.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.

C	W	H
J	D	I
M	P	E

F	S	U
P	G	R
A	L	H



L	O	A
R	M	Y
W	E	N

K	S	D
I	P	A
F	C	R

I	B	D
Q	J	V
T	Z	K

Q	R	J
P	A	U
K	Z	T

R	N	O
B	S	P
I	D	T

A

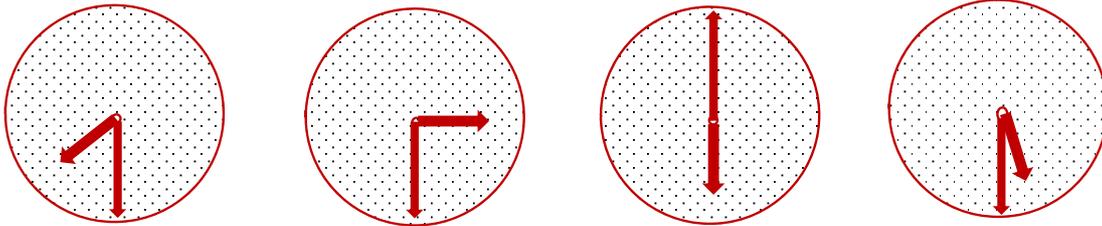
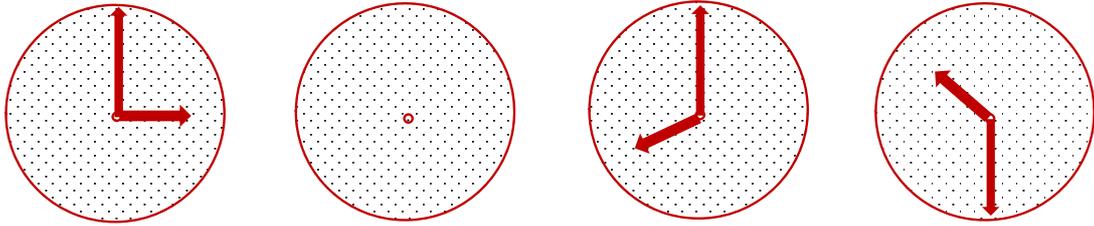
B

C

D

Question 15.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.



A

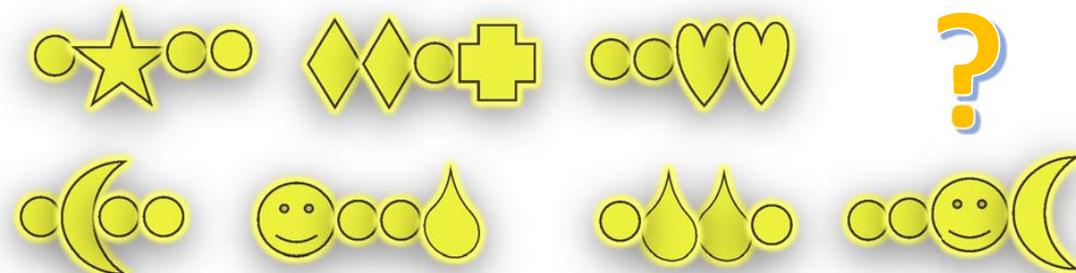
B

C

D

Question 16.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.



A

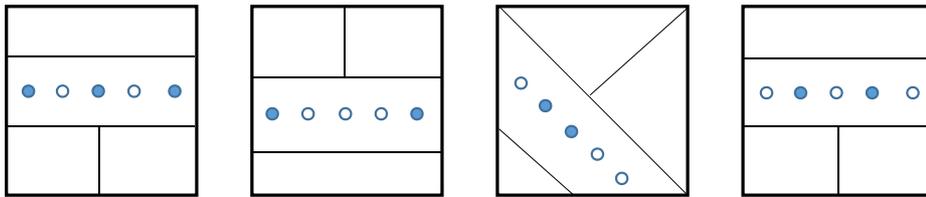
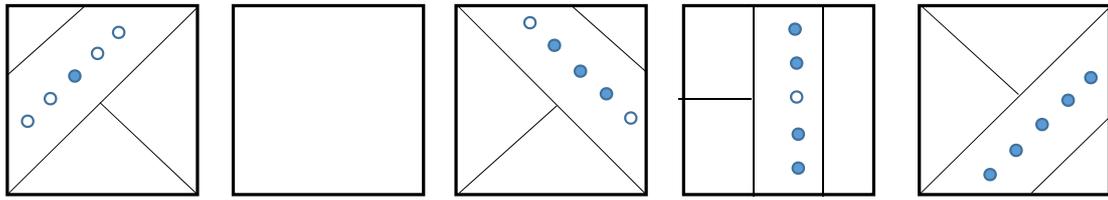
B

C

D

Question 17.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.



A

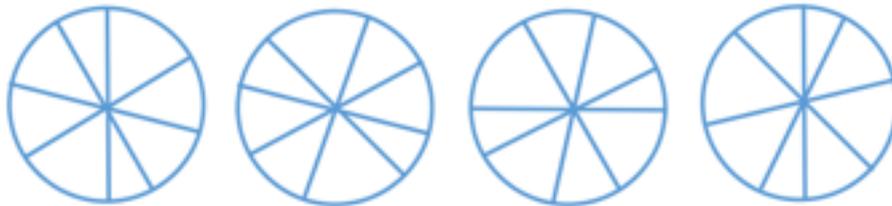
B

C

D

Question 18.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.



A

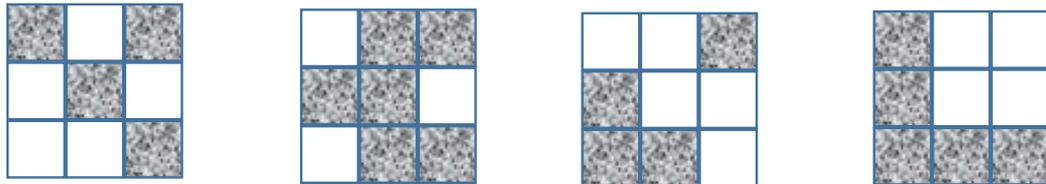
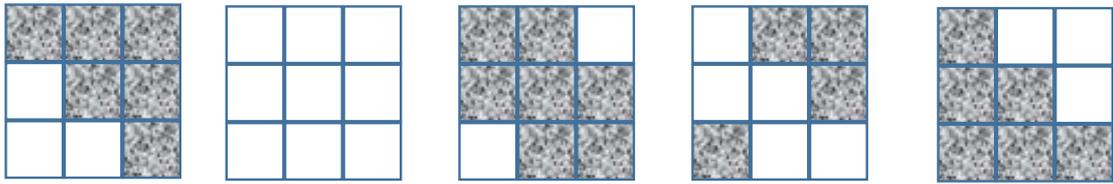
B

C

D

Question 19.

Discover the rule and replace the blank grid in the sequence with the appropriate shape.



A

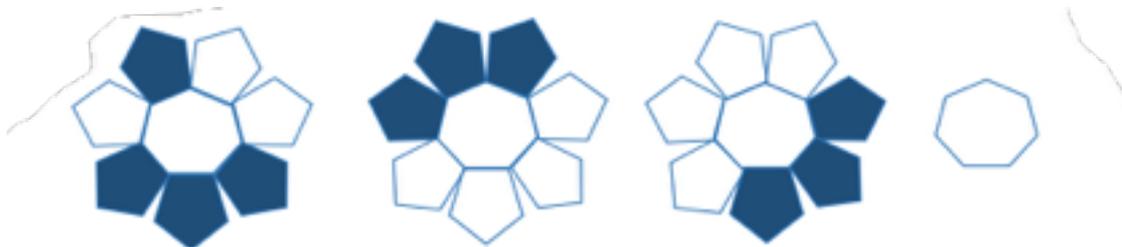
B

C

D

Question 20.

Identify the movement pattern of the coloured figures on the upper row, then complete the sequence with the right choice from the bottom row.



A

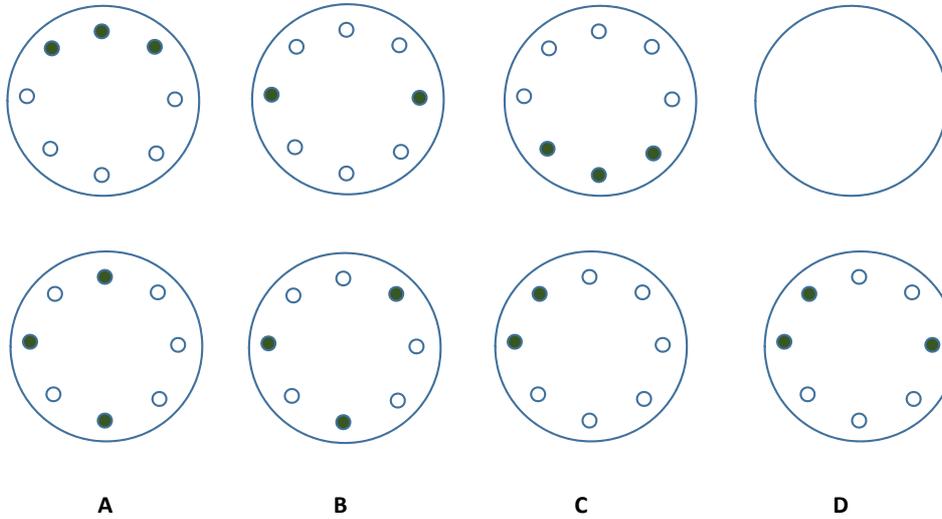
B

C

D

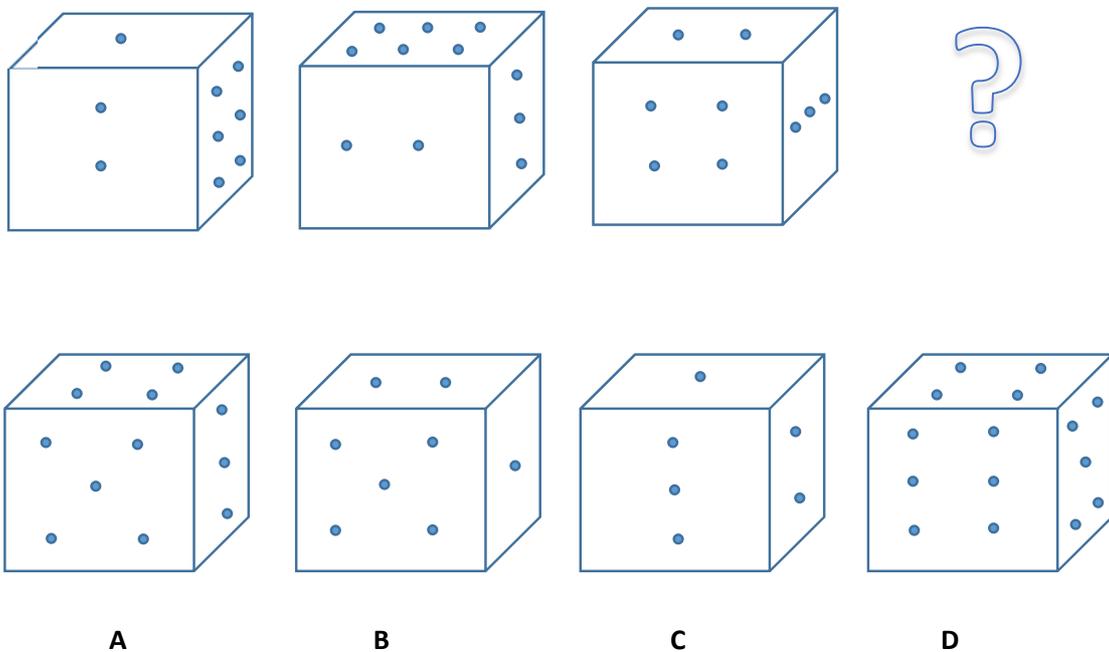
Question 21.

Identify the movement pattern of the coloured figures on the upper row, then complete the sequence with the right choice from the bottom row.



Question 22.

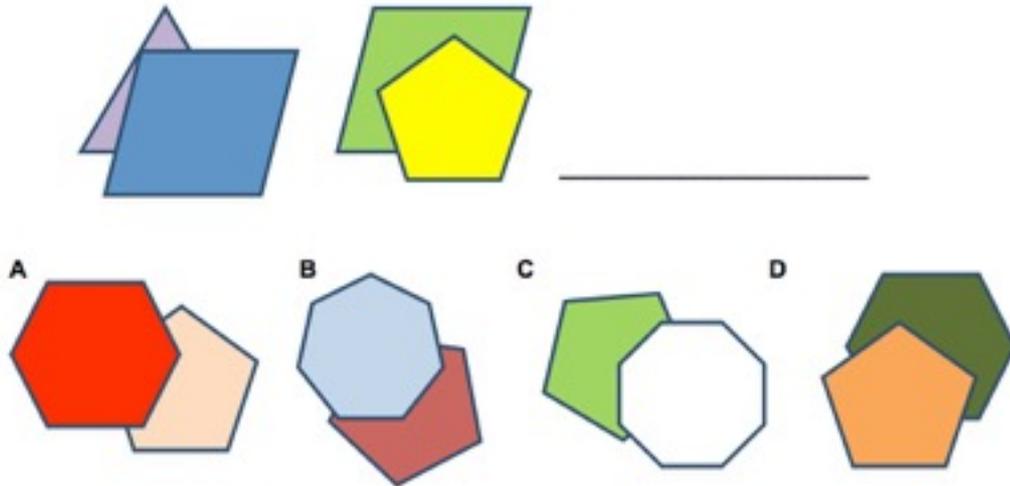
The images on the top row show the same die, seen from different angles. Which of the images on the bottom row is also an angle of that die?



ABSTRACT REASONING - ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS

Question 1.

What comes next?



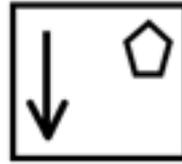
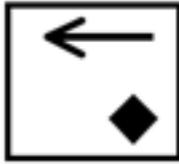
This is a simple abstract reasoning problem. We have shapes that continue to have more sides as we go on the series. With problems of this type we also have to look at other patterns such as colors, rotation, and placement of the figures that may have a bearing on our choice.

The first two figures are a triangle and a parallelogram. The next two figures are a pentagon and a parallelogram. We now have an obvious pattern and we need a pentagon and a hexagon for our next figures. We can now eliminate choices **B** and **C** because the other figures aside from the pentagon are a heptagon in **B** and an octagon in **C**.

The choices left for us are **A** and **D**; both with the needed figures of a pentagon and a hexagon. We now look for other patterns that will fit the series. It appears that there is no color or rotation pattern. The other pattern we can use is the placement of the figures. We note that the figures with fewer sides are placed behind the figure with more sides. Using this other pattern, we get **(A)** as our answer.

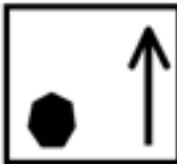
Question 2.

Examine the patterns below.

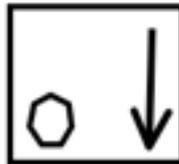


Which of the following boxes is next in the sequence?

(A)



(B)



(C)



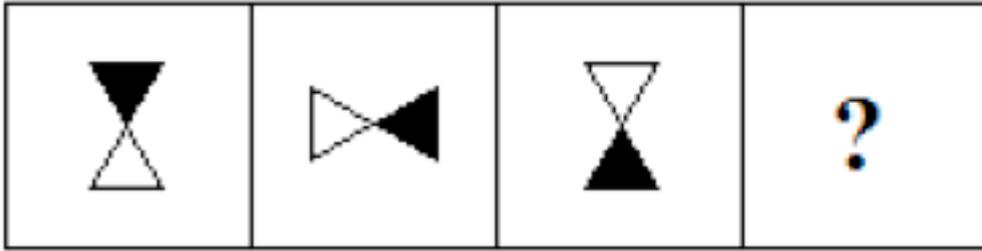
(D)



The correct answer is (D). Both the arrow and the shape are moving anti-clockwise in the sequence. The shape is hollow and filled alternatively, so a hollow shape follows.

Question 3.

Select the next picture to the following sequence:



a)



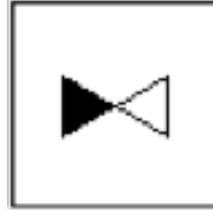
b)



c)



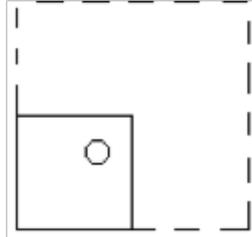
d)



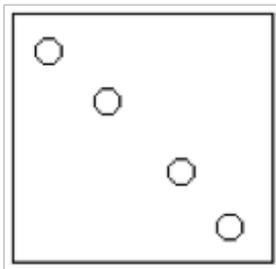
The correct answer is d). The image is rotating clockwise.

Question 4.

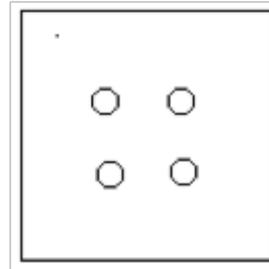
The picture below shows a piece of paper folded down into a quarter of its original size. Select the appropriate option of what this piece of paper would look like unfolded.



