

# Chicago Police Department (CPD) Practice (Sample)

## Study Guide



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**SAMPLE**

## **Questions**

- 1. What is the primary purpose of conducting a show up?**
  - A. To gather evidence from the scene of a crime**
  - B. To bring witnesses to view the offender**
  - C. To arrest the suspect immediately**
  - D. To investigate previous criminal activity**
- 2. What does the 8th Amendment prohibit?**
  - A. Unreasonable searches and seizures**
  - B. Excessive bail and fines**
  - C. No cruel or unusual punishment**
  - D. Discrimination in jury selection**
- 3. What is the role of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board for the CPD?**
  - A. To conduct daily training for all CPD officers**
  - B. To set minimum training standards for law enforcement agencies**
  - C. To oversee internal investigations of police misconduct**
  - D. To mandate community outreach programs**
- 4. Who can supervise a learner during the "Permit" phase?**
  - A. Any licensed driver**
  - B. A parent or someone 21 years or older**
  - C. Driving instructor only**
  - D. Any adult relative**
- 5. What is the Chicago Police Department's approach to community policing?**
  - A. Focusing on enforcing laws strictly with little community interaction**
  - B. Building strong relationships and collaborating with neighborhood residents**
  - C. Implementing a zero-tolerance policy in all neighborhoods**
  - D. Conducting random patrols without community consultation**

- 6. Which of the following crimes has no time limit for prosecution?**
- A. Theft**
  - B. Homicide**
  - C. Assault**
  - D. Robbery**
- 7. What age group corresponds to the "Initial" driver license phase?**
- A. Under 15 years old**
  - B. 15-16 years old**
  - C. 16-17 years old**
  - D. 18-20 years old**
- 8. What legal concept allows police to detain someone based on reasonable suspicion?**
- A. Probable cause**
  - B. Consensus process**
  - C. Stop and Frisk**
  - D. Affidavit process**
- 9. How does the CPD ensure accountability within its ranks?**
- A. By conducting frequent community surveys**
  - B. Through the Internal Affairs Division that investigates misconduct**
  - C. By limiting interaction with the public**
  - D. Through randomized patrol schedules**
- 10. What is the role of the Chicago Police Department's Office of Community Policing?**
- A. To oversee financial expenditures of the community programs**
  - B. To supervise police training programs**
  - C. To increase community engagement and foster partnerships**
  - D. To handle all public relations issues**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the primary purpose of conducting a show up?

- A. To gather evidence from the scene of a crime
- B. To bring witnesses to view the offender**
- C. To arrest the suspect immediately
- D. To investigate previous criminal activity

The primary purpose of conducting a show-up is to bring witnesses to view the offender shortly after a crime has occurred. This method allows law enforcement to quickly gauge whether a witness can identify the suspect, enhancing the likelihood of accurate identification while the event is still fresh in their mind. This immediacy helps to reduce the possibility of misidentification, which can occur over time or through other identification processes. In a show-up, the suspect is presented to the witness in a controlled environment, often at or near the crime scene, facilitating a faster and more accurate eyewitness account. This method is crucial for building a case, as eyewitness testimony can play a significant role in the prosecution of a suspect. The intention is not primarily focused on gathering physical evidence or conducting an arrest at that moment, nor is it aimed at investigating prior criminal activities. Instead, it provides an opportunity for witnesses to confirm or deny the identity of a suspect based on their recollection of the crime.

## 2. What does the 8th Amendment prohibit?

- A. Unreasonable searches and seizures
- B. Excessive bail and fines
- C. No cruel or unusual punishment**
- D. Discrimination in jury selection

The 8th Amendment to the United States Constitution specifically addresses the treatment of individuals within the criminal justice system and explicitly prohibits cruel and unusual punishment. This provision reflects a fundamental principle of human rights that aims to ensure that the punishment fits the crime and does not involve unnecessary suffering or humiliation. It was designed to protect individuals from inhumane treatment by the state, underscoring the commitment to a justice system that respects human dignity. This emphasis on preventing cruel or unusual punishment highlights the importance of proportionality and fairness in sentencing and incarceration practices. It serves as a safeguard against overly harsh penalties that do not align with the severity of the offense, contributing to the broader principles of justice and humanity that underpin the legal system.

