

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

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What functions does the FBI serve in federal law enforcement?**
 - A. Enforcing state laws within communities**
 - B. Investigating and enforcing federal laws**
 - C. Providing training for local law enforcement**
 - D. Conducting international investigations**

- 2. What does effective community policing primarily focus on?**
 - A. Increasing the number of arrests**
 - B. Solving crimes after they happen**
 - C. Collaborating with community members**
 - D. Enhancing officer visibility alone**

- 3. Which of the following is a primary goal of community policing?**
 - A. Reducing the number of officers on the street**
 - B. Encouraging community engagement with law enforcement**
 - C. Increasing arrests in high-crime areas**
 - D. Focusing solely on traffic law enforcement**

- 4. Which of the following is NOT an organizational mandate of the National Bureau of Investigation?**
 - A. National clearing house for criminal records and repository of criminal database**
 - B. Issuance of firearms-related licenses, permits and regulation of the private security industry**
 - C. Crimes which are of national interest and is within the presidential level**
 - D. Financial Crimes**

- 5. Which organizational structure is limited to the particular activity over which a person has control?**
 - A. Staff organization**
 - B. Line organization**
 - C. Functional organization**
 - D. Auxiliary organization**

- 6. What is the main focus of the broken windows theory?**
- A. Crime can only be controlled through higher penalties**
 - B. Preventing serious crimes by addressing minor offenses**
 - C. Building more police stations in neighborhoods**
 - D. Increasing foot patrols in affluent areas**
- 7. What term describes the number of subordinates a supervisor can effectively manage?**
- A. Span of Control**
 - B. Security authority**
 - C. Command responsibility**
 - D. Unity of command**
- 8. What does "disciplined discretion" in law enforcement refer to?**
- A. The rigid enforcement of all laws without exceptions**
 - B. Officers exercising judgment while following agency policies**
 - C. Allowing officers to make any decision they deem fit**
 - D. Disregarding laws in community policing**
- 9. What encompasses logistical operations within a police department?**
- A. Line functions**
 - B. Staff functions**
 - C. Auxiliary functions**
 - D. Primary functions**
- 10. Which aspect of law enforcement is emphasized under professionalism?**
- A. Competence and respect**
 - B. Advanced technology use**
 - C. Exclusivity in access to information**
 - D. Overt displays of authority**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What functions does the FBI serve in federal law enforcement?

- A. Enforcing state laws within communities
- B. Investigating and enforcing federal laws**
- C. Providing training for local law enforcement
- D. Conducting international investigations

The FBI primarily serves the function of investigating and enforcing federal laws. This encompasses a wide range of areas including terrorism, cybercrime, organized crime, public corruption, civil rights violations, and more. The agency operates under the jurisdiction of federal law, meaning that it addresses crimes that cross state lines, involve federal statutes, or are of national significance. This role is vital for maintaining law and order at the federal level and ensuring that federal laws are uniformly applied across the United States. While the FBI does engage in various support activities, such as assisting local law enforcement agencies or providing training, its core mission revolves around federal law enforcement. The other choices, such as enforcing state laws, conducting solely international investigations, or only training local law enforcement, do not encapsulate the primary function of the FBI as effectively as investigating and enforcing federal laws do. Therefore, the focus on federal law enforcement distinctly outlines the essential role of the FBI within the broader landscape of law enforcement agencies.

2. What does effective community policing primarily focus on?

- A. Increasing the number of arrests
- B. Solving crimes after they happen
- C. Collaborating with community members**
- D. Enhancing officer visibility alone

Effective community policing primarily focuses on collaborating with community members. This approach emphasizes building strong relationships and partnerships between law enforcement agencies and the communities they serve. By engaging with community members, police can gain valuable insights into local issues, concerns, and needs. This collaboration helps in identifying problems before they escalate into larger issues, fostering a sense of trust and cooperation that can lead to more sustainable solutions to crime and safety challenges. This method also encourages active participation from community residents in policing efforts, allowing for a more proactive stance on crime prevention rather than merely responding to incidents after they occur. Community input and involvement can also help tailor policing strategies to fit the unique character and requirements of different neighborhoods, enhancing overall effectiveness in maintaining public safety and community well-being. Effective community policing is not about simply increasing arrests, solving crimes post-incident, or focusing solely on officer visibility; it revolves around establishing a cooperative framework where both law enforcement and community members work together towards common goals.

3. Which of the following is a primary goal of community policing?

- A. Reducing the number of officers on the street**
- B. Encouraging community engagement with law enforcement**
- C. Increasing arrests in high-crime areas**
- D. Focusing solely on traffic law enforcement**

Encouraging community engagement with law enforcement is indeed a primary goal of community policing. This approach emphasizes building positive relationships between police officers and community members. The rationale behind this goal is to foster trust and cooperation, which can lead to better communication and collaboration in addressing community safety concerns. When the community is actively engaged, residents are more likely to report crimes, share information, and work together with law enforcement to address issues, resulting in a more effective and inclusive policing strategy. The other options do not align with the principles of community policing. For instance, reducing the number of officers on the street does not support the philosophy of visible presence and partnership in problem-solving that community policing promotes. Increasing arrests in high-crime areas focuses on punitive measures rather than collaboration and prevention, which is contrary to the core values of community policing. Lastly, focusing solely on traffic law enforcement limits the scope of police engagement and does not encompass the broader community issues that community policing seeks to address.