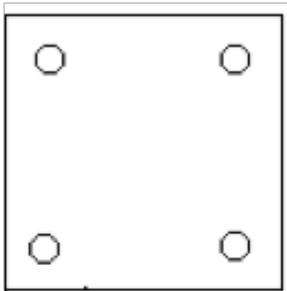
a)



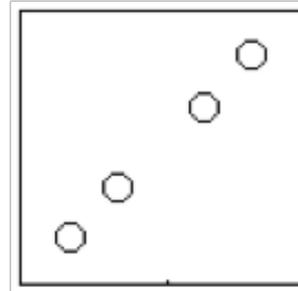
b)



c)



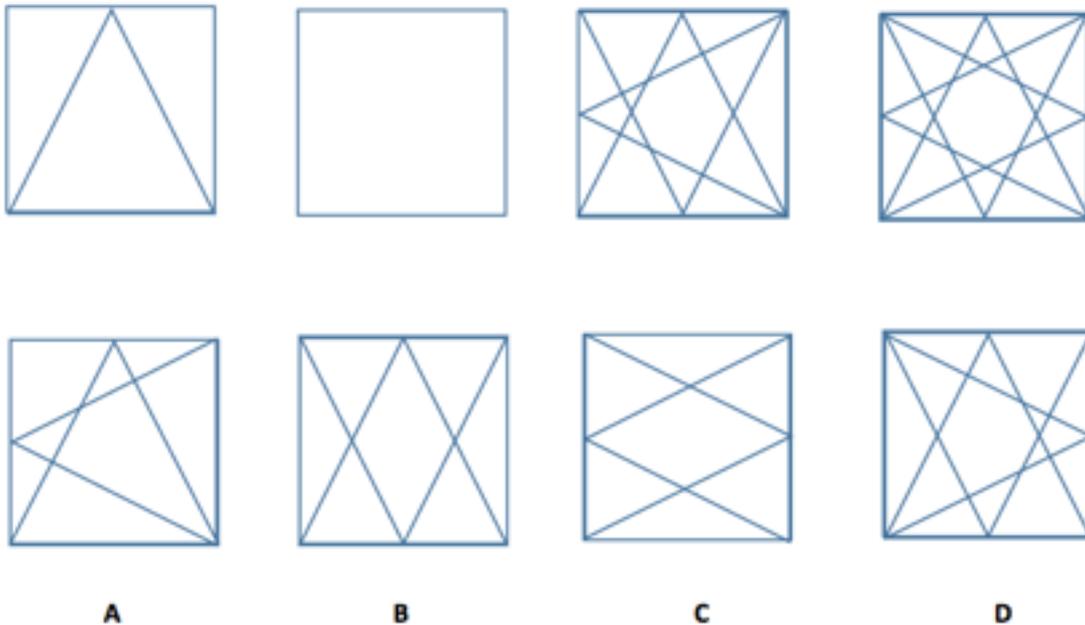
d)



The correct answer is the picture displayed at b). Any corner quarter of this picture would show the paper folded into a quarter of its size.

Question 5.

In the top row there should be four squares arranged in order, but one square has moved one row down. Which square has left its place?

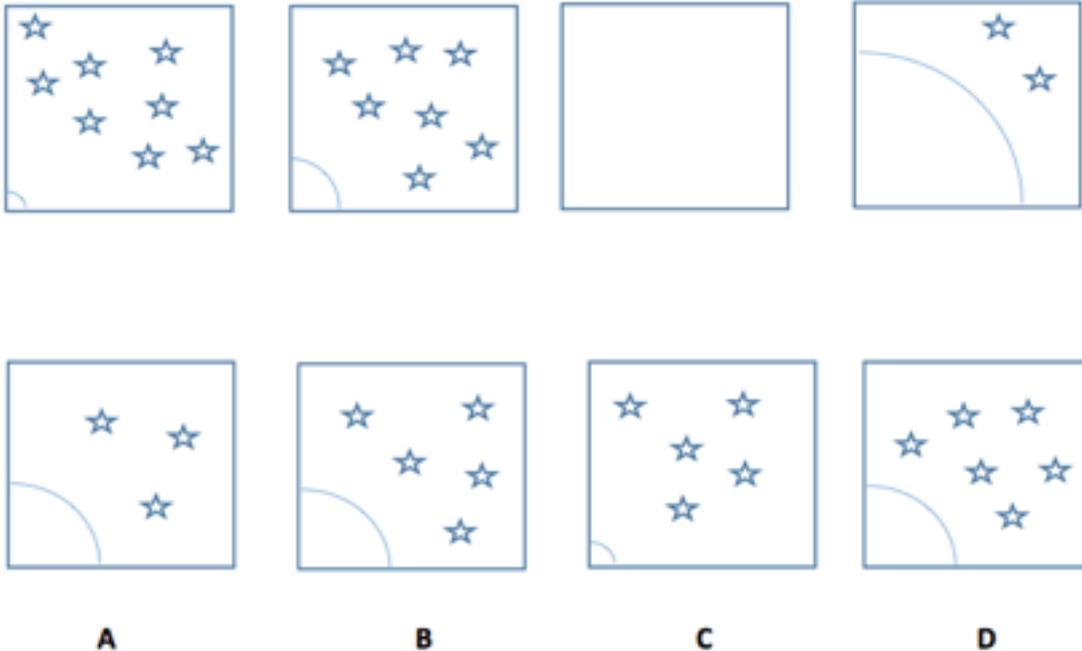


The answer is A.

Each square in the upper row contains a number of triangles. In the first square there is a triangle, in the third there are three, in the fourth there are four. Consequently, in the second one there should be two triangles, which leaves us with A, B and C as possible answers. However, we notice that each triangle is added counter-clockwise, positioned at 90 degrees from the previous one. This means the second square should contain a triangle pointing at 0 degrees and another one pointing at 270 degrees. Only A fulfils these criteria, so it is the correct answer.

Question 6.

In the top row there should be four squares arranged in order, but one square has moved one row down. Which square has left its place?



The answer is B.

In the upper row, the sun is rising and the stars are disappearing. The disk should be increasingly

visible, so the missing square can be A, B or D. However, we must notice a pattern in the number

of disappearing stars. In the first square there are 8, in the second one there are 7, while the

fourth contains only 2 stars. The only possible pattern is that the number of disappearing stars

increases by one with each square. We start with 8 stars in the first square.

$8-1=7$ (the number of stars in the second square)

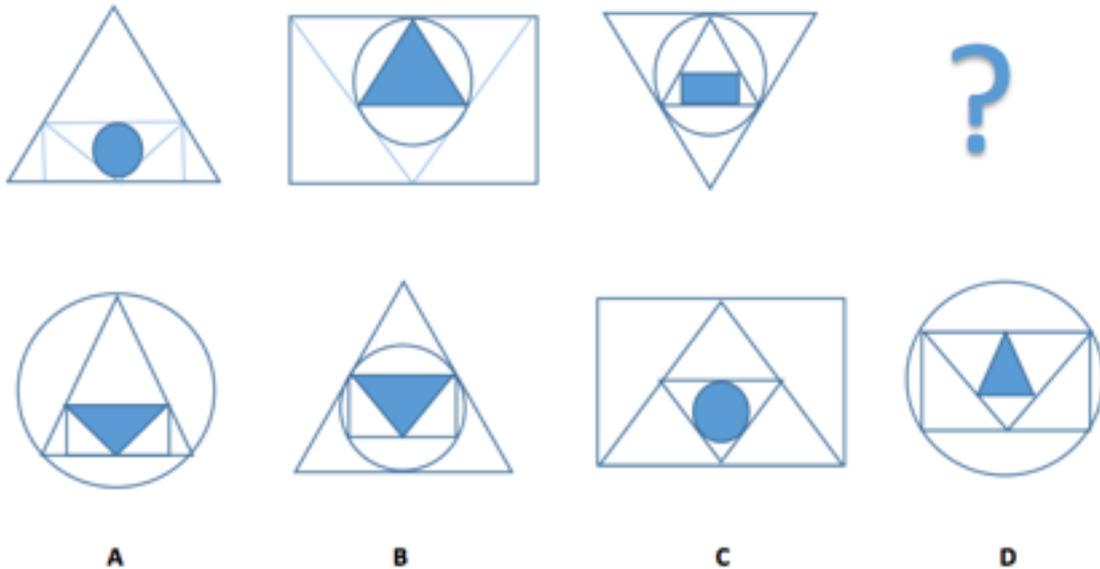
$7-2=5$ (the number of stars in the third square)

$5-3=2$ (the number of stars in the fourth square)

So the third square should contain 5 stars, which means that the correct answer is B.

Question 7.

In the top row there should be four squares arranged in order, but one square has moved one row down. Which square has left its place?



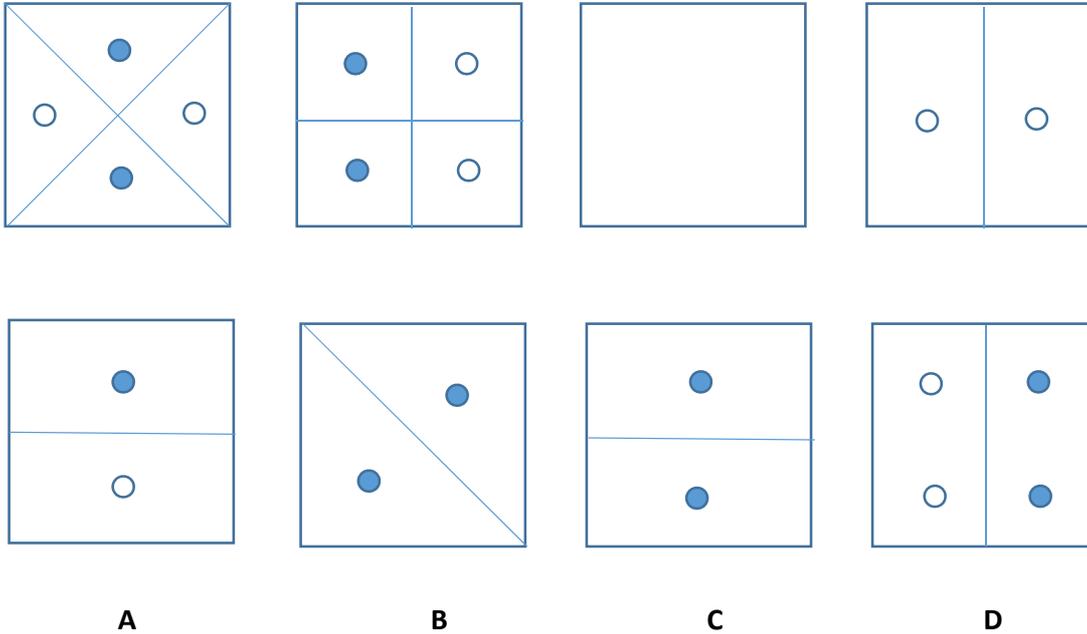
The answer is A.

The secret to solving this question lays in the order of the shapes in each image, from large to small. If we look at the first image, we will notice that the order is triangle \triangle , rectangle \square , upside down triangle ∇ , circle \bigcirc . Each shape moves one step forward, while the first, largest shapes goes to the back of the string. So, the next order will be rectangle \square , upside down triangle ∇ , circle \bigcirc and then triangle \triangle . Following this pattern, the fourth image should start with a circle and end with an upside down triangle, which means that the solution is A.

Another way we could approach this question is by observing the order of the large shapes, respectively that of the small shapes in each image. The large shapes are triangle, rectangle, upside down triangle, which means the fourth one should be a circle, so the possible answers are A and D. Additionally, the small, filled shapes are circle, triangle, rectangle, so only the upside down triangle is missing. Only A contains a filled upside down triangle, so A is the correct answer.

Question 8.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?

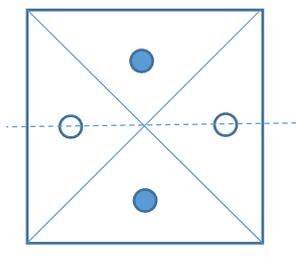


The answer is C.

The main common feature of the shapes on the upper row is symmetry. All the squares are symmetrical across their horizontal axis (that is, if you fold the square across that axis, you will have two identical halves).

However, not all of them are symmetrical in respect to their vertical or diagonal axes. Only C and D are symmetrical in a similar way to the squares on the upper row.

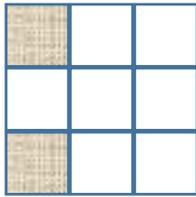
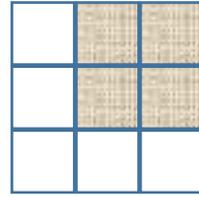
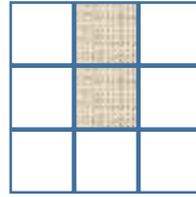
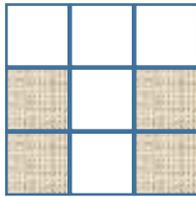
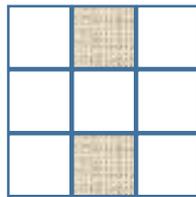
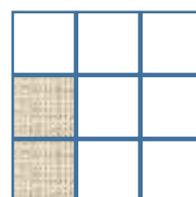
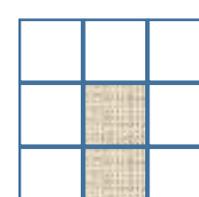
Moreover, each compartment of a square must contain only one dot, while D contains two, so it cannot be the right shape. That leaves us with C as the correct answer.



(Horizontal mirror symmetry shown above; the dash represents the horizontal (or x-) axis of symmetry.)

Question 9.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?

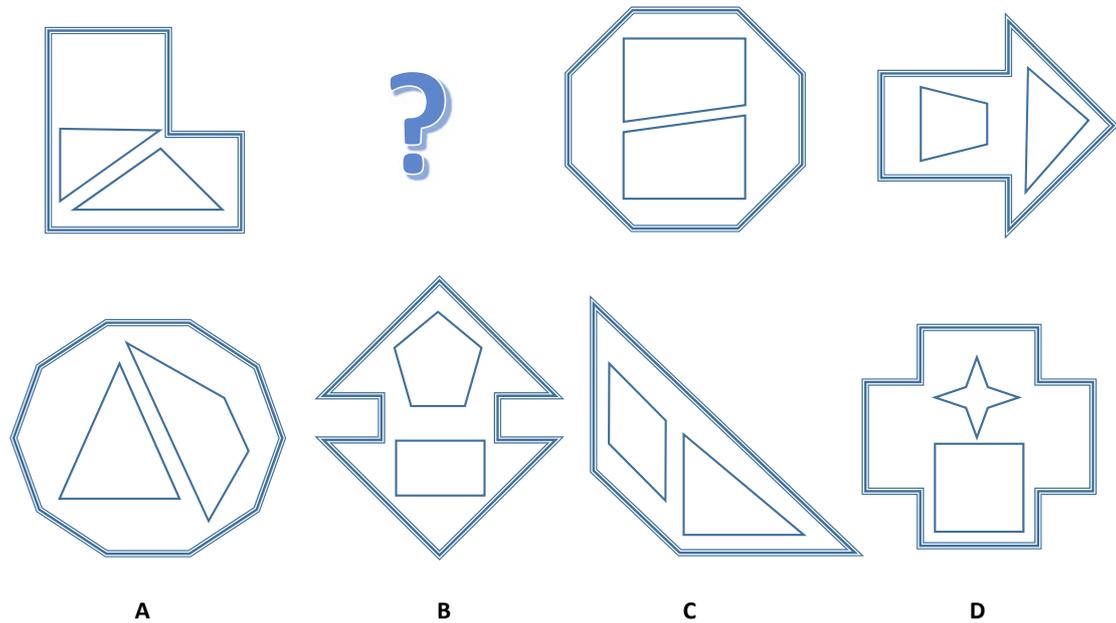
**A****B****C****D**

The answer is B.

This question is very easy to solve once you observe what the three shapes on the first row have in common; that is, the empty small squares form capital letters. The second shape is a 'T', the third is a 'U' and the fourth is 'L'. Among the options, only B is also a letter – 'H' – so it is the correct answer.

Question 10.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?



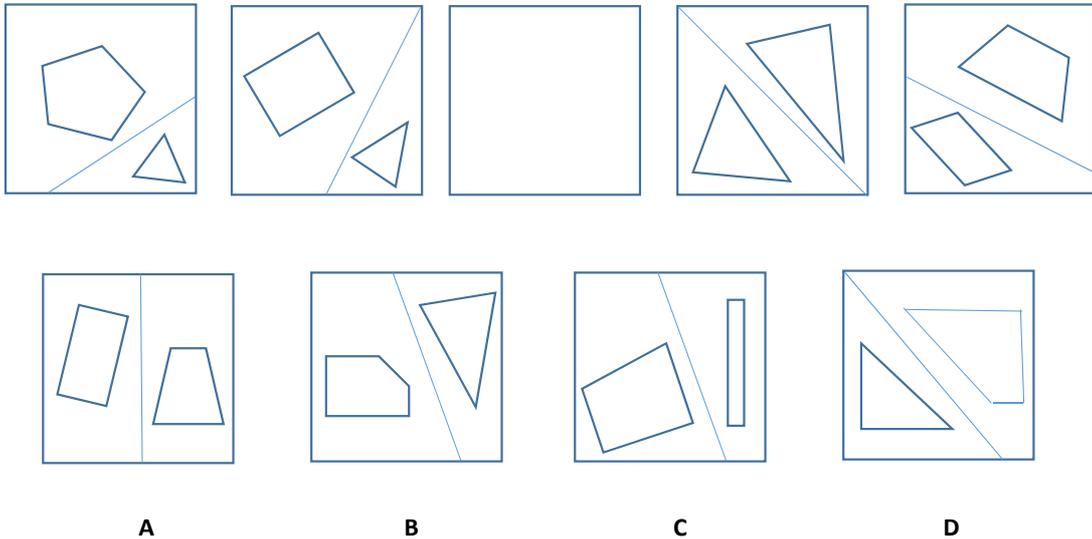
The answer is D.

Weird as these shapes may seem, the ones on the top row have one thing in common: each big shape has the same number of sides as the little shapes inside together. For example, the first shape has six sides, and it contains two triangles – three sides each, so six sides together. This applies to all the other.

