



AU Police Entrance Exam

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Practice Questions

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1. Which sentence uses the word 'except' or 'accept' CORRECTLY?

- A. All officers except their duties with professionalism.
- B. The sergeant will not accept no excuses for late reports.
- C. The inspector accepted all submitted reports except the one with missing information.
- D. All recruits accept the one on leave passed the assessment.

2. Identify the sentence with the correct use of 'their', 'there', or 'they're'.

- A. The officers went to there car after the shift.
- B. They're required to submit their reports by 6 pm.
- C. Their going to the station now.
- D. The evidence is over their in the bag.

3. Which word is spelled CORRECTLY?

- A. Alledged
- B. Alleged
- C. Alleaged
- D. Alledge

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4. Which of the following words is spelled INCORRECTLY?

- A. Apprehend
- B. Interrogate
- C. Priviledge
- D. Jurisdiction



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5. Choose the option that contains NO grammatical errors.

- A. The sergeant and the detective was both present at the briefing.
- B. Neither the constable nor the senior officer were available.
- C. Him and the detective investigated the scene together.
- D. The constable and the detective were both present at the briefing.

6. Which of the following is spelled CORRECTLY?

- A. Succesful
- B. Succesfull
- C. Successfull
- D. Successful

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7. Look at the series: Z, X, V, T, R, _____. What letter comes next?

- A. Q
- B. S
- C. O
- D. P

8. Which word does NOT belong: Interrogate, Investigate, Testify, Detain, Prosecute, Borrow?

- A. Interrogate
- B. Investigate
- C. Borrow
- D. Prosecute

9. A patrol car travels 1,200 km per month. If tyres need replacement every 15,000 km and the car uses 4 tyres, what is the monthly cost of tyre wear if each tyre costs \$180?

- A. \$57.60
- B. \$57.00
- C. \$57.60
- D. \$60.00

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10. During an operation, police seize drugs with an estimated street value of \$186,000. If 30% of the proceeds are estimated to represent profit to the dealer, how much profit is estimated to have been disrupted?

- A. \$54,000
- B. \$55,800
- C. \$56,400
- D. \$58,000

11. A patrol car uses fuel at a rate of 12 litres per 100 km. If the officer drives 350 km during a shift, how many litres of fuel are used (rounded to the nearest litre)?

- A. 40
- B. 42
- C. 44
- D. 46

12. What does 'DOB' stand for in a police report or database entry?

- A. Department of Border control
- B. Date of Birth
- C. Document of Behaviour
- D. Date of Briefing

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13. A police report should be written in which tense?

- A. Future tense, to describe what will happen next
- B. Present tense, as if events are happening now
- C. Past tense, as events have already occurred when the report is written
- D. A combination of future and present tense

14. Which of the following is the MOST precise way to state a time in a police report?

- A. Around midday
- B. In the early afternoon
- C. At about lunchtime
- D. At 1215 hours on Tuesday, 10 September 2024



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15. Which of the following is the MOST formal way to write a time in a police report?

- A. At 0730 hours on 22 April 2025
- B. At half past seven in the morning
- C. At about 7 am
- D. Early Thursday morning

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16. Choose the word most similar in meaning to 'INVOKE'.

- A. Dismiss
- B. Ignore
- C. Call upon or cite as authority
- D. Surrender

17. Choose the word most similar in meaning to 'INADVERTENT'.

- A. Deliberate
- B. Suspicious
- C. Unintentional
- D. Negligent

18. Choose the word most similar in meaning to 'VERACIOUS'.

- A. Violent or aggressive
- B. Truthful and honest
- C. Suspicious
- D. Reckless

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19. Choose the word most similar in meaning to 'DILIGENT'.

- A. Careless
- B. Disinterested
- C. Thorough and hardworking
- D. Aggressive



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20. Under Australian law, what does 'beyond reasonable doubt' refer to?

