

Law Enforcement Organization and Administration (LEA 1) Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



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Questions

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- 1. Which function is characterized by delivering primary services in a police department?**
 - A. Auxiliary functions**
 - B. Staff functions**
 - C. Line functions**
 - D. Primary functions**
- 2. Which of the following includes functions that are not directly involved in the primary operations but provide essential support?**
 - A. Staff functions**
 - B. Line functions**
 - C. Auxiliary functions**
 - D. Primary functions**
- 3. What is the law established for honor students?**
 - A. P.D 093**
 - B. P.D 907**
 - C. R.A 6507**
 - D. R.A 6506**
- 4. According to the Old Concept, how is police performance primarily measured?**
 - A. Number of arrests**
 - B. Community satisfaction**
 - C. Incidents prevented**
 - D. Crime reduction**
- 5. What strategy could combat the effects of implicit bias in policing?**
 - A. Increase officer discretion in arrests**
 - B. Implementing bias awareness training**
 - C. Limit contact with diverse communities**
 - D. Focus only on written policies**

- 6. What is the focus of the Home Rule Theory regarding police organizations?**
- A. Community reliance for effective policing**
 - B. Police isolation from community needs**
 - C. Government control over police functions**
 - D. Public involvement in policing decisions**
- 7. What encompasses logistical operations within a police department?**
- A. Line functions**
 - B. Staff functions**
 - C. Auxiliary functions**
 - D. Primary functions**
- 8. What type of organization is typically the simplest yet can be impractical for larger complexities?**
- A. Staff organization**
 - B. Line organization**
 - C. Functional organization**
 - D. Auxiliary organization**
- 9. What law pertains to Licensed criminologists?**
- A. P.D 907**
 - B. R.A 1080**
 - C. R.A 6506**
 - D. R.A 11131**
- 10. Which of the following best represents a responsibility assigned to higher authorities within an organization?**
- A. Authority**
 - B. Hierarchy**
 - C. Command**
 - D. Control**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which function is characterized by delivering primary services in a police department?

- A. Auxiliary functions**
- B. Staff functions**
- C. Line functions**
- D. Primary functions**

The function characterized by delivering primary services in a police department is known as line functions. Line functions refer to the activities directly involved in achieving the core mission of the organization, which in the context of a police department includes law enforcement, crime prevention, and maintaining public order. These functions are essential because they carry out the primary responsibilities assigned to police personnel, such as patrol duties, responding to emergencies, and investigations. In contrast, auxiliary functions support the line functions but do not directly engage in delivering primary services. Examples of auxiliary functions include training, research and development, and community outreach. Staff functions also support the organization by providing specialized expertise, administrative support, and policy development, but they are not at the forefront of service delivery. The term primary functions could imply a broad range of activities, but line functions specifically zero in on those tasks that have the most immediate impact on public safety and law enforcement operations. Thus, line functions are fundamentally integral to fulfilling the mission of a police department.

2. Which of the following includes functions that are not directly involved in the primary operations but provide essential support?

- A. Staff functions**
- B. Line functions**
- C. Auxiliary functions**
- D. Primary functions**

The correct answer is identified as auxiliary functions because these roles are designed to support the primary operations of an organization without being directly involved in those core activities. In the context of law enforcement organizations, auxiliary functions might include administrative roles, human resources, and financial management. These functions enable the essential operational units (like patrol or investigative teams) to perform effectively by providing necessary support such as training, resources, and logistical planning. Staff functions also offer support but are typically more advisory and specialized, focusing on areas like research and policy development rather than direct operational support. Line functions, on the other hand, refer to roles that are directly involved in the primary activities or services of the organization, such as officers on patrol or detectives investigating crimes. Primary functions are those that are directly related to the main mission of the organization, which in law enforcement is to enforce the law and maintain public safety. Thus, auxiliary functions are distinctive in their supportive role, making them essential for the seamless operation of primary functions within the organization.