However, on the second row only one shape fulfils this condition, and that is D. The cross has 12 sides, and it contains an 8–side star and a square. $8 + 4 = 12$, so D is the correct answer.

Question 11.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?



The answer is C.

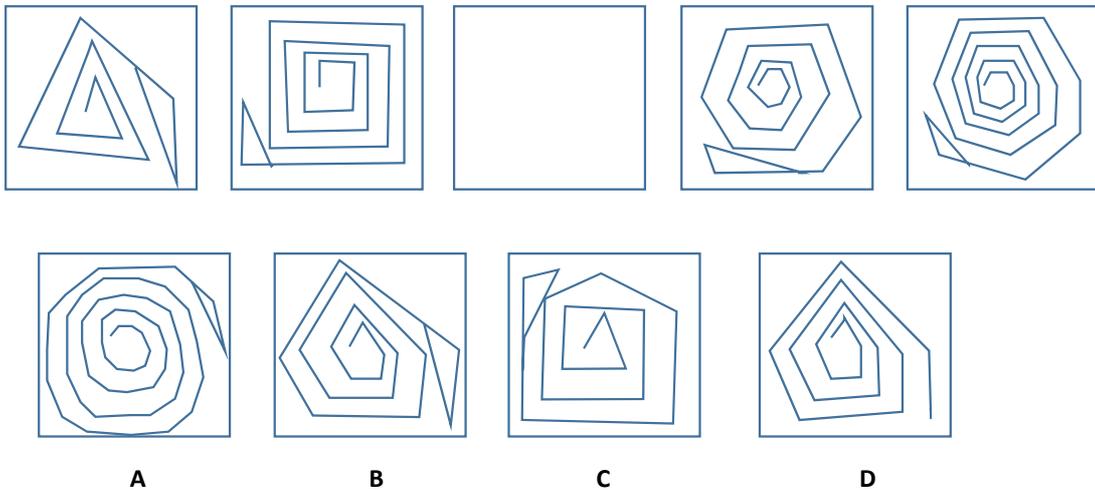
Let's jot down a few common characteristics of the shapes on the first row.

1. The bottom of the line in each square moves to the right and then up. The shapes that fulfil this criterion are B, C and D.
2. The top of the line moves counter-clockwise. In the empty square, the top of the line should be at less than 45° (as it is in the second square), but more than 315° (as it appears in the fourth square). The shapes that fulfil this criterion are A, B and C.
3. Each compartment of the square contains a shape that has the same number of sides as the compartment itself. The shapes that fulfil this criterion are A, C and D.

Only square C fulfils all the criteria above, so it is the correct answer.

Question 12.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?



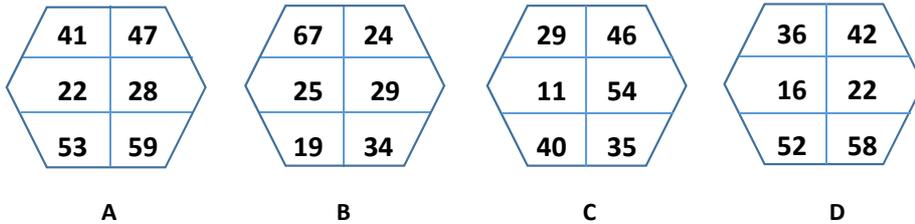
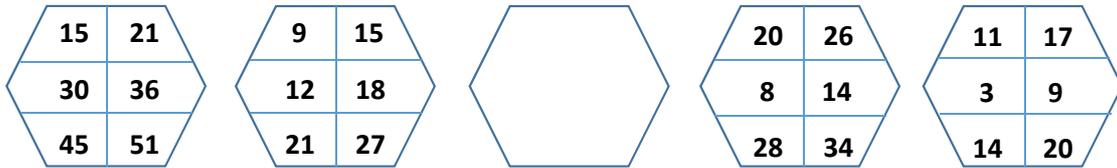
The answer is B.

Here are the common characteristics of the shapes on the upper row:

1. – They are helicoidal shapes that make use of a single geometrical pattern – they start from either a square, or a triangle, or a hexagon, but not multiple of them at a time – so variant C, which uses multiple patterns, cannot be the answer.
2. – Also, they come in ascendant order, according to the number of sides the original shape has. The order is 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, so in the third square we need a helix whose base is a pentagonal form. This means image A is not an option.
3. – Finally, all the shapes end in a triangle. The only pentagon-like image that also end in a triangle is B, so this is the correct answer.

Question 13.

All the shapes on the first row have a few common characteristics. Which shape on the second row is best fit to fill the gap?



The answer is D.

What the shapes on the first row have in common is the relationship between their numbers. The first column in each hexagon contains two numbers and their sum: $15 + 30 = 45$, $9 + 12 = 21$ etc. The second column contains the numbers obtained by adding 6 to the ones on the first column: $15 + 6 = 21$, $30 + 6 = 36$, $45 + 6 = 51$ etc.

On the second row, hexagons C and D fulfil the first condition: when added, the first two numbers on their left column give the third number: $29 + 11 = 40$, $36 + 16 = 52$.

Also, A and D meet the second criterion: the numbers on the second column are the ones on the first column plus 6: $41 + 6 = 47$, $36 + 6 = 42$ etc.

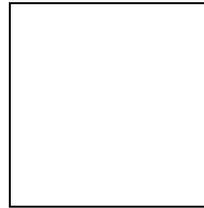
We can see that only D fulfils both criteria, so it is the correct answer.

Question 14.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.

C	W	H
J	D	I
M	P	E

F	S	U
P	G	R
A	L	H



L	O	A
R	M	Y
W	E	N

K	S	D
I	P	A
F	C	R

I	B	D
Q	J	V
T	Z	K

Q	R	J
P	A	U
K	Z	T

R	N	O
B	S	P
I	D	T

A

B

C

D

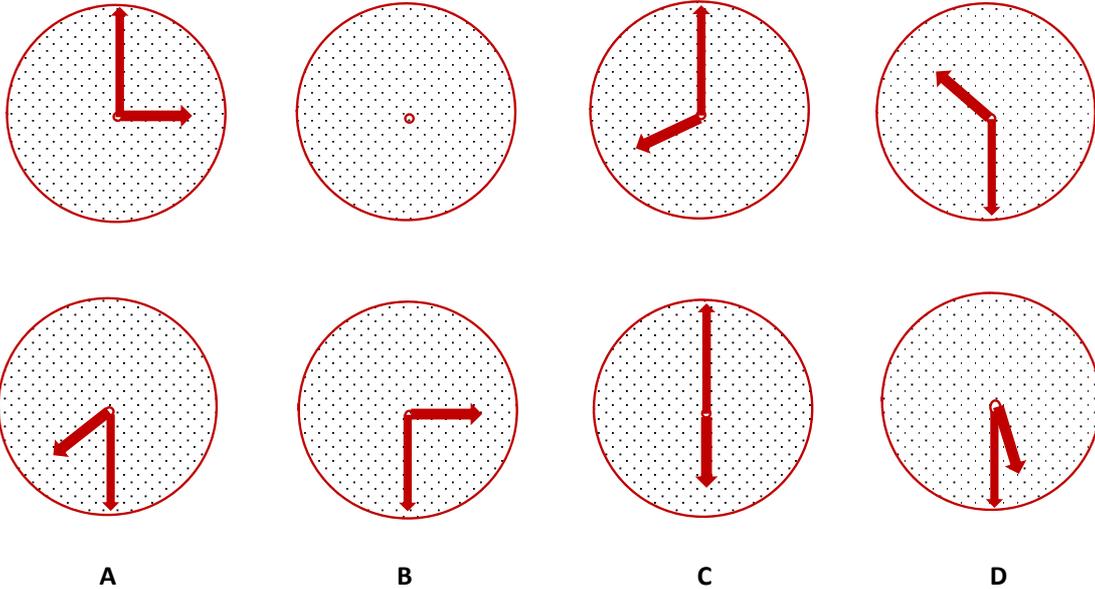
The answer is B.

Solving this question requests the ability to find a rule in chaos. Each grid on the upper row contains mixed up letters. However, some of the letters are in alphabetical order: the ones on the top-to-bottom, left-to-right diagonal. The first grid reads CDE, the second one, FGH, and the third one contains the letters LMN.

If we look on the bottom row, we see that B and D also have alphabetically ordered letters on the said diagonal. But only the letters in B are also in order with the letters on the other grids. Consequently, the order would be CDE-FGH-IJK-LMN. So B is the correct answer.

Question 15.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.



The answer is D.

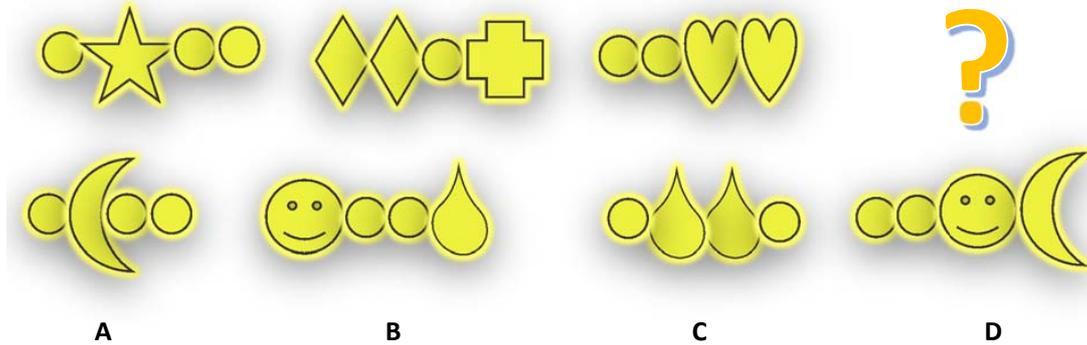
In order to solve this question, you must be able to read the clock accurately with no need for numbers or symbols on the screen, considering only the position of the hands.

The first clock shows 3:00, while the third one shows 8:00. We notice a difference of five hours, so we can assume that the difference between the first and the second, respectively the second and the third, should be of two and a half hours. We can check that by reading the fourth clock, which shows 10:30. Indeed, between the third clock (8:00) and the fourth one (10:30) is also a difference of two and a half hours, so our assumption was correct.

Consequently, the second clock should show 5:30 ($3:00 + 2:30 = 5:30$). Only D shows this time, so it is the correct answer.

Question 16.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.



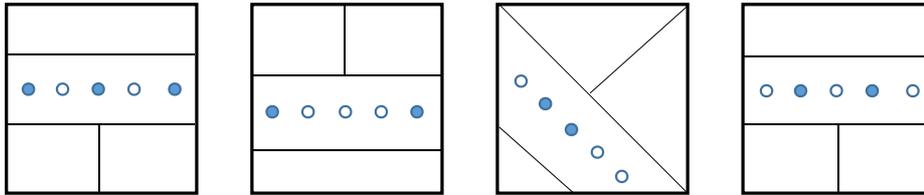
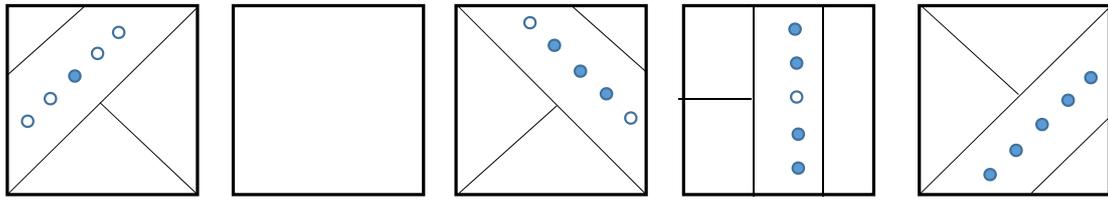
The answer is A.

To understand the sequence on the upper row, think of the shapes as if they were jewels ready to be strung on thread. The pattern used is one marble, one new shape, two marbles, two new shapes, and repeat.

On the third image we have two marbles and two hearts, which means that next there should be a single marble and a single shape, then two marbles and two shapes. The only image on the bottom row that matches this order is A – one marble, one moon, two marbles – so this is the correct answer.

Question 17.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.



A

B

C

D

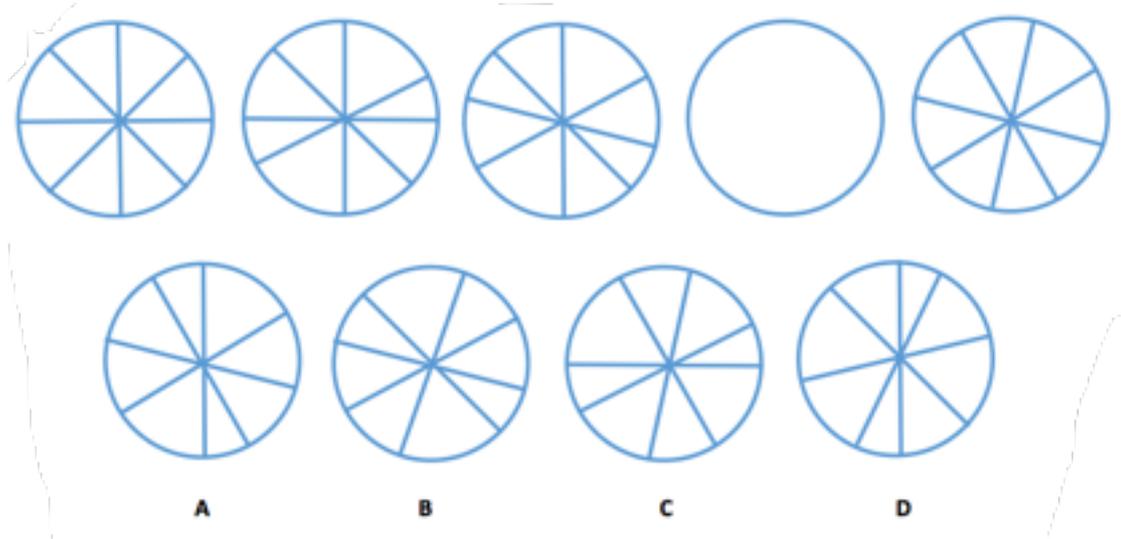
The answer is D.

The shapes in the upper row squares move 45° at a time. We can check this by watching the half diagonal which is initially positioned at 135° . In the third square, it is at 225° , in the fourth it is at 270° , and in the fifth, at 315° . (Following this rule, a sixth image would have shown it at 0° (as it appears in variant B.) This means that in the second square, the line should be at 180° , because $135 + 45 = 180$. Therefore, the possible answers are A and D.

However, the five dots have a pattern of their own: in each image, one more dot is filled, and not anyhow, but keeping a symmetry of filled and empty dots. While A maintains the symmetry, it does not maintain the order, as only two dots should be filled in the second image. Consequently, the missing image is D.

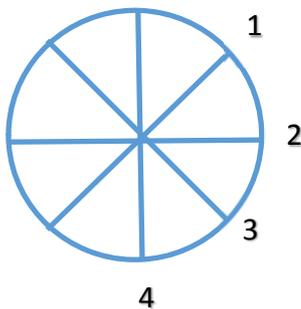
Question 18.

Discover the rule and complete the sequence with the appropriate shape.



The answer is A.

In order to make it easier to understand the pattern in this sequence of shapes, let us number the axes of the circle, as follows:



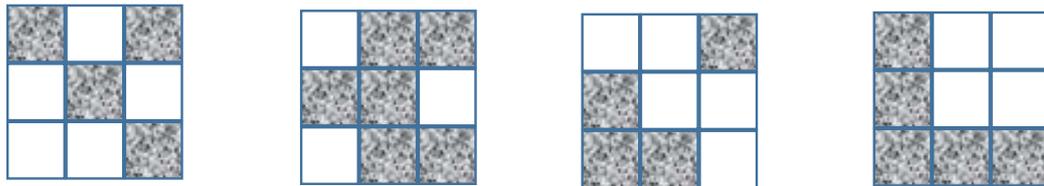
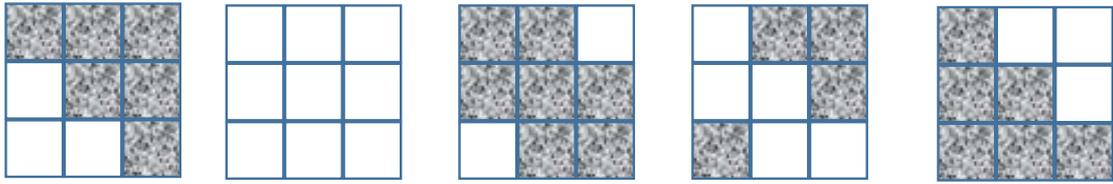
(This image numbers the axis in clockwise direction.)

In the first image, all axes are in position at 45° , 90° , 135° and 180° respectively. Now we can easily notice that in the second image axis 1 moves a few degrees clockwise, while the other three axes keep their positions. In the third image, it is axis 2's turn to move clockwise, while the others stay still. Logically, in the fourth image the axes will be the same as in the third one, with the sole difference that axis 3 has moved clockwise. In the fifth image, axis 4 moves the same number of degrees and in the same direction as the others, so that now we obtained the original image, only rotated a few degrees clockwise.

The only image that moves axis 3 in the right direction while at the same time keeping the rest of the axes as they were in the third image is A, so this is the correct answer.

Question 19.

Discover the rule and replace the blank grid in the sequence with the appropriate shape.