- A. The standard of proof required in civil cases
- B. The level of suspicion needed to arrest a person
- C. The threshold for obtaining a search warrant
- D. The standard of proof the prosecution must meet to secure a criminal conviction

21. The principle that no person is above the law and that all persons are subject to the ordinary law of the land is known as:

- A. Separation of powers
- B. Parliamentary sovereignty
- C. Rule of law
- D. Judicial review

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22. What is the 'Ombudsman' and how does it relate to policing?

- A. The Ombudsman is the head of police professional standards
- B. The Ombudsman prosecutes police officers for misconduct
- C. The Ombudsman approves police budgets
- D. The Commonwealth (or state) Ombudsman is an independent officer who investigates complaints from the public about government agencies, including police, and can recommend remedies for administrative failures or misconduct

23. The Australian Constitution was enacted in which year?

- A. 1901
- B. 1788
- C. 1890
- D. 1927

24. What is the purpose of 'coronial inquest' findings in Australian policing?

- A. To publicly shame police officers involved in deaths in custody
- B. To provide a legal basis for criminal prosecution of all officers present at a death in custody
- C. To identify the cause of death and make recommendations to prevent similar deaths in the future
- D. To determine the sentence for criminal conduct related to a death

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25. What is the purpose of 'crime prevention through environmental design' (CPTED)?

- A. To redesign prison cells to reduce reoffending
- B. To use surveillance cameras throughout public spaces
- C. To design and modify physical environments to reduce opportunities for crime and increase community safety — for example, improving lighting in carparks, designing open sightlines in public spaces, and using natural barriers
- D. To create environmental laws that criminalise pollution

26. In Australian policing, what does 'RICISTAR' (or IIMARCH) refer to in the context of a briefing format?

- A. A checklist for arresting violent offenders
- B. A mental health assessment framework
- C. A structured briefing format used to deliver operational briefings to police teams
- D. An acronym for radio communications protocol

27. What is 'intelligence-led policing'?

- A. Policing based on the physical intelligence (fitness) of officers
- B. A policing strategy that uses analysis of criminal intelligence to guide the allocation of resources and direct police activity toward the most significant threats and crime problems
- C. A strategy focused solely on collecting information from informants
- D. A reactive policing method that responds to crime after it occurs

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28. You receive a report from a complainant who alleges their neighbour has been making threats over a fence dispute. When you attend, you speak with both parties. The alleged victim appears credible; the alleged offender (who has no prior record) denies everything and appears cooperative. What is the most appropriate initial response?

- A. Arrest the alleged offender based on the complainant's account
- B. Dismiss the complaint as it is a civil dispute
- C. Record statements from both parties, document the interaction, advise on options available (including a formal complaint or AVO), and provide safety information to the complainant
- D. Side with the alleged victim as complainants are always assumed truthful



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29. You arrive at a call and find that the situation has already been safely resolved by bystanders before your arrival. A group of onlookers have filmed the incident on their phones. What should you do?

- A. Ask all onlookers to immediately delete their footage to protect the privacy of those involved
- B. Identify yourself, speak with witnesses, obtain contact details, and consider whether footage may be relevant evidence; request (do not demand) that they preserve it
- C. Seize all phones immediately as the footage may be evidence
- D. Leave immediately as the matter has been resolved

30. You are a probationary constable. Your experienced partner tells you to write up the incident report in a way that omits certain details that might make your shared response look inadequate. What should you do?

- A. Follow your partner's direction as they are more experienced
- B. Omit the details to protect both of you
- C. Ask your partner to write the report instead
- D. Politely decline, explain that reports must be accurate and complete, and write the report truthfully



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Answer Key & Explanations

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1. C — The inspector accepted all submitted reports except the one with missing information.

Option C is correct: 'accepted' (received/agreed to, past tense of 'accept') and 'except' (excluding) are both used correctly. Option A should use 'accept'; option B is grammatically awkward but 'accept' is correctly used (however the double negative makes it awkward); option D should use 'except.'