3. What is the law established for honor students?

- A. P.D 093**
- B. P.D 907**
- C. R.A 6507**
- D. R.A 6506**

The correct answer relates to the legislation specifically designed to provide recognition and benefits for honor students, which is embodied in P.D. 907. This particular decree outlines the privileges and incentives afforded to students who excel academically, ensuring that their achievements are acknowledged and rewarded. P.D. 907 aims to create a supportive environment for high-achieving students by encouraging academic excellence through various forms of recognition, such as scholarships and honors. This not only serves to motivate students to maintain high standards in their studies but also emphasizes the importance of education in fostering a knowledgeable society. The other options listed do not directly pertain to the recognition of honor students or do not have similar implications regarding academic achievement. Thus, P.D. 907 stands out as the relevant legislation focusing on enhancing the educational experiences of honor students.

4. According to the Old Concept, how is police performance primarily measured?

- A. Number of arrests**
- B. Community satisfaction**
- C. Incidents prevented**
- D. Crime reduction**

In traditional perspectives on policing, performance measurement often focused on quantifiable outputs such as the number of arrests made. This approach emphasizes a more reactive stance on law enforcement, where the effectiveness of police work was judged largely by the volume of police activity, which included arrests, citations, and other similar metrics. The underlying assumption was that a higher number of arrests indicated a more active and effective police department. This view of performance, known as the Old Concept, prioritizes statistical outputs as benchmarks for success, presenting a somewhat simplistic interpretation of police effectiveness. In contrast, modern approaches have begun to incorporate broader measures of success such as community satisfaction and crime prevention tactics, focusing more on the quality of police-community relationships and overall public safety outcomes rather than just raw activity numbers.

5. What strategy could combat the effects of implicit bias in policing?

- A. Increase officer discretion in arrests**
- B. Implementing bias awareness training**
- C. Limit contact with diverse communities**
- D. Focus only on written policies**

Implementing bias awareness training is a well-recognized strategy that directly addresses the effects of implicit bias in policing. This type of training helps officers recognize their own biases, understand how those biases can influence their decision-making and behavior, and develop strategies to mitigate the impact of these biases on their interactions with the community. The goal of such training is to promote fair and equitable policing practices by fostering greater self-awareness and accountability among officers. Bias awareness training often includes discussions about the nature of implicit bias, exercises to help officers identify their biases, and practical scenarios for applying this awareness in real police work. By equipping law enforcement personnel with the knowledge and tools to acknowledge and confront their biases, departments aim to improve community relations and enhance the overall effectiveness of policing. In contrast, increasing officer discretion in arrests might lead to more inconsistencies in policing outcomes, often influenced by personal biases rather than standardized procedures or training. Limiting contact with diverse communities would likely exacerbate biases by reducing exposure to different cultures and perspectives, thereby reinforcing stereotypes. Focusing solely on written policies without accompanying training or implementation strategies fails to ensure that officers are able to apply these policies effectively in the field. Each of these alternative strategies would not comprehensively address the root of implicit bias and its

6. What is the focus of the Home Rule Theory regarding police organizations?

- A. Community reliance for effective policing**
- B. Police isolation from community needs**
- C. Government control over police functions**
- D. Public involvement in policing decisions**

The Home Rule Theory emphasizes the principle of local governance, which supports the idea that communities can best determine their own needs, including the policing strategies that work for them. This theory underscores the importance of community reliance for effective policing by promoting autonomy in how police organizations operate within local jurisdictions. When communities have a say in their policing practices, they can tailor responses to the unique challenges and expectations they face, fostering a sense of collaboration and accountability. This focus on community engagement also implies that police organizations should reflect the values and priorities of the citizens they serve, enhancing public trust and cooperation. By engaging with the community, police can identify and respond to specific issues more effectively, ultimately leading to better law enforcement outcomes. This perspective is crucial in modern policing, which seeks to uphold democratic principles and emphasize community relations. Other options, such as police isolation from community needs or government control over police functions, contradict the essence of Home Rule Theory, which advocates for local autonomy and responsiveness to community input. Public involvement is also a part of this theory but is more an outgrowth of the autonomy principle rather than its central focus.