A

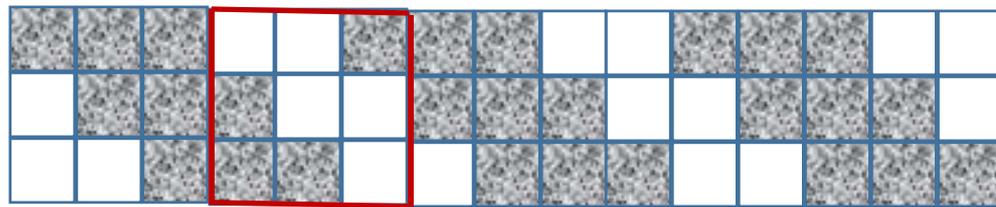
B

C

D

The answer is C.

The figure below will make it easy to understand the pattern of the images on the upper row.

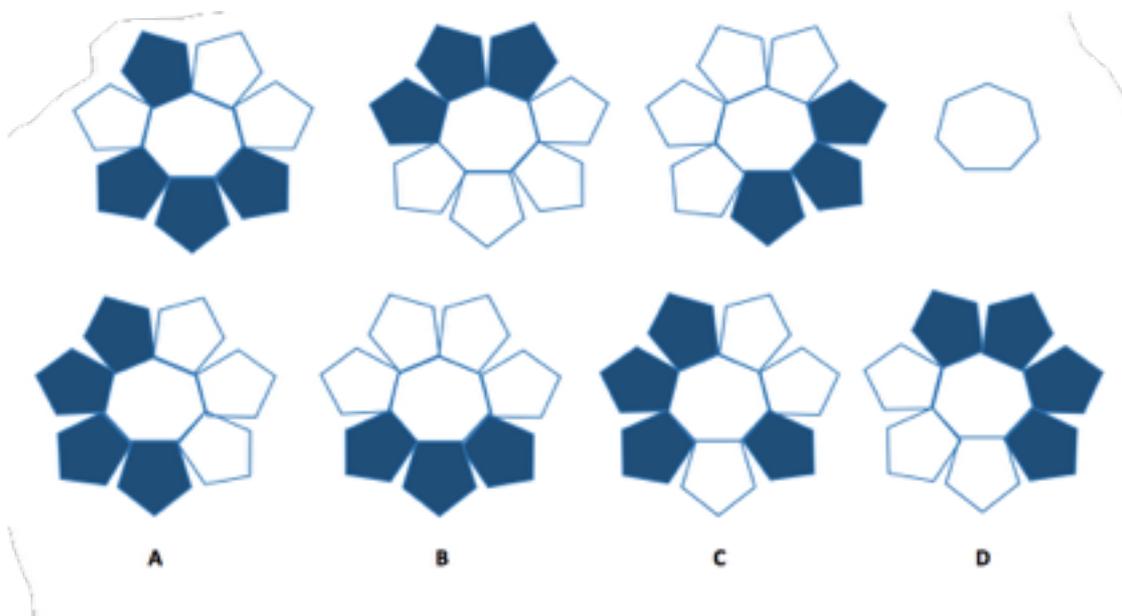


The pattern above is obtained by juxtaposing (putting the pictures next to each other) the five shapes on the upper row.

We need to obtain 9-square blocks that come one after another. Each block is made of three shifted rows and each row consists of three squares. The only image that completes both the first and the third image (or, in other words, the first and the second block) is C, so it is the correct answer.

Question 20.

Identify the movement pattern of the coloured figures on the upper row, then complete the sequence with the right choice from the bottom row.

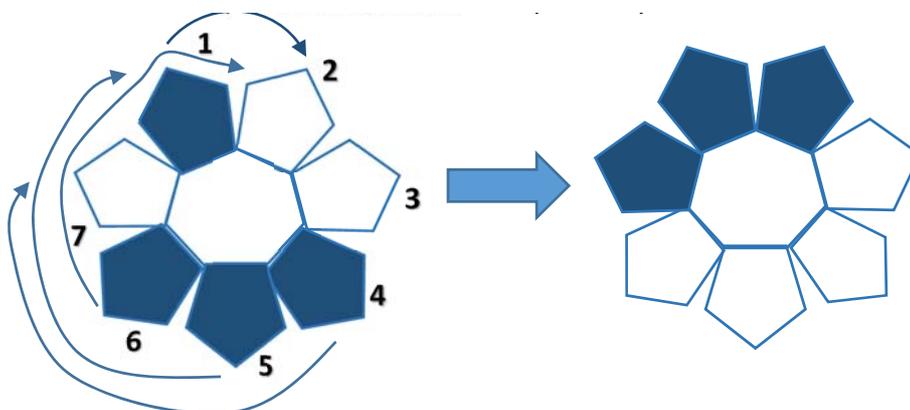


The answer is C.

The coloured petals move in an awkward but still coordinated way. As illustrated in Figure 4, the single petal in the first image moves clockwise, one step at a time, while the group of three coloured petals move in the same direction, three steps at a time. In some cases, the petals overlap, so the single petal gets 'hidden' behind the others.

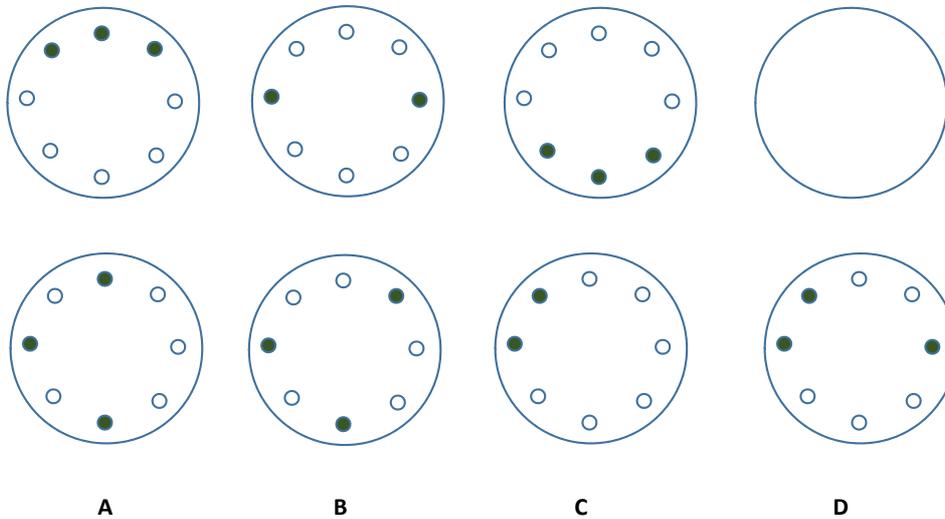
This way, in the fourth flower, the single filled petal should reach position 4, while the group of three should be in positions 6, 7 and 1, respectively. In conclusion, C is the missing flower.

The diagram below shows how the petals change position between image 1 and image 2.



Question 21.

Identify the movement pattern of the coloured figures on the upper row, then complete the sequence with the right choice from the bottom row.



The answer is A.

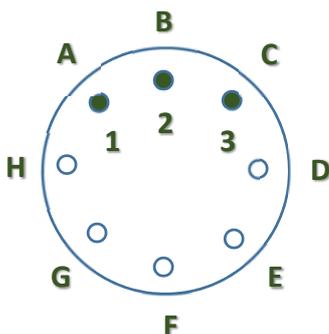
The movement pattern of the coloured dots is as follows (check Figure 5 to see how the dots and spots were marked):

Dot 1 moves one spot counter-clockwise, dot 2 moves two spots clockwise and dot 3 moves three spots counter-clockwise.

In some images, the dots overlap, so it will appear like there are only two of them left.

Therefore, in the second picture dot 1 will move from spot A to spot H, dot 2, from B to D, and dot 3 from C to H. Following this pattern, we see that in the third picture, dots 1, 2 and 3 are positioned in spots G, F and E respectively.

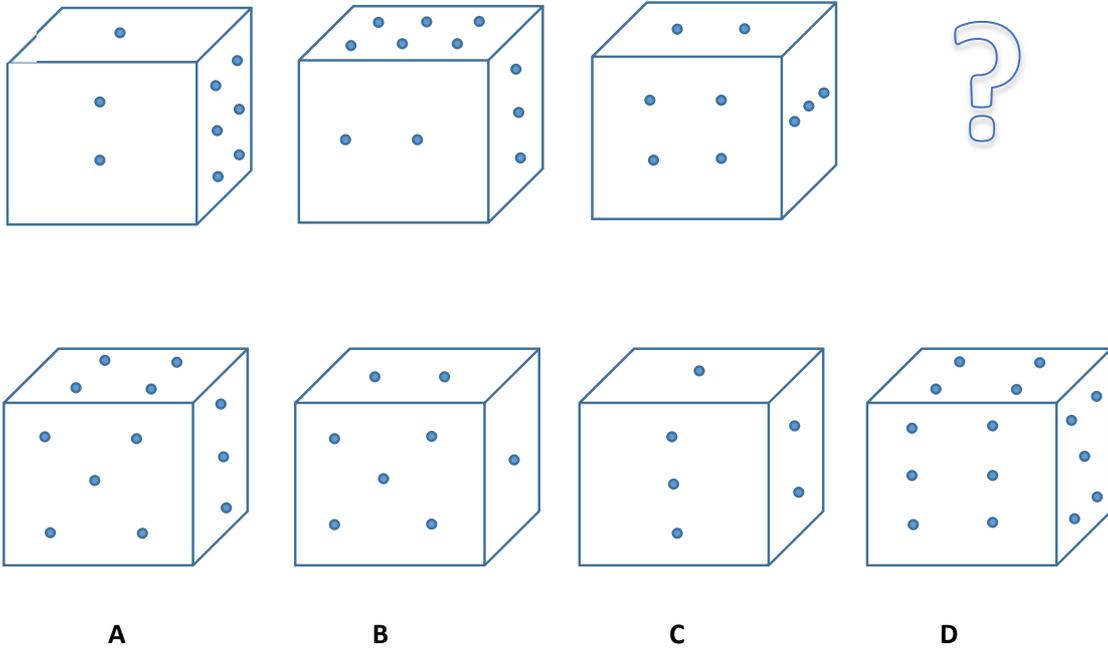
Obviously, in the fourth image dot 1 will be in spot F, dot 2, in spot H, and dot 3 in spot B. This is exactly how the dots are arranged in image A, so this is the correct variant.



This diagram shows dots marked with numbers and spots marked with letters.

Question 22.

The images on the top row show the same die, seen from different angles. Which of the images on the bottom row is also an angle of that die?



The answer is A.

By carefully observing the three dice and the position of the dots, we can figure out how the numbers are positioned on each side of the cube. Therefore, 1 is opposed to 3, 2 is opposed to 5 and 4 is opposed to 6.

This means we can remove B, C and D from the list of options—B has 2 next to 5, C has 1 next to 3 and D shows 6 next to 4 – which leaves us with A as the only option, as it is the only one whose sides are positioned correctly.

So sometimes it is easier to eliminate the incorrect options in order to identify the only remaining (and therefore correct) choice.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY AND EXTENDED WRITING TASKS

You are now required to complete writing tasks as part of the NSW Police Entrance Exam. These include both a short written summary of a provided text and a longer writing task requiring original thought.

The summary task allows for 20 minutes of writing time and the extended writing assessment is 45 minutes of writing time.

Here at Police Preparation Australia we recognise that giving you a practice task is not enough to gain any tangible improvement. Therefore, we recommend our more thorough training resource THE VAULT, which will give you exclusive access to our writing team to give you personalised feedback on your work.

Via THE VAULT, you can submit your responses to our sample tasks and a member of our writing team will then email you specific feedback and suggestions on how you can quickly improve your writing.

If you do not yet have access to THE VAULT, please email me at info@policeprep.com.au and I will advise on how to gain access.

However, before you complete the practice activities there you may also find the following information on writing tests useful.

HOW TO CONDUCT A WRITING TEST

Before you even start your response, you must make a quick time appreciation of how you are going to spend your allotted time. For the 45 minute extended writing task you might break it down like this for example:

0 - 5 minutes (**5 minutes spent**): Make quick notes on the structure and content of the response you are going to make.

5 - 10 minutes (**5 minutes spent**): Opening paragraphs describing the topic and viewpoints to be discussed.

10 - 30 minutes (**20 minutes spent**): Main body of your opinion considering both sides of the arguments presented.

30 - 35 minutes (**5 minutes spent**): Concluding remarks.

35 - 40 minutes (**5 minutes spent**): Read over your response and make any corrections.

The first key consideration in structuring your response is to ensure that it is in a logical order. Talk about the main theme and then make finer points within that.

Secondly, you should form paragraph breaks whenever you change topic. So, for example, if you are listing the reasons why you agree with one point of view, you might consider separating the paragraphs for each point.

Thirdly, your account of the event must be accurate to what is listed. You can, for example, use your own opinion, but make sure if you are referencing the text provided that you are accurate in what was stated.

Fourth. Your spelling and grammar must be excellent. This is one of the main purposes of the tasks. Ensure you read over your response at least once (if not twice) at the end of the test. Accordingly it is always a great idea to factor in time to check your work in the prescribed time. So as already mentioned above, if you are allocated 45 minutes for the test (the current time allotted in for the extended writing task) you must leave yourself at least 5 minutes at the end to read over your work and make any corrections in spelling, grammar and content.

This is also important for the shorter 20 minute summary task. Remember it is your *writing* skill that is being assessed. So make sure it looks great!

CHAPTER EIGHT

SPELLING PRACTICE

There is no longer a specific spelling test in the NSW Police Exams. However, I have left this chapter in this recent update as spelling is still tested. It is simply that the spelling is tested during your writing and literacy components.

Whilst you may not have a specific test - you will still lose marks if you are making spelling errors.

So if you want to improve your spelling, you can simulate this a spelling test by having someone read the following lists to you and then checking your work at the end. Otherwise, you will still improve your spelling by practising writing down police jargon and other words that are commonly misspelt.

Have you ever noticed that it is much easier to spell a word by writing it down than spelling it out loud?

This is because spelling is a very visual activity. If you are trying to spell a word in your head before you write it down, you can significantly enhance your visual clarity by looking 'up and to the left'.

Try this with the word 'Conscious'. Break it into three chunks and see each part in BIG LETTERS in your mind 'up and to the left'.

'Con' - **'sci'** **'ous'**. I imagine you will always spell 'conscious' correctly from now on with that trick!

Spelling Test One:

Absence

Responsibility

Preliminary

Nutrition

Irresponsible

Executive

Breathing

Ability

Restaurant

Rational

Spelling Test Two:

Vital

Tobacco

Substitute

Underground

Restriction

Prescription

Mechanical

Apology

Building

Facilities

Spelling Test Three:

Perfect

Constable

Depth

Accessory

Aggressive

Sample

Citizen

Achievement

Justification

Scheduled

Spelling Test Four:

Description

Offensive

Juror

Objective

Pensioner

Reward

Anxious

Incriminate

Obligation

Accused

Spelling Test Five:

Reactive

Weapon

Towards

Subscription

Wrong

Opposite

Scarce

Kilometre

Individual

Adolescent

Spelling Test Six:

Ambulance

Scratched

Petition

Indecent

Indigenous

Prospect

Activity

Insurance

Psychological

Qualification

Spelling Test Seven:

Recuperate

Section

Monopoly

Severe

Position

Likelihood

Precaution

Unreliable

Surrendered

Whisper

Spelling Test Eight:

University

Susceptible

Guidance

Interference

Particulars

Necessary

Investigation

Culpable

Behaviour

Acquitted

Spelling Test Nine:

Queue

Marijuana

Equipment

Communication

Optimistic

Rehabilitation

Satellite

Whereabouts

Terrible

Superintendent

Spelling Test Ten:

Writing

Transparent

Knowledgeable

Perceive

Labourer

Casualty

Definitely

Controversy

Silence

Supercalifragilisticexpialidocious
(Bonus points for definition)

CHAPTER NINE

INTERVIEW PANEL

NSW Police now conduct a panel interview. This means you will be interviewed by a panel of three trained interviewers. Any inconsistencies in your application will become apparent and cause significant problems to your chances of being selected.

One of the primary purposes of the selection interviews is to determine not only are you capable of doing the job, but are you going to be *willing* to do the job in five, ten and twenty years into the future. You don't necessarily have to know how long your commitment will be, but you must be able to demonstrate that you have a natural propensity for police work. That is a fancy way of saying, "is it in your nature to be a police officer?"

If you must make a significant change to your behaviour to be a successful police officer, then it is probable that you will seek different employment within a few years. Police work is hard enough; even for those who are well suited. If being a police officer is not in your nature, then the interview process may save you from making a career mistake. It will also save the police department from spending money training you, if you are going to quit soon after graduating from the Academy.

In the remainder of this chapter I give a rapid explanation of how to prepare for your interview, however, if this is an area you are concerned with, I recommend you consider investing in the eBook '[Police Interview Questions](#)'

[CLICK HERE TO READ MORE](#)

or visit:

<https://policeprepmembers.com.au/police-interview-questions-page>

It is important to remember during any interviews that the recruitment officers are looking at both what you are saying as well as how you are presenting yourself. How you present will be determined by your body language, your choice of words, your level of emotion and what moods you express. It is possible, for example, that an interview may ask questions that frustrate or embarrass you. The purpose of these questions may not be so much to find out the answer, but rather to observe how you cope with frustration and embarrassment. Remembering this will help you control your emotions and maintain a professional output. This will also help in conducting your duties as a police officer once you are in the job.



Be yourself during these interviews, but keep in mind that your ability to maintain professional composure and an analytical mind will likely be deliberately tested at some point.

Try to imagine the types of questions you will be asked during these selection interviews / psychological evaluations. Is there anything on your application that is likely to come up during the interview? What other information might the recruitment agency seek regarding these topics?

The following list will help you prepare for the range of questions that may come up during the interview process. There is no requirement to have a prepared response to these questions. However, if you have at least thought about these sort of things beforehand, you will be better prepared to confidently and competently answer such topics under the pressure of a formal interview.

