

LFFLM (GFM) Sample Questions

Part 1 Examination

The format for the Part 1 Examination is Single Best Answer. Each question contains five possible answers, of which there is only **one** single best answer.

Candidates should note that the answers to questions were correct at the time the examination question was used but legislation may have subsequently changed such that some questions/answers may not reflect current legislation/practice.

1. A man gets into a fight with a male work colleague after a work party. He throws a punch which knocks his colleague unconscious. The colleague quickly recovers, but he has broken his arm in the fall. The police are called and arrest the assailant.

Under the Offences against the Person Act 1861, with what offence could he be charged?

- A. Actual bodily harm without intent
- B. Actual bodily harm with intent
- C. Common assault
- D. Grievous bodily harm without intent
- E. Grievous bodily harm with intent

2. An intoxicated 29 year-old man is brought into custody after fighting with several other men. It is alleged that he has bitten some of them and his face and head are covered in blood. The police want his face and head swabbed to identify whose blood is on him and they also want a blood sample for drugs and alcohol.

Which sample can be taken by a Police officer within PACE legislation?

- A. Blood
- B. Dental impression
- C. Ear (including the ear canal)
- D. Mouth swab
- E. Nasal swab

3. You are asked to see a detainee who says he has been attacked with a knife in an alleged assault in the last few hours and has a cut on his arm.

What feature would lead you to describe this as an incised wound?

- A. Associated with marginal bruising
- B. Debris in the wound
- C. Irregular margins
- D. Margins that are not inverted
- E. Tissue bridges in the deeper aspects of the wound

4. The custody sergeant asks you to take fingernail swabbings from an 18-year old detainee.

Who must provide consent before you take the sample?

- A Detainee
- B Detainee and police inspector
- C Detainee and person with parental responsibility
- D Person with parental responsibility and police inspector
- E Police inspector

5. You are asked to take a blood sample from a detainee in police custody who has been arrested under Section 5a of the Road Traffic Act (RTA). She has difficult venous access. On the third attempt, you are unsuccessful.

What is the most appropriate advice to give to the requesting officer?

- A. Arrest her under Section 4 of RTA
- B. Request a urine sample
- C. Take her to hospital
- D. Unable to obtain a blood sample
- E. You will keep trying to obtain a blood sample

6. A Detainee has alleged that he was stabbed to the chest with a bread knife. What features of the injury would most tend to confirm his allegation?

- A. An incised wound with irregular margins
- B. An incised wound with one blunted extremity
- C. A lacerated wound with surrounding bruising
- D. A stellate lacerated wound
- E. A wound that was wider than it was deep

7. A 23-year-old murder suspect is required to provide fingernail swabbings. Who can take such samples and under what legal constraints relating to consent?

- A. A police officer (only) with the consent of the detainee
- B. A police officer or HCP with the consent of the detainee
- C. A police officer or HCP without the consent of the detainee
- D. The HCP (only) where an inspector has given authorisation and the detainee consents
- E. The HCP (only) where an inspector has given authorisation even if the detainee does not consent

{HCP = Health Care Professional}

8. A suspected drink-driver has been required to provide an evidential blood sample.

What would be an acceptable reason for failing to provide an evidential blood sample under Section 4 RTA?

- A. Distrust of the HCP's independence
- B. Failed initial venepuncture attempt
- C. Previous history of severe bruising after venepuncture
- D. Repugnance to needles
- E. Venepuncture-specific somatic anxiety symptoms

9. A 45 year-old man is brought into custody following an altercation. Which of the following, noted as a new sign, is most likely to make you suspect a head injury?

- A. Deafness
- B. Fever above 38 Celsius
- C. Petechial rash
- D. Pin-point pupils
- E. Pressure of speech

10. Parental Responsibility is surrendered by the mother if:

- A. She divorces the father
- B. She emigrates
- C. She has the child/children adopted
- D. She is detained under the Mental Health Act

E. She is serving a prison sentence

11. Which of the following statements would most justify disclosure without patients' consent (or that of their personal representatives)?
- A. The doctor believes that a third party may be at risk of violence
 - B. The doctor genuinely believes he may be sued for negligence
 - C. The doctor believes the breach to the parents, is in the interests of a Gillick competent minor
 - D. The particular patient has died
 - E. When asked in the witness box by a barrister

Answers: 1: D 2: D 3: D 4: A 5: D 6: B 7: B 8: E 9: A 10: C 11: A