### **3. What is the role of the Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board for the CPD?**

- A. To conduct daily training for all CPD officers**
- B. To set minimum training standards for law enforcement agencies**
- C. To oversee internal investigations of police misconduct**
- D. To mandate community outreach programs**

The Illinois Law Enforcement Training and Standards Board plays a crucial role in establishing a foundation for law enforcement agencies in the state, including the Chicago Police Department. By setting minimum training standards, the Board ensures that all officers receive a consistent level of training that meets state regulations and addresses the needs of the community they serve. This includes guidance on various aspects of law enforcement, such as use of force, ethics, legal updates, and procedural justice. Establishing these standards is vital for maintaining a professional and competent police force, as it helps to build public trust and confidence in law enforcement. This systematic approach to training allows for uniformity across different agencies, fostering cooperation and understanding between them. The Board's involvement ultimately contributes to a more effective and accountable law enforcement system.

### **4. Who can supervise a learner during the "Permit" phase?**

- A. Any licensed driver**
- B. A parent or someone 21 years or older**
- C. Driving instructor only**
- D. Any adult relative**

During the "Permit" phase, specific supervision requirements are in place to ensure the safety and effectiveness of the learning experience for a new driver. The correct choice indicates that a parent or an individual who is 21 years or older can supervise a learner. This is crucial because having a responsible adult who meets these criteria provides a more effective and safer learning environment. Parents often have a vested interest in the learner's success, while individuals who are at least 21 typically have the experience and maturity necessary to guide the learner effectively. They are likely to be better equipped to deal with potential driving challenges that may arise during practice. Other options suggest varying levels of supervision, but they do not align with the specific guidelines established for the Permit phase. For instance, allowing any licensed driver without a minimum age requirement may introduce risks, as younger drivers may lack the necessary maturity or experience to provide proper guidance. Similarly, restricting supervision solely to driving instructors would limit the practice opportunities available to learners, which are crucial for building driving skills. Lastly, while an adult relative might be an option, the specificity of the criteria related to parental supervision or someone over 21 ensures a broader and more responsible supervision framework.

5. What is the Chicago Police Department's approach to community policing?
- A. Focusing on enforcing laws strictly with little community interaction
  - B. Building strong relationships and collaborating with neighborhood residents**
  - C. Implementing a zero-tolerance policy in all neighborhoods
  - D. Conducting random patrols without community consultation

The Chicago Police Department's approach to community policing emphasizes building strong relationships and collaborating with neighborhood residents. This method aims to cultivate trust and open lines of communication between law enforcement and the community they serve. By engaging with residents, officers can gain valuable insights into the specific needs and concerns of the neighborhoods, which enhances public safety and community well-being. Community policing involves proactive measures and community involvement, allowing residents to play an active role in crime prevention and addressing local issues. This partnership approach fosters a sense of shared responsibility for safety and security, which is crucial for effective policing. The other approaches mentioned do not align with the principles of community policing. Strict enforcement with little community interaction, a zero-tolerance policy, and conducting random patrols without community consultation lack the collaborative and engagement-oriented focus of community policing, ultimately hindering the development of a trusting relationship between law enforcement and the community.

6. Which of the following crimes has no time limit for prosecution?
- A. Theft
  - B. Homicide**
  - C. Assault
  - D. Robbery

Homicide is a crime that is not subject to a statute of limitations, meaning there is no time limit for prosecuting this offense. In many jurisdictions, including Illinois, this reflects the serious nature of the crime; a loss of life is considered one of the most grievous offenses against society. As a result, it is imperative that justice can be pursued regardless of when the crime occurred. This provision is designed to ensure that perpetrators can still be held accountable even if considerable time has passed since the act was committed. In contrast, other crimes listed typically have defined statutes of limitations. For example, theft, assault, and robbery all have specific time frames within which the prosecution must initiate legal proceedings after the crime has occurred. These limits are established to ensure that evidence remains fresh, witness availability is optimal, and cases can be resolved in a timely manner, balancing the interests of justice with the rights of the accused.