- What type of person makes a good police officer?
- Why would you be a good police officer?
- Why do you want to be a police officer?
- What do you want to get out of joining the police force?
- What are you afraid of?
- Are you scared of getting hurt?
- What would be the most exciting part of being a police officer?
- Do you work well in a team? What role do you normally fill?
- What leadership experience do you have?
- When did you decide to join the police?
- What is the most difficult thing you have ever done?
- What is the most physically arduous task you have ever completed?
- What upsets you?
- What frustrates you?
- How will you cope with shift work?
- How will your family cope with you working shift work?
- What do you think about (insert either local native population or immigrants) being police officers?
- What do you think the hardest thing about being a police officer would be?
- What part of your character would hinder you being a good police officer?
- Do you ever drink alcohol before driving?
- How often do you drink alcohol? How much?
- What is the the most frustrating criminal activity to you?

- How often do you conduct physical training?
- What do you think about police officers carrying firearms?
- Do you feel sad sometimes? What makes you sad?
- How often do you feel happy?
- What does your family think of you joining the police?
- What do your friends think of you joining the police?
- Why is discretion an important aspect of being a police officer?
- Do you anticipate seeing anything disturbing as a police officer? Provide an example of what that might be.
- What do you think is the main crime problem in your neighbourhood?
- Do you feel unsafe because of criminal activity?
- What do you think about traffic police?
- Are there places you avoid because you're afraid of criminal activity?
- Describe your childhood.



The best way to practice answering these types of questions is to role-play the interview with a friend. Take turns being the interviewer and have fun with it. It will help you relax and enjoy the real interviews when they finally arrive.

Finally, do not take anything personally during an interview; even if the interviewer appears unnecessarily aggressive or impatient. Remember that they are simply testing your suitability and trying to elicit a range of responses from you in a very short time. Getting upset during an interview is rarely helpful. Instead, enjoy the process and maintain your enthusiasm to reach your goal of becoming a police officer.

CHAPTER TEN

PHYSICAL COMPETENCY TESTS

The information presented here is not designed to substitute professional medical advice. Consult a doctor before starting any physical activity or training program and seek medical advice if you feel pain during a training session.

During your recruitment testing phase you will be required to complete six distinct physical assessments. These are as follow:

- 1. Handgrip test: 35kg pressure each hand**
- 2. Hover (Prone Hold): 90 seconds**
- 3. Vertical jump: 30cm height**
- 4. Push ups: 25 push-ups**
- 5. Illinois Agility Test: 20 seconds or less**
- 6. Multistage Fitness (Beep Test): Level 7.1**

Your individual results for each of these components will be recorded and considered along with each other aspect of your application. Although there are minimum pass scores and times allocated, you are ultimately competing against every other police applicant. If you make it to the final selection pool, you want to have your absolute best scores recorded in your application. In which case, my advice is to forget about the 'minimum' pass marks and points and understand you are competing against hundreds, if not thousands of other applicants at this stage of recruitment. What follows in this chapter is tried and tested tips and techniques to optimise your training in each aspect. Note that some training will overlap each test. For example, training for the Beep Test will invariably increase your score on the Agility Test as they both involve short distance running.

You can access the latest NSW Police advice on scoring and rules via their recruiting website. [At time of writing it is also available at these video links HERE.](#)

The NSW Police recruitment site will always be the most up to date and accurate explanation of each physical testing component.

TEST 1: HANDGRIP

This purpose of this test is to assess your hand and forearm strength. This is relevant for operating firearms and other police accoutrements including baton and handcuffs. Strength here will also assist you later in overcoming physical resistance encountered during a physical confrontation with a suspect.

There are a few simple techniques you can employ in training for this test. The most simple is to squeeze your fist (Keep you thumb on the outside of your fingers when forming a fist) into a tight ball and hold for ten seconds. Repeat this ten times.

A more accurate simulation of the test is to use a tennis ball. Squeeze the tennis ball for ten seconds at a time as hard as you can. Make sure you adhere to the rules of this test during training. That is to keep your arm down by your side (and not touching your body). Do not bend your arm or lean against your leg.

You may be tempted to train both hands at once. This is not a good idea as during the assessment, you will not be able to hold a ball in the OTHER hand. So train as per the test and do one hand at a time. You may benefit from squeezing the other hand into a fist at the same time as you squeeze the tennis ball.

This training is easily incorporated into a daily habit as it will only take a few minutes at either end of the day.

Advanced Training Tip: If you want to further train your finger strength, head down to your local gym (or buy the required weights) and practice holding heavy weight discs at your fingertips with your arm by your side. 10 second repetitions again are good. This increased level of resistance training will provide an additional boost to your score on the day.

TEST 2: PRONE BRIDGE / PLANK TEST

If you were part of the 'Planking' craze a few years ago, then you are likely well prepared for this test. Otherwise, there are some very simple training steps below to help you blast through the minimum 90 seconds of prone bridge hold.

The primary way to practice this test is to do the actual test. Practice three sets to your maximum time every three days. You will see rapid improvement. If you're struggling to start out on this exercise, you can ease into training by starting with one knee lowered to the ground. If you are doing this, ensure you alternate knees frequently to ensure even muscle development.

Remember that if you start shaking or break position, your time stops.

Advanced Training Tip: If you really want to boost your strength here, consider hanging leg raises. This involves hanging under a chin up bar (or similar) and raising your legs up to your head. Alternate methods include raising your feet straight out to 90 degrees (so they are in front of you) and easier still is lifting your knees up and keeping your feet hanging down. These are all excellent variations of training your core muscles and are much better for your back than sit ups.

TEST 3: VERTICAL JUMP

This tests your explosive, or dynamic, strength in your legs. You are simply jumping on the spot (no run up permitted) and touch a measuring slat. A great tip is to stand next to a wall (side-on to the wall will protect your face from an unintentional head butt). Then jump up and touch as high as you can. As far as measuring goes, you can use chalk or even water on your hand to mark your progress. Chalk has the benefit of lasting to the next training session. Other than practicing the exact activity, you will improve your ability in this test by practicing 'box jumps'.

'Box jumps' involve you standing behind a sturdy box, or bench, and jumping up on to it and then stepping down. This should be a two foot jump and then one step at a time back down. Alternate which leg you step down with. As you improve this exercise you can increase the height of the box or bench. Ensure

you are on firm ground and are using a box that can take your weight! Don't risk injury in training!

Advanced Training Tip: A third exercise is 'Jumping Squats'. This is exactly what it sounds like. Perform a squat and once you are in the 'lowered' position jump up into the air keeping your hands by your sides. These are an excellent exercise to do in between sets of 'Box Jumps'. Do sets of ten at a time at least in order to develop your jump strength.

TEST 4: PUSH UPS

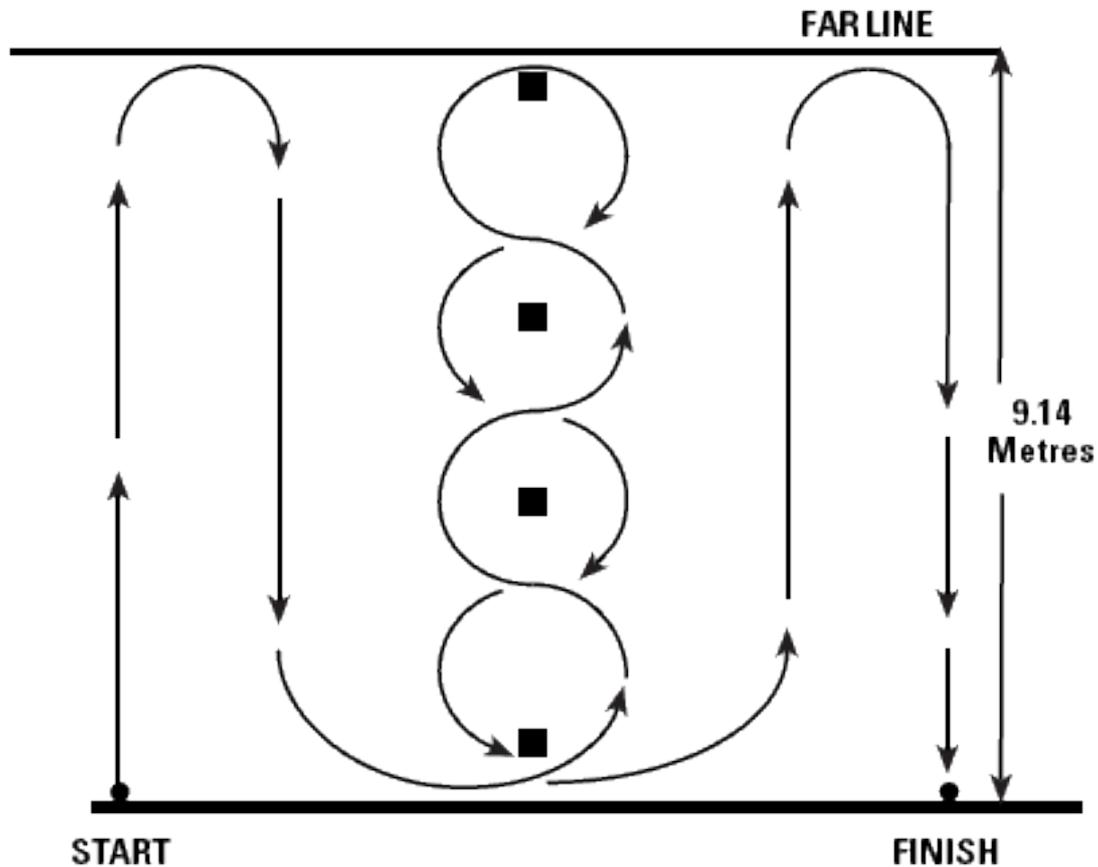
This is another test of upper body strength. Make sure you understand all the rules in this test as prescribed by [NSW Police HERE](#).

For your training program I recommend the amazing push-up app available at this link: hundredpushups.com.

Of course, you only need to score 25 push-ups to achieve maximum marks but this program is the best I've seen anywhere. I personally used it to go from my 60 push-ups maximum to 100 push-ups maximum in a period of six weeks. This is an amazing outcome after years of stagnant push-up training.

TEST 5: ILLINOIS AGILITY TEST

The course is explained below:



**Note: You will start lying behind the start line on your stomach.*

You are usually only given two chances at this test and you can fail at it beyond reasons of time constraints. The three common errors are:

1. Fail to meet the required time limit (at time of writing this is 20 seconds).
2. Hit a marker. If you touch one of the markers you use one of your two chances. I've seen applicants fail this test simply by hitting the markers on each attempt.
3. Simply run the incorrect route.

The solutions to running the incorrect route or hitting markers is simple. Practice! It is foolish to be one of the applicants on the day who are still learning the course. Practice in advance and you will be confident on the day to simply run your best time without worrying about where to turn and how much space to give the markers.

The best time to practice is at the end of your Beep Test training sessions as you will be thoroughly warmed up. The potential for ankle injury is significant given the tight turns required. Running through five times each session will see you make steady progress in reducing your times.

Here are the top four tips to reducing your time on the Illinois Agility Test.

1. **Wear shoes with good grip.** The test is often on an indoor basketball court type floor. If you have slippery shoes it is impossible to negotiate the turns quickly and safely.
2. **Focus on acceleration and rapid deceleration.** You are constantly speeding up and slowing down during this course. Make sure you slow as you enter a corner. Think of it like racing a car on a track. You wouldn't enter a 180 degree turn at top speed. Slow down on the turn and you won't overshoot.
3. **Get low on the turns.** On the 180 degree turns, bring your centre of gravity down by lowering your profile as you turn. This will give you a tighter turning circle.
4. **Run at full speed over the finish line.** Don't slow down to stop at the end. Run all out and continue past the line.

TEST 6: BEEP TEST (MULTI-STAGE FITNESS TEST)

Commonly referred to as the 'Beep Test' or 'Multi-Stage Fitness Test'; this is an international standard test employed by military and police services around the world to quickly gauge the cardiovascular fitness level of an applicant.

This test measures your maximum aerobic capacity. You need a balance of respiratory and muscular fitness to perform well at this test.

The rules of the test may have slight variations. One of the standard explanations is as follows:

Two markers are placed twenty meters apart. You are to run between the markers in time with an audio track, keeping up with a series of levels indicated by beeps. You are to reach one end before each beep. You must maintain timing so as to turn at each end exactly on the beep. In other words, it is not permitted to get a head start on the next shuttle if you are 'ahead' of the beep.

At each level, the beeps get closer and closer together, requiring you to run faster as the test progresses. Level 1 is fast walking pace and this increases gradually to level 20. By level 14 you will be sprinting.

The test ends when you fail to reach one end before the beep. Your recorded score will be the level you successfully reached at the previous end.

A variation of the above explanation is to allow a two metre 'safety' marker at each end. As long as you reach this 'safety' area, you are deemed to be in time with the beep.

Additionally, some testers may allow a 'second chance' system, whereby you may be outside the timing on one occasion but not a second.

There are a number of methods prescribed to improve your score. Throughout my military and police career I have used numerous methods and found the method taught here to achieve the most rapid results.

Not surprisingly, the most effective method to train for 20m shuttles is to run 20m shuttles. It is important to incorporate other training sessions to avoid burn-out and this will be discussed in the overall training program chapter further in the book.

If you're a heavy set person and think your size will impede your ability to get a great score on the multi-stage fitness test, consider this:

The worlds best result is reported to be by Kini Qereqeretabua, a Fijian Rugby player. As you might guess, he is not a small bloke, weighing over 100kg at the time of the run!

MULTI-STAGE FITNESS TEST TRAINING TECHNIQUES

Although the required score is only 'Level 7' this test is an excellent opportunity to make your application stand out.

When I started my police application, I was quite fit and still in the military. I was running a few times a week but my score on the multi-stage fitness was a fairly average level 8-9 (This is the ninth shuttle on level 8). Even though I was an active runner, I was not conditioned to the specific demands placed on the body during the multi-stage fitness test.

I trained to the techniques that follow and achieved a level 10-9 prior to my physical testing day. On the actual day of my test I ran to level 11-4 and finished as the fastest successful applicant on the day. I don't write this to impress you, but rather to impress upon you that this training **works**.

For these techniques you will need a 20 metre training area. Do not guess this distance. Get a tape measure and measure out 20 metres. You can then mark the area with anything from cones to sticks. As long as you have the distance exactly right. This will ensure you are preparing your body for the exact nature of the test you will face on your physical testing day.

You will also need a stop watch (with count-down timer) and an audio recording of the multi-stage fitness test.

You can download a copy of the beep test [here](#):

Training Technique #1

Run the multi-stage fitness test.

Incredibly, most other applicants will not even take this training step. This is required to simply gauge whether or not you are meeting the minimum requirements of selection. Plus if you want to be selected quickly, you need to be performing at a competitive level. Improving your score on this test will set you apart from applicants who reach only the minimum score.

Running this test will also give you a starting point for your training program. You will be able to measure your progress by recording your score each time you run the test.

Conduct a 15 minute jog prior to this session to ensure you are warmed up and your body is prepared to get into your anaerobic training zone. This warm up will also prepare your ankles for the strain of quick turns on the shuttle runs. Mark out your training area and set your stop watch to zero.

Start the audio track and start your stopwatch at the same time. Make note of what level you achieve as well as the time you spent running. As you achieve higher scores, you will also see how much longer you can keep up. This is a great way to get further positive feedback that your training is working!

Training Technique #2

Turn practice.

This advice can be incorporated into any of the other training sessions. This is the technique for optimum turns during the multi-stage fitness test. This technique alone will boost your score a few shuttles without any actual fitness improvement.

Many people do not consider the turn during the beep test as very important. To illustrate just how important it is, consider a racing car driver. The specific techniques applied during turns are the main factor that separates the world-class drivers from the rest. Whilst you are not in a vehicle, the way you move your body is critical to maximising your economy of effort. Additionally, just like a race car driver, your approach to each turn is the most important stage.

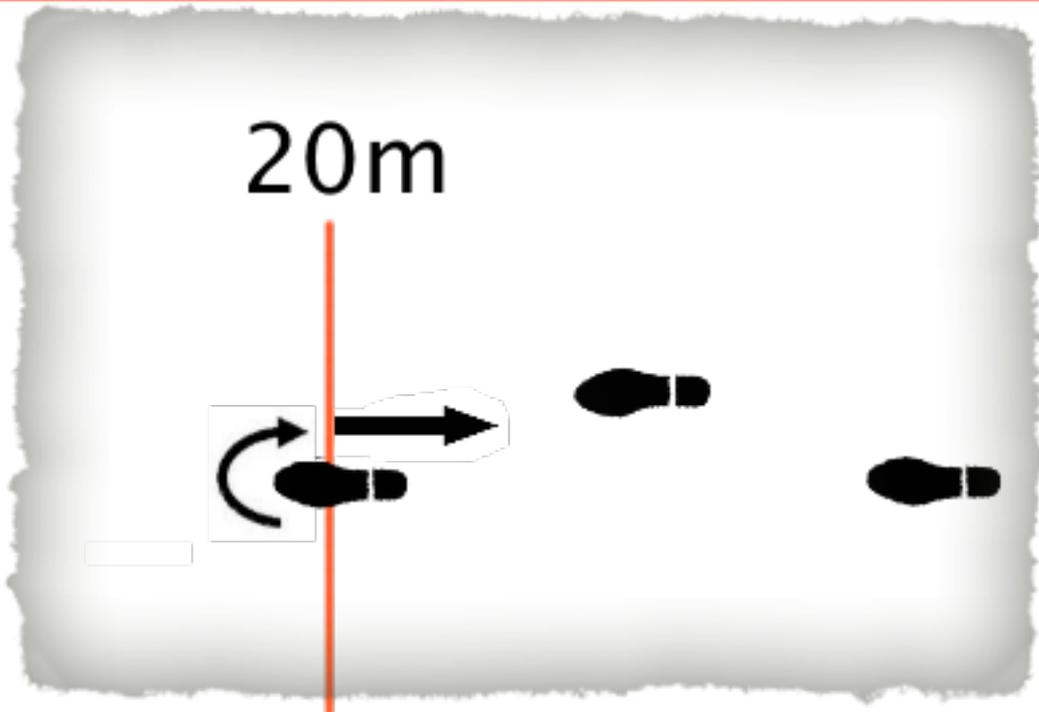
The simplest explanation for correct turn technique is that you must turn before you change direction. In other words, your last step is actually a 'back step' on to the 20 metre line.