2. B — They're required to submit their reports by 6 pm.

Option B correctly uses 'they're' (they are required), and 'their' (belonging to them, their reports). The other sentences confuse the three homophones.

3. C — Alleged

'Alleged' is correctly spelled — it comes from 'allege.' Options A, C, and D all contain extra or incorrect letters. 'Alleged' is a key word in police and legal writing, meaning claimed but not yet proven.

4. C — Privilege

'Privilege' is misspelled. The correct spelling is 'privilege' — there is no 'd' in the word. Apprehend, interrogate, and jurisdiction are all correctly spelled.

5. D — The constable and the detective were both present at the briefing.

Option D is correct: compound subjects joined by 'and' take a plural verb ('were'). Option A incorrectly uses 'was' with a compound subject. Option B: with 'neither/nor', the verb agrees with the nearest subject ('senior officer' is singular, so should be 'was'). Option C should be 'He and the detective.'

6. D — Successful

'Successful' is the correct spelling: suc-CESS-ful (double s in 'success' + -ful with one l). Options A, B, and C all contain spelling errors.

7. D — P

The series decreases by 2 letters in the alphabet each time: Z(26), X(24), V(22), T(20), R(18). Next: $R - 2 = P$ (16). Option D is correct.

8. C — Borrow

Interrogate, investigate, testify, detain, and prosecute are all words associated with the criminal justice and policing process. 'Borrow' has nothing to do with policing or criminal justice. Option C (Borrow) is the odd one out.

9. C — \$57.60

Monthly distance = 1,200 km. Each tyre lasts 15,000 km. Monthly tyre consumption = $4 \text{ tyres} \times (1,200/15,000)$ = $4 \times 0.08 = 0.32$ tyres per month. Monthly cost = $0.32 \times \$180 = \57.60 . Option C is correct.

10. B — \$55,800

$30\% \text{ of } \$186,000 = 0.30 \times \$186,000 = \$55,800$. Option B is correct.



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11. B — 42

Fuel used = $(350 \div 100) \times 12 = 3.5 \times 12 = 42$ litres. Option B is correct.

12. B — Date of Birth

'DOB' stands for 'Date of Birth' — a standard identifier used in police reports, records, and databases. It is used alongside full name and address to accurately identify a specific individual and distinguish between people with similar names.

13. C — Past tense, as events have already occurred when the report is written

Police reports document events that have already occurred; they are therefore written in the past tense. Clarity and accuracy require consistent use of the past tense to accurately describe what happened.

14. D — At 1215 hours on Tuesday, 10 September 2024

Police reports use the 24-hour clock format and include the full date to avoid ambiguity. '1215 hours' is unambiguous (12:15 pm); 'around midday' and 'at about lunchtime' are vague; 'early afternoon' is also imprecise.

15. A — At 0730 hours on 22 April 2025

Police reports use 24-hour clock notation (0730 hours) with the full date. This is unambiguous, precise, and formal. 'About 7 am' is imprecise; 'half past seven in the morning' is informal; 'early Thursday morning' is too vague for an official record.

16. C — Call upon or cite as authority

'Invoke' means to call upon or cite (a law, authority, or right) for support or justification. Officers may 'invoke' a statutory power when exercising it. It does not mean to dismiss, ignore, or surrender.

17. C — Unintentional

'Inadvertent' means not resulting from or achieved through deliberate planning — it means accidental or unintentional. An inadvertent disclosure of information is one made by mistake, not on purpose. It is the opposite of deliberate.

18. B — Truthful and honest

'Veracious' means truthful and honest — habitually speaking truth. It comes from the Latin 'verax' (truthful). It is related to 'veracity' (the quality of being true). It is unrelated to violence, suspicion, or recklessness.

19. C — Thorough and hardworking

'Diligent' means having or showing care and effort in work or duties. 'Thorough and hardworking' is the closest match. Careless and disinterested are near-opposites; aggressive is unrelated.