**7. What age group corresponds to the "Initial" driver license phase?**

- A. Under 15 years old**
- B. 15-16 years old**
- C. 16-17 years old**
- D. 18-20 years old**

The "Initial" driver license phase typically refers to the stage at which young drivers start their official learning and testing process for driving privileges, which varies by state. In Illinois, this phase begins when individuals reach the age of 15. During this period, they can obtain a learner's permit and begin practicing driving under certain restrictions. The 15-16 years age group accurately aligns with the initial phase, as teens at 15 can apply for a permit and start their driving education. While those who are 16-17 are also involved in this learning phase, the official designation of "initial" primarily encompasses 15-16-year-olds who are just beginning this process. Therefore, the correct answer reflects the age group that initiates their journey towards independent driving.

**8. What legal concept allows police to detain someone based on reasonable suspicion?**

- A. Probable cause**
- B. Consensus process**
- C. Stop and Frisk**
- D. Affidavit process**

The legal concept that allows police to detain someone based on reasonable suspicion is known as "Stop and Frisk." This practice is rooted in the Fourth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, which protects individuals against unreasonable searches and seizures. Under the Stop and Frisk standard, law enforcement officers are permitted to stop a person and conduct a brief investigation if they have a reasonable suspicion that the person is involved in criminal activity and may be armed. Reasonable suspicion is a lower standard than probable cause, which is required for arrest and obtaining search warrants. The key aspect of Stop and Frisk is that it allows police to act on their instinct, intuition, and the facts at hand, enabling them to ensure public safety and prevent crime when they perceive a potential threat. This practice has been upheld by various court rulings, affirming that as long as officers can articulate their reasons for suspicion, they can legally stop and question an individual.

**9. How does the CPD ensure accountability within its ranks?**

- A. By conducting frequent community surveys
- B. Through the Internal Affairs Division that investigates misconduct**
- C. By limiting interaction with the public
- D. Through randomized patrol schedules

The process of ensuring accountability within the Chicago Police Department (CPD) is significantly anchored in the function of the Internal Affairs Division. This division plays a pivotal role in maintaining integrity within the department by investigating complaints of misconduct against police officers. When allegations arise, whether from citizens or internal sources, the Internal Affairs Division steps in to conduct thorough and impartial investigations, ensuring that any misconduct is addressed appropriately. This system serves several critical purposes: it deters potential misconduct by holding officers accountable for their actions, fosters public trust by showing a commitment to transparency and fairness, and ultimately helps in making the department more effective and reputable. By having a dedicated unit focused solely on accountability, the CPD emphasizes its commitment to upholding high standards of conduct and ethical behavior among its officers. This direct approach to investigating alleged misconduct is essential for any law enforcement agency striving to serve and protect the community while maintaining public confidence.

**10. What is the role of the Chicago Police Department's Office of Community Policing?**

- A. To oversee financial expenditures of the community programs
- B. To supervise police training programs
- C. To increase community engagement and foster partnerships**
- D. To handle all public relations issues

The Office of Community Policing within the Chicago Police Department is primarily tasked with enhancing community engagement and building partnerships between the police and the communities they serve. This role is essential in promoting trust and cooperation, which are fundamental to effective policing and crime prevention. Community policing focuses on proactive measures, community involvement, and collaborative problem-solving rather than merely responding to incidents after they occur. By fostering strong relationships with community members, the department encourages shared responsibility in addressing public safety concerns and enhances overall community well-being. Additionally, this approach empowers residents by involving them directly in identifying issues and developing solutions, ultimately leading to a more positive perception of law enforcement and a reduction in crime through shared efforts. The emphasis on collaboration reflects a shift in policing philosophy from a traditional enforcement model to one that prioritizes public relations and community-oriented initiatives. The other options, while they may involve important aspects of a police department's operations, do not align with the primary focus of the Office of Community Policing. For example, overseeing financial expenditures relates more to administrative functions, supervising training programs pertains to law enforcement development, and handling public relations issues, while relevant, is narrower in scope than the broader goals of community engagement and partnership-building.