Therefore you start your turn on the second last step you make before the turn line. Then on your last step, you are already facing back the other way. Your foot is now pointed the direction you are about to start running. This makes it much more fluid and natural to 'bounce' back to the next shuttle.

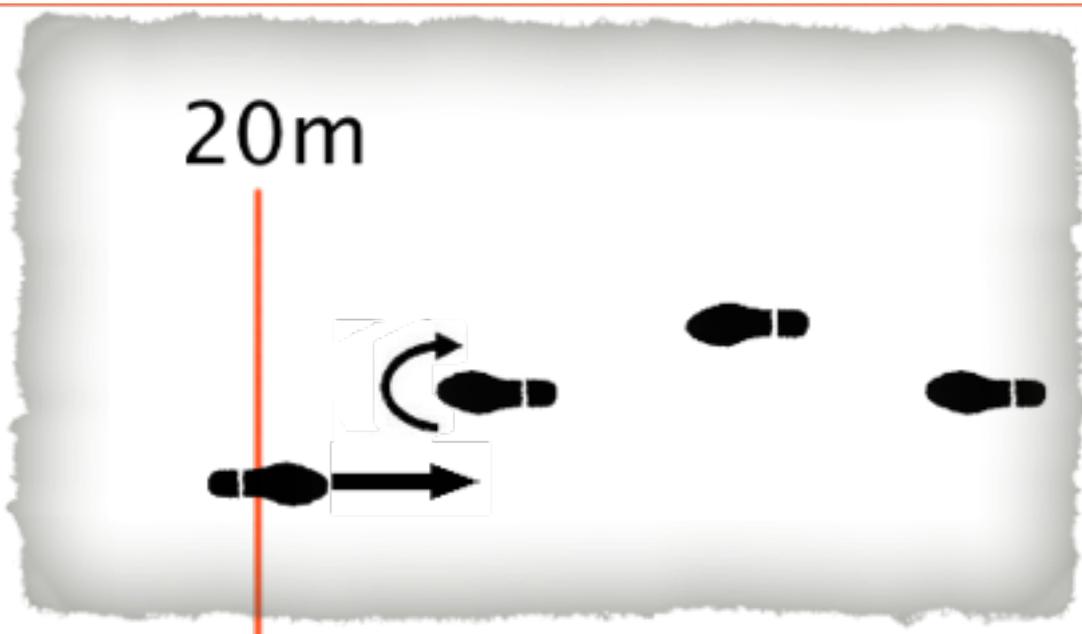
Your head position will help you to guide this motion. Turning your head back to the other end will bring your body and feet naturally around with you.

The diagrams below demonstrate examples of a poor technique and a great technique. You are literally running a metre less at each end by using this technique. Make sure you still take the 'back step' to hit the 20 metre line!

Poor Technique: 180 degree turn on last footstep on the line.



Great Technique: 180 degree turn with second last footstep. Last step hits the 20m line already facing back in the new direction.



Training Technique #3

Maximum 20m shuttles.

Conduct a 15 minute jog prior to this session to ensure you are warmed up and your body is prepared to get into your anaerobic training zone. This warm up will also prepare your ankles for the strain of quick turns on the shuttle runs. Mark out your 20 metre training area and set your stop watch timer to three minutes.

Start your stopwatch and start running 20 metre shuttles. Run as fast as you can for the three minutes.

Stop and rest for two minutes.

Repeat the above cycle three times. It is very important to record how many shuttles you run on each cycle. Keep a record of this in a training diary and you will see rapid progress!

This sounds like a fairly short training session. Depending on your fitness level you may still need to shorten the session to just one or two repetitions. Make sure you are running as fast as you can for this technique. Remember to do your cool-down.

The remainder of this chapter presents a suggested training program based on improving your scores on the beep test. If you need to focus on any of the other components you can add that training on to the back of the Beep Test sessions. This way you are already warmed up less likely to sustain injury.

TRAINING PROGRAM

Here is a training program to incorporate into your physical preparation for police selection.

BEEP TEST: This is the Multi-Stage Fitness Test. Remember to record your score and overall time.

SHUTTLE RUNS: This is training technique #3. See how quickly your scores increase!

WRW: This is your recovery day. WRW is an abbreviation for WALK RUN WALK. This day will prevent injury and develop your cardiovascular endurance. Spend at least ten minutes walking. Follow this by fifteen minutes jogging or running and then finish with fifteen minutes walking. If you have a specific distance or time you want to train for, then this is a great day to practice.

The program below is designed to fit around your existing physical training. If you are not training at all yet, be careful not to over exert yourself in the first weeks.

	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WED	THUR	FRIDAY	SATURDAY / SUNDAY
WEEK ONE	BEEP TEST		SHUTTLE RUNS x 2		WRW	
WEEK TWO	SHUTTLE RUNS x 3		WRW		BEEP TEST	
WEEK THREE	WRW		SHUTTLE RUNS x 3		WRW	
WEEK FOUR	BEEP TEST		WRW		SHUTTLE RUNS x 4	

The information presented here is not designed to substitute professional medical advice. Consult a doctor before starting any physical activity or training program and seek medical advice if you feel pain during a training session.

BONUS CHAPTER

POLICE REASONING AND JUDGEMENT

Sound judgement is an inherent quality of a good police officer and improves with experience. Notwithstanding, it is still part of the selection criteria to identify applicants who can make quick and rational decisions in the types of scenarios that police face on a daily basis. For this reason, you will be tested in some way of your ability to make sound judgement in very basic police scenarios.

You may face questions during the panel interview and/or be quizzed on a range of scenarios in a written exam. The following scenarios will give you an example of the types of problems you can expect and provide guidance into basic police judgement and reasoning.

Consider the following list of responsibilities and place them into the correct order of priority when conducting police duties:

1. Your safety
2. Your partner's safety
3. Community safety
4. Suspect / Person of Interest safety

If you left this list in the order written, you are well on your way to making good judgement in the scenarios that follow.

POLICE JUDGEMENT AND REASONING EXAM**Scenario 1.**

You and your partner attend a call to a residential duplex where one neighbour reports a strong smell of gas coming from under the front door of the other duplex. On arrival at the unit you can smell the gas and assess it is coming from inside the other duplex. Your headquarters have already called the fire department to attend and they are about twenty minutes away. No-one is answering the door or phone at the address and the door is locked.



You should:

- A) Force entry and quickly check if anyone is inside.
- B) Wait at the door to make sure the fire department know which unit to attend.
- C) Advise the caller (in the other unit) to come with you and wait a safe distance upwind of the address.
- D) Leave a note that you attended the address and leave the matter for the fire department to sort out.

Scenario 2.

You are in an authorised vehicle pursuit of a stolen motor vehicle. The occupants of the car are believed to be involved in a string of burglaries stealing large quantities of jewellery and cash from residential houses in the area. You are the only car involved in the pursuit and are comfortably keeping up with the stolen motor vehicle. Traffic is light, however as you turn into a side street you notice an oncoming car swerve off the road and collide with a parked car.



The crash does not appear serious.

You should:

- A) Abandon the pursuit and stop to check on the welfare of the occupants of the crashed civilian car.
- B) Continue the pursuit. You didn't directly cause the crash so its not your concern.
- C) Report the crash over the radio and ask for another police car to attend the crash so you can maintain observation on the stolen motor vehicle.
- D) Stop briefly and look out the window if anyone is hurt and if they seem ok then continue the pursuit.

Scenario 3.

You and your partner are driving under emergency conditions to assist two officers who requested urgent backup at a violent domestic incident. You don't know exactly what is going on but it sounded like one of the officers was injured. You are the passenger of your patrol car. It is night time and raining heavily. You are driving through residential streets where the speed limit is 50 km/h (about 30mph). You are in the passenger seat and your partner is driving extremely aggressively at speeds in excess of 100 km/h in order to get to the scene. You are still about ten minutes away from the scene and there have already been several near misses with other road users. You are concerned at your partner's driving.

You should:

- A) Keep alert for traffic hazards and advise your partner if you see any potential crashes.
- B) Tell your partner to slow down and drive to the conditions.
- C) Say nothing, because backing up your fellow officers is more important than your own safety.
- D) Turn on some heavy metal music and enjoy the ride.



Scenario 4.

You are on foot patrol in a busy shopping precinct and are called to a disturbance in a pharmacy. As you arrive at the front door of the pharmacy a man rushes out the door and crashes into your partner, knocking your partner to the floor. The man then continues running away past other pedestrians through the mall.

Your partner rolls onto his side revealing a small stab wound under his ribs, crying out, "He stabbed me!"

You should:

- A) Call an ambulance and immediately pursue the man who stabbed your partner.
- B) Call an ambulance and stay with your partner to provide immediate first aid.
- C) Use your firearm to shoot the offender.
- D) Go into the pharmacy to further investigate what the disturbance was all about.

Scenario 5.

You arrive at the scene where a pedestrian has been seriously injured by a hit and run driver. Witnesses at the scene yell out to you that the driver has only just left a few moments ago. Your partner is attending to the injured person and asks you to call for an ambulance. After calling for an ambulance your NEXT action should be to:

- A) Take detailed witness statements at the scene of what happened whilst it is still fresh in the minds of people nearby.
- B) Get back in your car and drive off in the direction where the witnesses are saying the car went.
- C) Gain a description of the hit and run car from a witness and send the report over the radio.
- D) Cordon off the street and prepare the area as a protected crime scene.

Scenario 6.

You have arrested a woman and a teenage girl for shoplifting. They stole a number of items each. You take the details of the teenager and issue her with a written caution as it is her first offence. The teenager is then released. The woman, however, has outstanding police enquiries and is required to accompany you to the police station. Once at the station, the woman asks you to give her the phone number of the teenage girl so she can ring her to arrange to meet once she is released. You should:

- A) Give the phone number to the woman to dial on the station phone.
- B) Refuse the request because it is nothing to do with the police matter at hand.
- C) Ring the girl yourself and arrange the meeting on behalf of the woman.
- D) Dial the number yourself and then give the phone to the woman to speak.

Scenario 7.

Excessive Force refers to:

- A) Use of force when none is required.
- B) Use of a higher level of force than is necessary or justified.
- C) Continuing to use force for a period of time longer than necessary.
- D) All of the above.



Scenario 8.

You attend a call out to a disturbance in a residential house. There is an aggressive argument occurring between a man and a woman at the address. The man opens the door and immediately becomes aggressive to you and your partner. The man is about the same size as you. The man lunges at you and starts to push you away from the door. You grab the man by the arm and force him down onto the ground. The man lands on his chest and is struggling to get back up. He is lying on one arm and you are having difficulty trying to get the arm free in order to apply handcuffs. You should:

- A) Continue attempting to get his other arm free in order to apply handcuffs.
- B) Use your baton to strike the man in order to stop him struggling.
- C) Let the man up so you can get to his arm and handcuff him.
- D) Hold him down longer until he tires out and stops resisting.

Scenario 9.

You attend the scene of a robbery at a local hairdresser. The offenders have left the scene and you stay to complete the necessary investigations. Later that day, the owner of the hairdresser comes in to the police station to thank you for the way that you handled the investigation and insists that you take a \$50 gift voucher that you or a member of your family could use at your convenience. It is against your department's policy to accept gifts. She is very insistent. You should:

- A) Get angry at her for putting you in an awkward position and tell her that she is making a mistake offering gifts to police.
- B) Check that no-one is looking and quickly accept the gift voucher.
- C) Accept the gift voucher and hand it to your supervisor at your earliest opportunity.
- D) Tell her that you can't accept the gift here but you will visit the hairdresser after work and she can give it to you then.

Scenario 10.

You are on a traffic patrol with your partner. You have stopped a hire car near the airport with two foreign businessmen in the back seat. The two foreigners are not wearing seat belts. The driver apologises and explains the men have only just arrived in the country. You should:



- A) Issue a traffic infringement to each of the men because not knowing the laws is no excuse for failing to comply with traffic regulations.
- B) Give the men a warning and explain to them that they are breaching the traffic regulations of this city and that they must wear seat belts at all times.
- C) Ask them if it is the law to wear seat belts in their home country and if it is then issue them an infringement because they should have known better.

Scenario 11.

You are on a traffic patrol and have stopped a vehicle for the purpose of a random breath test. It appears that the driver of the vehicle is intoxicated from the effects of alcohol. You arrest the driver and direct him to the back of your police car in order to take him to the police station for a formal breath test. The man asks you, "Can I bring my water bottle to drink on the way?" You should:

- A) Refuse the request.
- B) Grant the request because it is only water.
- C) Tell the man he can bring it, but tell him not to drink from it until after the formal breath test at the station.
- D) Tell the man he can't bring it with him, but he can drink it all here on the street before you go to the police station.

Scenario 12.

You are patrolling past a large office complex when the building fire alarm starts ringing loudly. You should:

- A) Immediately go inside to see if there really is a fire and help anyone inside evacuate.
- B) Continue your patrol as it is not a police matter.
- C) Call the Fire Emergency Services and wait outside for them to arrive.
- D) Immediately block traffic access to the building in case there is a fire.

**Scenario 13.**

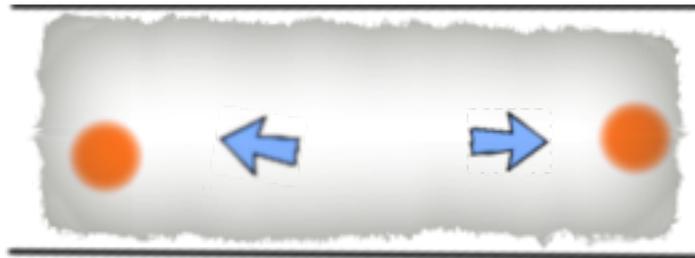
You attend the scene of a domestic disturbance in a residential area. Standing at the front door, you can hear a man and woman screaming aggressively at each other. You can hear things being thrown around inside. You can hear glass breaking. You then hear the woman cry out, "No! Please don't hurt me again!" There is no response when knocking at the door or calling out your presence. You should:

- A) Keep knocking on the door trying to get their attention.
- B) Call your supervisor to get permission to force entry.
- C) Force entry and stop the argument.
- D) Come back later when they have calmed down.

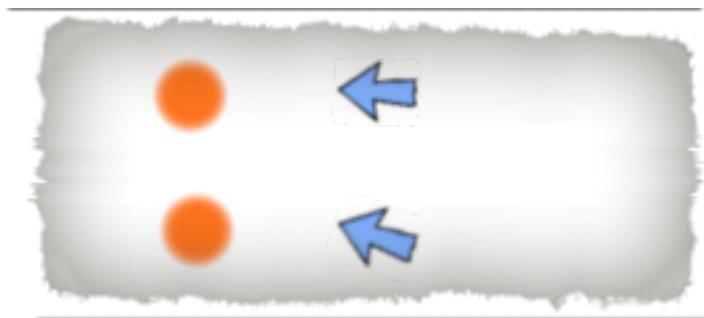
Scenario 14.

You are on the street where a man and woman are been arguing loudly and pushing each other around. You and your partner are trying to talk to each person to find out what has happened. The best positioning for this discussion is:

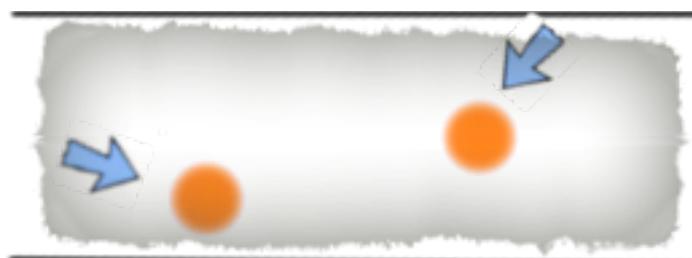
- A) Both officers together in the centre with the man on one side and the woman on the other.



- B) Both officers next to each other on one side and the man and woman next to each other facing the officers.



- C) The two people in the centre and one officer either side, facing in. One officer talking to the man and the other officer talking to the woman.