7. What encompasses logistical operations within a police department?

- A. Line functions**
- B. Staff functions**
- C. Auxiliary functions**
- D. Primary functions**

Logistical operations within a police department refer to the systems and processes that support the efficient functioning of the department, including supply management, transportation, maintenance of equipment, and overall resource allocation. Auxiliary functions are designed to support line and staff functions, encompassing various logistical tasks that ensure operational readiness. Auxiliary functions play a crucial role in facilitating primary law enforcement activities by ensuring that officers have the necessary tools and resources to perform their duties effectively. This includes the management of inventory for uniforms, vehicles, and other equipment, as well as overseeing transportation logistics for personnel and materials. By focusing on these supportive roles, auxiliary functions help maintain operational efficiency in the police department.

8. What type of organization is typically the simplest yet can be impractical for larger complexities?

- A. Staff organization**
- B. Line organization**
- C. Functional organization**
- D. Auxiliary organization**

Line organization is characterized by its straightforward structure, where a direct line of authority exists from the top of the organization down to the lowest levels. This type of organization clearly defines roles and responsibilities, facilitating efficient decision-making and communication. In a line organization, each employee reports directly to a single supervisor, establishing a clear chain of command that can simplify leadership and oversight. However, while this simplicity can be a strength in smaller or less complex organizations, it may become impractical as organizations grow in size and complexity. In larger entities, the direct reporting structure could lead to challenges in managing specialized functions and responsibilities effectively, as there may be many different tasks that require specific expertise or collaborative effort. This rigid, hierarchical framework can hinder flexibility and responsiveness, which are often essential in modern, dynamic work environments.

9. What law pertains to Licensed criminologists?

- A. P.D 907
- B. R.A 1080
- C. R.A 6506
- D. R.A 11131**

The law that pertains to licensed criminologists is R.A. 11131. This piece of legislation specifically governs the practice of criminology in the Philippines, establishing standards for the profession, outlining the educational requirements, and detailing the licensing process for criminologists. It provides a framework for maintaining professional standards and upholding the integrity of the criminology field. This law is essential for regulating the practice, which is crucial for ensuring that practitioners possess the necessary skills and knowledge to serve effectively in law enforcement and related fields. The other options refer to different laws that deal with various subjects. For instance, P.D. 907 relates to the expansion of services for welfare and development, R.A. 1080 pertains to the examination and registration of Professional Teachers, and R.A. 6506 focuses on the regulation of the practice of Accountancy. Each law serves its unique purpose within the realm of professional regulation but does not directly address the licensure and practice of criminology.

10. Which of the following best represents a responsibility assigned to higher authorities within an organization?

- A. Authority**
- B. Hierarchy
- C. Command
- D. Control

The option that best represents a responsibility assigned to higher authorities within an organization is authority. In organizational structures, authority is the legitimate power that is conferred upon individuals holding leadership or managerial positions. This power enables them to make decisions, allocate resources, and direct the activities of others to achieve the organization's goals. Higher authorities typically have the responsibility to set the vision, establish strategic objectives, and ensure that the organization adheres to its mission. This involves not just having the power to direct but also being accountable for the outcomes of those directives. Authority encompasses the responsibility to manage teams, enforce policies, and lead initiatives within the organizational framework. While hierarchy, command, and control might relate to how authority is organized or exercised, they do not specifically denote the responsibilities assigned to higher authorities in the same way that authority does. Hierarchy refers to the structured levels within an organization, command can imply issuing orders or directives, and control involves monitoring processes and outcomes. However, authority distinctly identifies who has the responsibility to make decisions and guide the organization toward its objectives.