20. D — The standard of proof the prosecution must meet to secure a criminal conviction

'Beyond reasonable doubt' is the criminal standard of proof — the prosecution must satisfy the jury or judge to this very high standard to obtain a conviction. Civil cases use the lower 'balance of probabilities' standard. Arrest requires 'reasonable suspicion' and warrants require 'reasonable grounds'.

21. C — Rule of law

The 'rule of law' is the principle that all persons — including government officials and police — are subject to and accountable under the law. It is a foundational principle of the Australian legal and political system.

22. D — The Commonwealth (or state) Ombudsman is an independent officer who investigates complaints from the public about government agencies, including police, and can recommend



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remedies for administrative failures or misconduct

The Ombudsman is an independent statutory officer who investigates complaints about government agency conduct. At the federal level, the Commonwealth Ombudsman investigates AFP conduct. State Ombudsmen may also have roles in overseeing state police. They can recommend remedies, changes to practice, and apologies, though they generally lack direct disciplinary powers.

23. A — 1901

The Constitution of Australia came into force on 1 January 1901 when the six colonies federated to form the Commonwealth of Australia. 1788 was the year of European settlement; 1927 was when the federal capital was moved to Canberra.

24. C — To identify the cause of death and make recommendations to prevent similar deaths in the future

A coronial inquest makes findings about the cause and circumstances of death and can make recommendations to government, agencies, and organisations (including police) to prevent similar deaths. While findings can lead to referrals for criminal or professional disciplinary action, the primary purpose is prevention and accountability, not punishment.

25. C — To design and modify physical environments to reduce opportunities for crime and increase community safety — for example, improving lighting in carparks, designing open sightlines in public spaces, and using natural barriers

CPTED is a multi-disciplinary approach to crime prevention based on designing built environments to reduce crime opportunities. Strategies include natural surveillance (clear sightlines), natural access control (directing movement), territorial reinforcement (distinguishing public from private space), and maintenance. Police work with planners and architects to implement CPTED principles.

26. C — A structured briefing format used to deliver operational briefings to police teams

IIMARCH (or similar formats like SMEAC) is a structured military/police briefing format. IIMARCH stands for Information, Intention, Method, Administration, Risk assessment, Communication, and Humanitarian concerns (or variations). It ensures all necessary operational information is communicated clearly and consistently in police briefings.

27. B — A policing strategy that uses analysis of criminal intelligence to guide the allocation of resources and direct police activity toward the most significant threats and crime problems

Intelligence-led policing (ILP) is a strategy that uses crime analysis, intelligence assessment, and data-driven insights to direct police resources and activities. It shifts policing from purely reactive to proactive, targeting resources at identified patterns, prolific offenders, and high-risk locations rather than responding only after the fact.

28. C — Record statements from both parties, document the interaction, advise on options available (including a formal complaint or AVO), and provide safety information to the complainant

In the absence of direct evidence or ongoing threat, the appropriate initial step is to gather statements from both parties, document the matter, and advise the complainant about options (formal complaint, AVO application). The officer should not immediately arrest or dismiss the matter — a measured, procedurally fair approach is required.

29. B — Identify yourself, speak with witnesses, obtain contact details, and consider whether footage may be relevant evidence; request (do not demand) that they preserve it



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Members of the public generally have the right to film in public spaces. The officer should identify relevant witnesses, explain that footage may be needed as evidence, and politely request (not demand, as they generally have no power to compel) that they preserve the footage. Seizing phones without proper authority could be unlawful.

30. D — Politely decline, explain that reports must be accurate and complete, and write the report truthfully

Falsifying or omitting material information from police reports is misconduct and potentially a criminal offence, regardless of seniority or experience. Probationary status does not change this obligation. The correct response is to respectfully decline and document the incident accurately. If pressured, this itself may need to be reported.



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