**LEGEND****Scenario 15.**

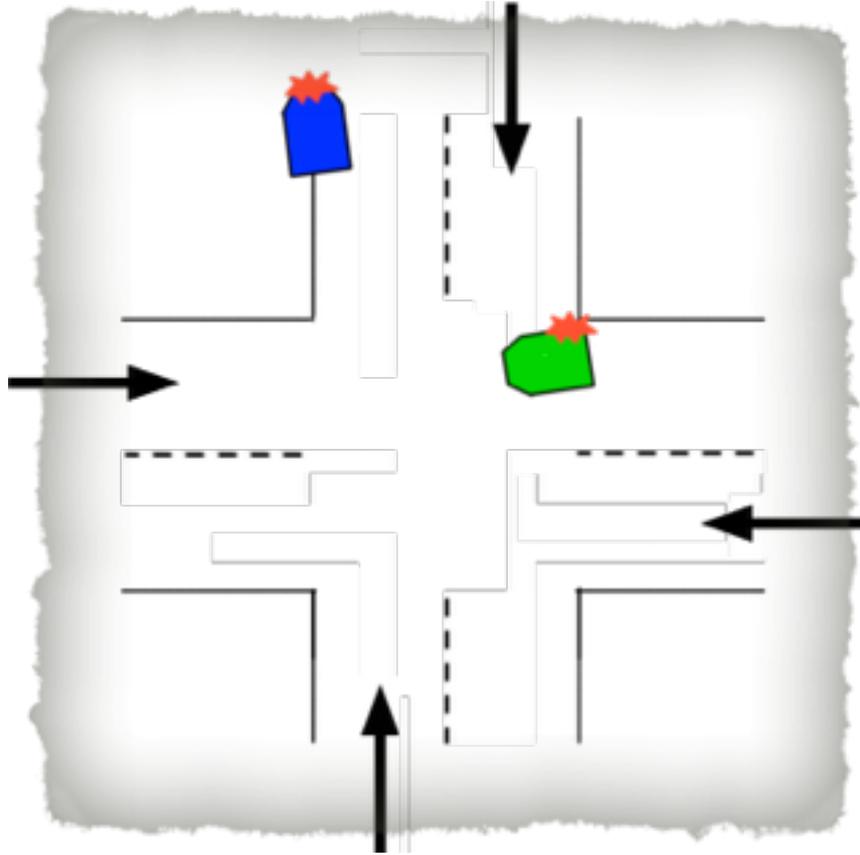
You attend a residential block of units following a call from neighbours reporting a loud argument in the unit. You are aware that both the man and woman who live at this unit have been violent to each other on previous occasions. You knock on the door and the woman answers the door and invites you in. You follow her into the small unit. The man is standing on the other side of the one room apartment. The man starts shouting at you that nothing is wrong and asks you to leave. You notice there is a kitchen knife resting on the bench between you and the man. You are standing next to the bench and your partner is talking to the man. You should:

- A) Put the knife into a drawer yourself.
- B) Ask the woman to put the knife away in a drawer.
- C) Leave the knife where it is, because picking it up could aggravate the situation.
- D) Ask the man and woman to come and talk to you outside the unit.



Scenario 16.

You attend a traffic accident at a four way traffic intersection. The final position of a blue and green car are depicted below. The diagram shows the damage points on the blue and green car. The arrows indicate the normal flow of traffic (driving on left hand side of road). North is toward the top of the map.



The most likely cause of the crash was:

- A) The green car approached from the south and the blue car crashed into the back of the green car.
- B) The green car entered the intersection from the east and the blue car entered the intersection from the south and crashed into the side of the green car.
- C) The green car entered the intersection from the west and the blue car entered the intersection from the south and crashed into the side of the green car.
- D) The green car entered the intersection from the east and the the blue entered from the north, crashing into the side of the green car.

Scenario 17.

Based on the previous traffic accident, it is possible that:

- A) The green car drove through a red light.
- B) The blue car drove through a red light.
- C) The traffic lights malfunctioned.
- D) All of the above.

Scenario 18.

You have stopped a driver for speeding on a suburban street in a built up area. The driver identifies herself to you as a police officer and shows you her police badge. She tells you she is on her way home from work. You should:

- A) Let her go home.
- B) Issue her an infringement or a caution (whichever is relevant to the offence) as you would have done for any other road user.
- C) Refrain from giving her a ticket, but find out what station she works at and inform her supervisor.
- D) Think to yourself that you should have stayed home today.

Scenario 19.

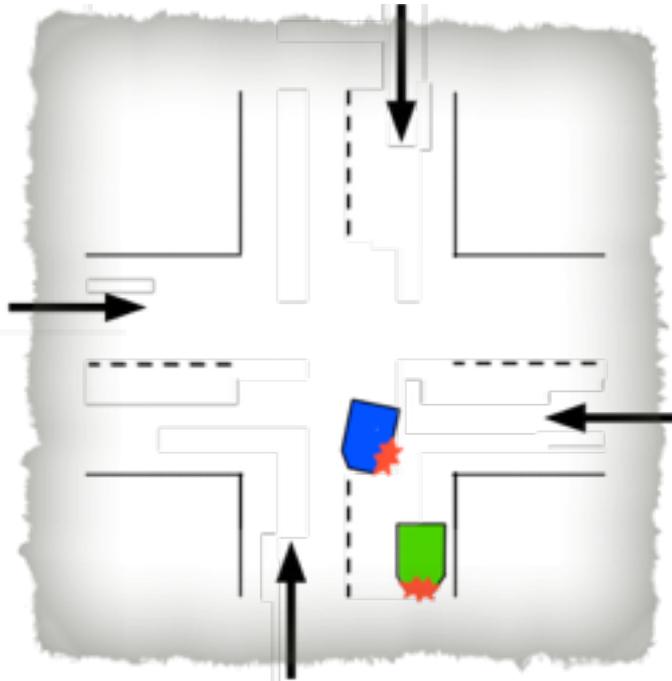
Select the BEST answer to the following statement:

The conduct of regular police patrols in the neighbourhood will deter:

- A) Murder, graffiti and armed robbery.
- B) Graffiti, prostitution and burglary.
- C) Murder, car theft and disorderly behaviour.
- D) Employee Fraud, disorderly behaviour and burglary.

Scenario 20.

You attend a traffic accident at a four way traffic intersection. The final position of a blue and green car are depicted below. The diagram shows the damage points on the blue and green car. The arrows indicate the normal flow of traffic (driving on left hand side of road). North is toward the top of the map.



The most likely cause of the crash was:

- A) The green car approached from the north and the blue car approached from the east. The two cars collided in the centre of the intersection.
- B) The green car entered the intersection from the west and the blue car entered the intersection from the south. The green car hit the side of the blue car.
- C) The blue car approached the intersection from the south and turned right towards the east. The green car approached from the north and crashed into the side of the blue car.
- D) The blue car approached the intersection from the south and turned right towards the east. The green car approached from the west and hit the side of the blue car.

END OF POLICE JUDGEMENT AND REASONING EXAM

POLICE JUDGEMENT AND REASONING EXAM**ANSWERS AND EXPLANATIONS****Scenario 1:**

You and your partner attend a call to a residential duplex where one neighbour reports a strong smell of gas coming from under the front door of the other duplex. On arrival at the unit you can smell the gas and assess it is coming from inside the other duplex. Your headquarters have already called the fire department to attend and they are about twenty minutes away. No-one is answering the door or phone at the address and the door is locked.

You should:

- A) Force entry and quickly check if anyone is inside.
- B) Wait at the door to make sure the fire department know which unit to attend.
- C) Advise the caller (in the other unit) to come with you and wait a safe distance upwind of the address.
- D) Leave a note that you attended the address and leave the matter for the fire department to sort out as it is not a police matter.

Generally you are not going to be equipped to safely deal with scenes involving hazardous materials and gas leaks. There will be times that you may have to leave the community at risk until qualified help arrives. The correct course of action is C). This will minimise harm to the remainder of the community and keep you and your partner safe from exposure until the fire department can neutralise any environmental threats.

Scenario 2.

You are in an authorised vehicle pursuit of a stolen motor vehicle. The occupants of the car are believed to be involved in a string of burglaries stealing large quantities of jewellery and cash from residential houses in the area. You are the only car involved in the pursuit and are comfortably keeping up with the stolen motor vehicle. Traffic is light, however as you turn into a side street you notice an oncoming car swerve off the road and collide with a parked car. The crash does not appear serious.

You should:

- A) Abandon the pursuit and stop to check on the welfare of the occupants of the crashed civilian car.
- B) Continue the pursuit. You didn't directly cause the crash so its not your concern.
- C) Report the crash over the radio and ask for another police car to attend the crash so you can maintain observation on the stolen motor vehicle.
- D) Stop briefly and look out the window if anyone is hurt and if they seem ok then continue the pursuit.

After the safety of you and your partner your primary duty is to protect the community. While there is a school of thought that letting the stolen motor vehicle escape will ultimately result in further crime, your primary job to act to ensure the immediate safety and well being of the community. The correct course of action is A). To abandon the pursuit and properly assess the crash that occurred in vicinity of your pursuit.

Scenario 3.

You and your partner are driving under emergency conditions to assist two officers who requested urgent backup at a violent domestic incident. You don't know exactly what is going on but it sounded like one of the officers was injured. You are the passenger of your patrol car. It is night time and raining heavily. You are driving through residential streets where the speed limit is 50 kph (about 30mph). You are in the passenger seat and your partner is driving extremely aggressively at speeds in excess of 100 kph in order to get to the scene. You are still about ten minutes away from the scene and there have already been several near misses with other road users. You are concerned at your partner's driving.

You should:

- A) Keep alert for traffic hazards and advise your partner if you see any potential crashes.
- B) Tell your partner to slow down and drive to the conditions.
- C) Say nothing, because backing up your fellow officers is more important than your own safety.
- D) Turn on some heavy metal music and enjoy the ride.

The correct course of action is B). To tell your partner to slow down. Your partner's driving is placing the community, him and you at unnecessary risk. Additionally, in the event of a traffic crash, then the officers requesting urgent assistance will now have to wait for a second patrol car and be left needing help for a significantly longer period than if your partner had driven expediently but safely.

Scenario 4.

You are on foot patrol in a busy shopping precinct and are called to a disturbance in a pharmacy. As you arrive at the front door of the pharmacy a man rushes out the door and crashes into your partner, knocking your partner to the floor. The man then continues running away past other pedestrians through the mall.

Your partner rolls onto his side revealing a small stab wound under his ribs, crying out, "He stabbed me!"

You should:

- A) Call an ambulance and immediately pursue the man who stabbed your partner.
- B) Call an ambulance and stay with your partner to provide immediate first aid.
- C) Use your firearm to shoot the offender.
- D) Go into the pharmacy to further investigate what the disturbance was all about.

The correct course of action is B). To call an ambulance and stay with your partner to provide immediate first aid. Although the offender may escape, the priority during general policing duties is always the safety of you and your fellow officers. Additional units may become available to pursue the offender but it is critical that you provide immediate aid to what may be a life-threatening wound. Using your firearm at that point would be questioned for two main reasons. Firstly because of the high probability of a civilian casualty by a stray bullet and secondly because the man is now running away and not creating an immediate threat to anyone (albeit he may do so in the near future). Further investigation of the pharmacy is warranted, but the priority is the welfare of your partner. Further securing of the scene and other matters must wait until other officers or an ambulance attends.

Scenario 5.

You arrive at the scene where a pedestrian has been seriously injured by a hit and run driver. Witnesses at the scene yell out to you that the driver has only just left a few moments ago. Your partner is attending to the injured person and asks you to call for an ambulance. After calling for an ambulance your NEXT action should be to:

- A) Take detailed witness statements at the scene of what happened whilst it is still fresh in the minds of people nearby.
- B) Get back in your car and drive off in the direction where the witnesses are saying the car went.
- C) Gain a description of the hit and run car from a witness and send the report over the radio.
- D) Cordon off the street and prepare the area as a protected crime scene.

The correct course of action is C). To get a description of the car over the radio so other patrol cars can commence searching for the suspect. It is better to stay with your partner at this point and assist to control the scene whilst further assistance arrives to take over care of the casualty.

Scenario 6.

You have arrested a woman and a teenage girl for shoplifting. They stole a number of items each. You take the details of the teenager and issue her with a written caution as it is her first offence. The teenager is then released. The woman, however, has outstanding police enquiries and is required to accompany you to the police station. Once at the station, the woman asks you to give her the phone number of the teenage girl so she can ring her to arrange to meet once she is released. You should:

- A) Give the phone number to the woman to dial on the station phone.
- B) Refuse the request because it is nothing to do with the police matter at hand.
- C) Ring the girl yourself and arrange the meeting on behalf of the woman.
- D) Dial the number yourself and then give the phone to the woman to speak.

It is the right of the woman to make a phone call as long as it will not likely jeopardise an investigation (eg. a person arrested for drug dealing is not always allowed a phone call as it is reasonable to assume the phone call may result in the loss of evidence). You cannot, however, give her any details of another person even if she knows them. This would be a breach of privacy. The correct option is D). To dial the number yourself and then let the woman speak to the teenage girl.

Scenario 7.

Excessive Force refers to:

- A) Use of force when none is required.
- B) Use of a higher level of force than is necessary or justified.
- C) Continuing to use force for a period of time longer than necessary.
- D) All of the above.

The correct option is D). All the statements are examples of excessive force. Using the incorrect force option or continuing to use force when it is no longer justified is considered an abuse of power and will likely result in you being charged with assault or worse.

Scenario 8.

You attend a call out to a disturbance in a residential house. There is an aggressive argument occurring between a man and a woman at the address. The man opens the door and immediately becomes aggressive to you and your partner. The man is about the same size as you. The man lunges at you and starts to push you away from the door. You grab the man by the arm and force him down onto the ground. The man lands on his chest and is struggling to get back up. He is lying on one arm and you are having difficulty trying to get the arm free in order to apply handcuffs. You should:

- A) Continue attempting to get his other arm free in order to apply handcuffs.
- B) Use your baton to strike the man in order to stop him struggling.
- C) Let the man up so you can get to his arm and handcuff him.
- D) Hold him down longer until he tires out and stops resisting.

The correct action is A). To quickly free his other arm and restrain him in handcuffs. Once restrained it is important to move him into another position to avoid positional asphyxia. Positional asphyxia occurs when someone suffocates on the ground because the weight on their chest prevents them getting enough air into their lungs. It is a serious risk if the person has been fighting and is already short of breath. You cannot, however, let him straight up without restraining him first because of the potential risk of him continuing to assault you. Holding him down till he tires out will also risk positional asphyxia. You will likely learn techniques at the police academy for freeing someone's arm from underneath them without having to resort to use of a baton!

Scenario 9.

You attend the scene of a robbery at a local hairdresser. The offenders have left the scene and you stay to complete the necessary investigations. Later that day, the owner of the hairdresser comes in to the police station to thank you for the way that you handled the investigation and insists that you take a \$50 gift voucher that you or a member of your family could use at your convenience. It is against your department's policy to accept gifts. She is very insistent. You should:

- A) Get angry at her for putting you in an awkward position and tell her that she is making a mistake offering gifts to police.
- B) Check that no-one is looking and quickly accept the gift voucher.
- C) Accept the gift voucher and hand it to your supervisor at your earliest opportunity.
- D) Tell her that you can't accept the gift here but you will visit the hairdresser after work and she can give it to you then.

The correct course of action is C). To accept the offer but hand it in to your superior. Refusing a gift to the point of being rude will not help with your public image. Nor can it be taken in an underhand fashion as per answers B and D.

Scenario 10.

You are on a traffic patrol with your partner. You have stopped a hire car near the airport with two foreign businessmen in the back seat. The two foreigners are not wearing seat belts. The driver apologises and explains the men have only just arrived in the country. You should:

- A) Issue a traffic infringement to each of the men because not knowing the laws is no excuse for failing to comply with traffic regulations.
- B) Give the men a warning and explain to them that they are breaching the traffic regulations of this city and that they must wear seat belts at all times.
- C) Ask them if it is the law to wear seat belts in their home country and if it is then issue them an infringement because they should have known better.

There are times when you will choose to show appropriate discretion in the enforcement of laws and traffic regulations. The proximity to the airport makes it probable that the men really have just arrived and it would only serve to dampen their visit to the city to receive an infringement so soon on their trip. They are also more likely to wear their seat belts in the future if you explain the laws and give them a warning. You may be within your right to issue a ticket, but it may be more prudent to take option B) and issue a verbal caution only.

Scenario 11.

You are on a traffic patrol and have stopped a vehicle for the purpose of a random breath test. It appears that the driver of the vehicle is intoxicated from the effects of alcohol. You arrest the driver and direct him to the back of your police car in order to take him to the police station for a formal breath test. The man asks you, "Can I bring my water bottle to drink on the way?" You should:

- A) Refuse the request.
- B) Grant the request because it is only water.
- C) Tell the man he can bring it, but tell him not to drink from it until after the formal breath test at the station.
- D) Tell the man he can't bring it with him, but he can drink it all here on the street before you go to the police station.

The man is not entitled to drink or eat anything whilst under suspicion of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. This is because anything he drinks may affect a subsequent test reading. Additionally, if the man goes to court later and claims he drank vodka after you stopped him, then the subsequent tests will lose their credibility. The best option is A). To deny the request completely. The man can be given water at an appropriate time from the police station.

Scenario 12.

You are patrolling past a large office complex when the building fire alarm starts ringing loudly. Your FIRST action should be to:

- A) Immediately go inside to see if there really is a fire and help anyone inside evacuate.
- B) Continue your patrol as it is not a police matter.
- C) Call the Fire Emergency Services and wait outside for them to arrive.
- D) Immediately block traffic access to the building in case there is a fire.

The best course of action is C). To call for Fire services and then to wait for their arrival. If there is a long wait for Fire services, then you may have to act. However, in general, fire alarms are the responsibility of the fire services and you are not equipped or trained to manage a potential fire.

Scenario 13.

You attend the scene of a domestic disturbance in a residential area. Standing at the front door, you can hear a man and woman screaming aggressively at each other. You can hear things being thrown around inside. You can hear glass breaking. You then hear the woman cry out, "No! Please don't hurt me again!" There is no response when knocking at the door or calling out your presence. You should:

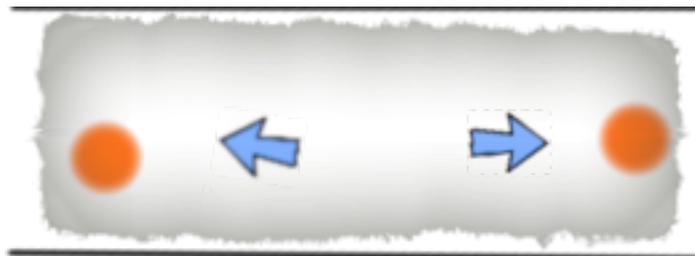
- A) Keep knocking on the door trying to get their attention.
- B) Call your supervisor to get permission to force entry.
- C) Force entry and stop the argument.
- D) Come back later when they have calmed down.

It is reasonable to assess that a life is in danger from the above scenario. It is therefore justified to take course of action C) and immediately force entry into the premises in the interest of protecting life. Police officers must often make decisions and act on them without having the luxury of checking every action with their supervisor.

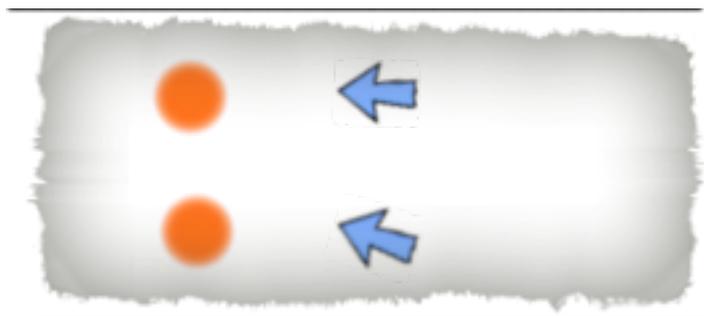
Scenario 14.

You are on the street where a man and woman are arguing loudly and pushing each other around. You and your partner are trying to talk to each person to find out what has happened. The best positioning for this discussion is:

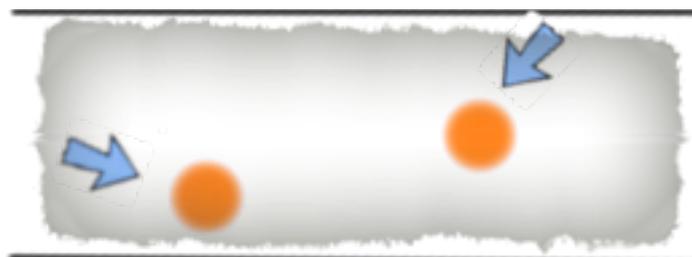
- A) Both officers together in the centre with the man on one side and the woman on the other.



- B) Both officers next to each other on one side and the man and woman next to each other facing the officers.



- C) The two people in the centre and one officer either side, facing in. One officer talking to the man and the other officer talking to the woman.

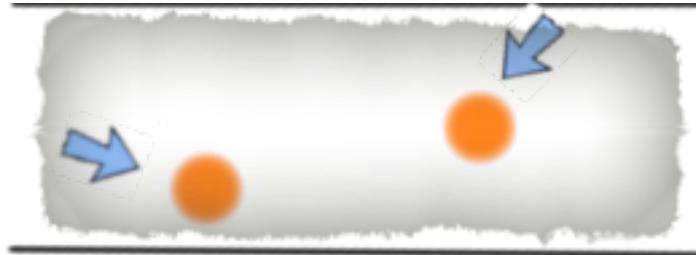
**LEGEND**

POLICE OFFICER



MAN / WOMAN

The best positioning is option (c). For the police officers to be on the outside facing in.



The benefits of this positioning is that the two officers can see each other the whole time and the man and woman are now facing away from each other which will prevent them getting further upset by looking at the other. If the officers walk backwards whilst doing this, they can also create physical separation between the man and woman whilst the officers can still see each other. Given that there has already been physical violence, it is not a good idea to separate completely (such as around the corner) because the officers cannot cover each other.

Scenario 15.

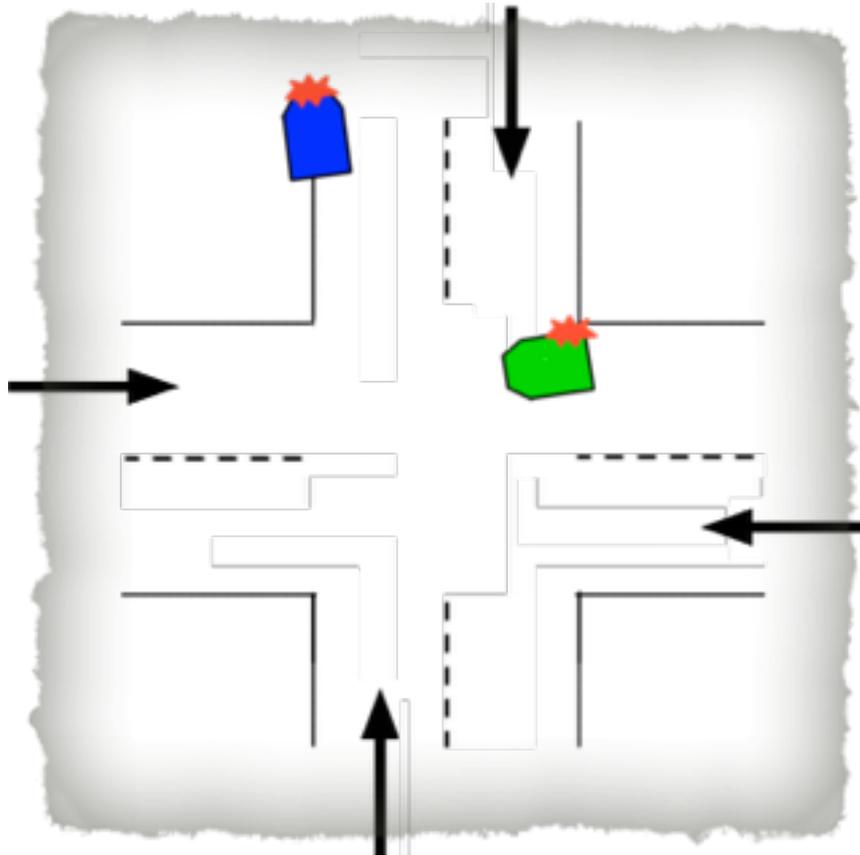
You attend a residential block of units following a call from neighbours reporting a loud argument in a unit. You are aware that both the man and woman who live at this unit have been violent to each other on previous occasions. You knock on the door and the woman answers the door and invites you in. You follow her into the small unit. The man is standing on the other side of the one room apartment. The man starts shouting at you that nothing is wrong and asks you to leave. You notice there is a kitchen knife resting on the bench between you and the man. You are standing next to the bench and your partner is talking to the man. You should:

- A) Put the knife into a drawer.
- B) Ask the woman to put the knife away in a drawer.
- C) Leave the knife where it is, because picking it up could aggravate the situation.
- D) Ask the man and woman to come and talk to you outside the unit.

The correct option is A). To put the knife out of sight and out of reach immediately. Domestic arguments are historically one of the most dangerous jobs for police officers because of the high level of emotion and recklessness that domestic arguments often bring. It is your responsibility to control the environment to ensure your and your partner's safety. Even though there is no physical violence at the time, it is always prudent to remove any potential weapons from a situation.

Scenario 16.

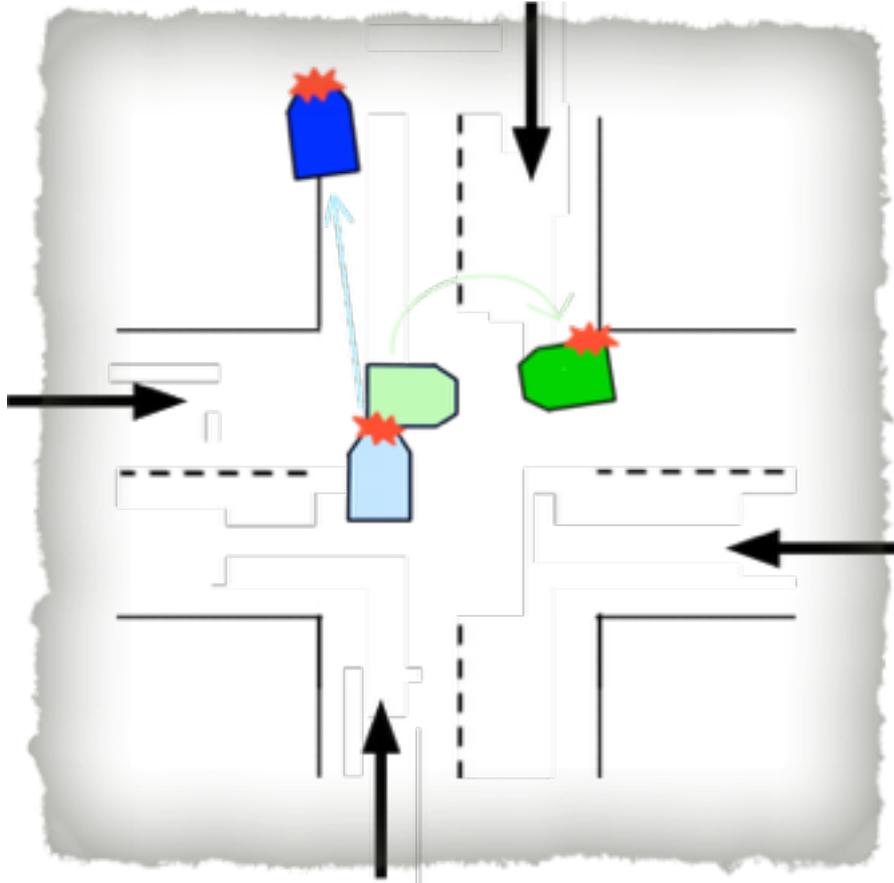
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The most likely cause of the crash was:

- A) The green car approached from the south and the blue car crashed into the back of the green car.
- B) The green car entered the intersection from the east and the blue car entered the intersection from the south and crashed into the side of the green car.
- C) The green car entered the intersection from the west and the blue car entered the intersection from the south and crashed into the side of the green car.
- D) The green car entered the intersection from the east and the the blue entered from the north, crashing into the side of the green car.

The answer to this crash is (C), as depicted below:



C) The green car entered the intersection from the west and the blue car entered the intersection from the south and crashed into the side of the green car.

Scenario 17.

Based on the previous traffic accident, it is possible that:

- A) The green car drove through a red light.
- B) The blue car drove through a red light.
- C) The traffic lights malfunctioned.
- D) All of the above.

Each of the outcomes listed is possible. The answer is D).

Scenario 18.

You have stopped a driver for speeding on a suburban street in a built up area. The driver identifies herself to you as a police officer and shows you her police badge. She tells you she is on her way home from work. You should:

- A) Let her go home.
- B) Issue her an infringement or a caution (whichever is relevant to the offence) as you would have done for any other road user.
- C) Refrain from giving her a ticket, but find out what station she works at and inform her supervisor.
- D) Think to yourself that you should have stayed home today.

The answer is both B) and D). This is one of the most awkward situations a police officer will encounter. In the bad old days it would have been unheard of to issue a ticket to a fellow officer. In modern times it is risking your integrity to deal with the officer differently to any other motorist. The trouble of a speeding fine is minimal compared to the trouble both you and the other officer could face if your conduct is put under scrutiny. Regardless of how much 'stick' you may suffer from your colleagues, it is not you who was caught speeding.

Scenario 19.

Select the BEST answer to the following statement:

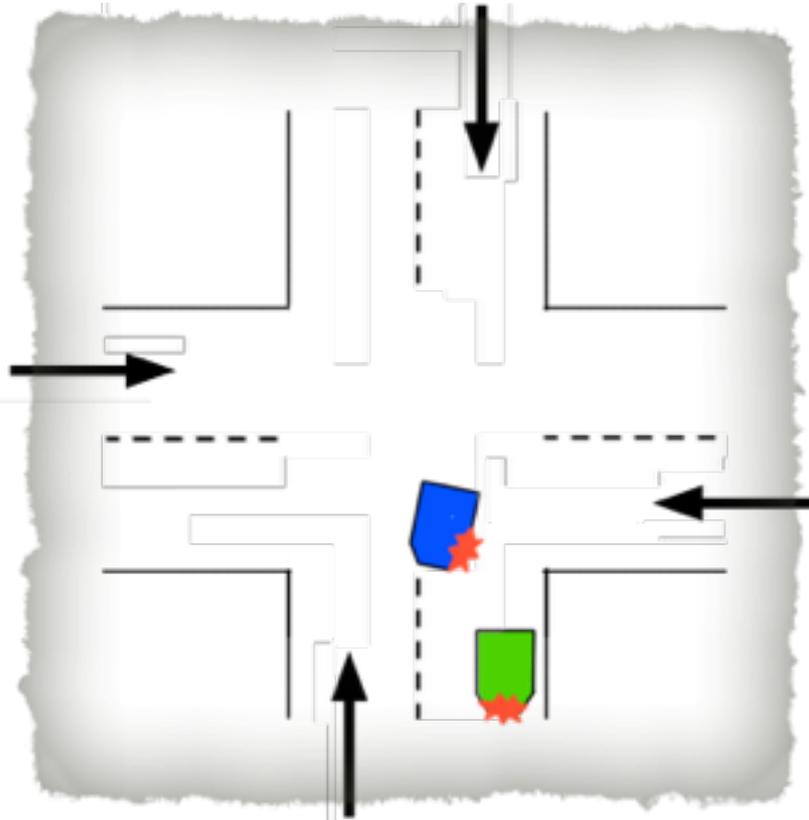
The conduct of regular police patrols in the neighbourhood will deter:

- A) Murder, graffiti and armed robbery.
- B) Graffiti, prostitution and burglary.
- C) Murder, car theft and disorderly behaviour.
- D) Employee Fraud, disorderly behaviour and burglary.

The correct answer is B). All the offences listed are reduced through active police patrols except for murder and employee fraud. These two crimes are not usually committed by people who think they might get caught by police. They are therefore not influenced as heavily by the amount of police patrolling the area.

Scenario 20.

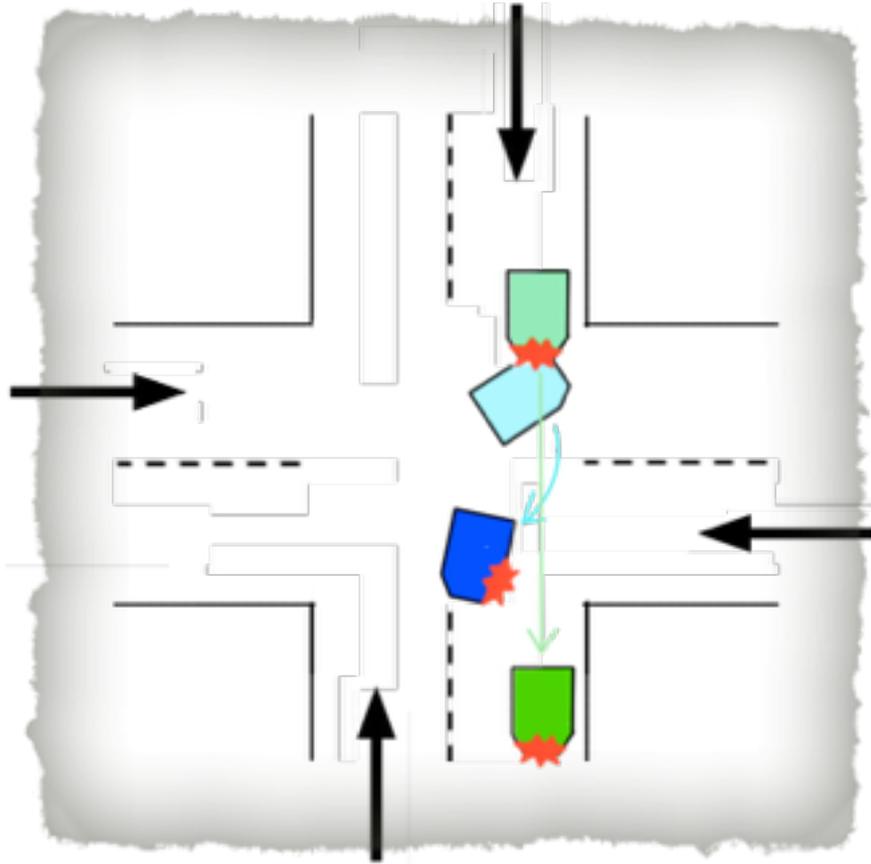
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- B) The green car entered the intersection from the west and the blue car entered the intersection from the south. The green car hit the side of the blue car.
- C) The blue car approached the intersection from the south and turned right towards the east. The green car approached from the north and crashed into the side of the blue car.
- D) The blue car approached the intersection from the south and turned right towards the east. The green car approached from the west and hit the side of the blue car.

The answer to this crash is (C) as depicted below:



C) The blue car approached the intersection from the south and turned right towards the east. The green car approached from the north and crashed into the side of the blue car.

CHAPTER ELEVEN

FINAL PREPARATIONS

Congratulations on completing your initial preparations. Are you thoroughly prepared? What are the areas in which you must improve the most to boost your chances at police selection? This book has given you plenty to think about and plenty to work from. However, the ultimate success of your application will come down to your personal reasons for joining and how much it would mean to you to succeed.

A successful application and subsequent performance at the Police Academy will be determined by your preparation. If you're the sort of person who has spent the time to read and participate in the exercises provided in this book, then I imagine you are better prepared than most other police applicants. Make sure you take the next step and put some time into training any other specific skills and attributes that you know will be tested in the application process.

Be confident in your abilities and don't be afraid to show your enthusiasm for what you want. Enjoy the selection process for what it is! If you suffer set backs and hardship in your application, keep going back to your initial list of reasons you wrote of why you are putting yourself through this. What are those key three reasons for why you want to become a Police Officer? These personal reasons will keep you on track and ultimately lead you to success.

I thank you for investing your time in reading Master the New South Wales Police Exams. I have spent a great deal of time preparing this resource and am continually striving to update and improve the contents to make it the best preparation that I can offer.