4. Which of the following is NOT an organizational mandate of the National Bureau of Investigation?

- A. National clearing house for criminal records and repository of criminal database**
- B. Issuance of firearms-related licenses, permits and regulation of the private security industry**
- C. Crimes which are of national interest and is within the presidential level**
- D. Financial Crimes**

The correct choice, which identifies an option that is not an organizational mandate of the National Bureau of Investigation (NBI), is the issuance of firearms-related licenses, permits, and the regulation of the private security industry. This function typically falls under different governmental bodies, such as the Philippine National Police (PNP) or other regulatory agencies that focus specifically on firearms regulation and the private security sector. The NBI is primarily focused on investigating crimes of national significance, such as financial crimes, which aligns with options that involve criminal records and databases, national interest crimes, and financial offenses. Its mandates involve criminal investigations, gathering intelligence related to serious offenses, and collaboration with other law enforcement agencies. Therefore, the issuance of licenses and permits, particularly in relation to firearms and private security, does not fit within the core responsibilities of the NBI, making it the correct choice.

5. Which organizational structure is limited to the particular activity over which a person has control?

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

The correct answer is related to the concept of functional organization, which is designed around the specialization of tasks and the expertise of individuals within the organization. In a functional organization, each member has a specific role that correlates with their particular skills, providing a clear understanding of responsibilities and maintaining focus on designated areas of expertise. This structure enhances efficiency because individuals can concentrate on specific activities where they hold control and proficiency, leading to improved performance in their specialized functions. Organizations structured in this manner often create departments or units that focus on distinct tasks—such as human resources, finance, or marketing—allowing for effective management and optimization of those functions. This level of specialization not only streamlines operations but also facilitates better collaboration within the same functional area, as team members generally share knowledge and skills pertinent to their tasks. In contrast, a staff organization typically involves positions that support line functions but do not hold controlling authority over tasks, which differs from the complete control found in a functional structure. Line organizations are characterized by a clear chain of command and decision-making authority, while auxiliary organizations provide additional support services but do not encapsulate the focus of the primary activities. Thus, the distinct nature of the functional organization is what makes it the correct choice.

6. What is the main focus of the broken windows theory?

- A. Crime can only be controlled through higher penalties**
- B. Preventing serious crimes by addressing minor offenses**
- C. Building more police stations in neighborhoods**
- D. Increasing foot patrols in affluent areas**

The main focus of the broken windows theory is centered on the idea that minor offenses, such as vandalism, public disorder, and other petty crimes, if left unaddressed, can lead to an increase in more serious criminal activity. By addressing and preventing these minor offenses, law enforcement can create an environment that discourages more significant crime. This theory posits that visible signs of disorder and neglect breed further disorder and crime, emphasizing the importance of maintaining public order to enhance community safety. This concept underlines the proactive approach to policing, suggesting that communities should prioritize the resolution of smaller issues to prevent the escalation into larger, more serious crimes. This has led to various policing strategies that focus on community engagement, neighborhood watch programs, and information sharing to build a holistic approach to crime prevention. The correct answer resonates with this core principle of the broken windows theory, highlighting the link between minor and serious crime.

7. What term describes the number of subordinates a supervisor can effectively manage?

- A. Span of Control**
- B. Security authority**
- C. Command responsibility**
- D. Unity of command**

The term that describes the number of subordinates a supervisor can effectively manage is "span of control." This concept is crucial in organizational structure, particularly within law enforcement agencies, as it directly impacts communication, supervision, and overall effectiveness of management. A larger span of control may lead to challenges in oversight, making it difficult for a supervisor to maintain direct and effective communication and ensure tasks are performed adequately. Conversely, a smaller span facilitates closer supervision and guidance, allowing for greater support and attention to the needs of subordinates. Understanding the principles of span of control helps ensure that supervisors are not overwhelmed, which can lead to decreased productivity and morale within their teams. This concept aligns with the organizational principle that effective management should balance the number of employees overseen with the supervisory capabilities of the supervisor. Other terms like "security authority," "command responsibility," and "unity of command" have different meanings related to authority and structure but do not specifically address the effective management of subordinates.

8. What does "disciplined discretion" in law enforcement refer to?

- A. The rigid enforcement of all laws without exceptions**
- B. Officers exercising judgment while following agency policies**
- C. Allowing officers to make any decision they deem fit**
- D. Disregarding laws in community policing**

"Disciplined discretion" in law enforcement refers to the practice where officers use their judgment to make decisions within the framework of agency policies and guidelines. This concept acknowledges the complexity of law enforcement work, allowing officers to evaluate situations and apply their discretion in a manner that aligns with the standards set by their department. In doing so, it balances the need for compliance with established rules while recognizing that not every situation can be addressed with a one-size-fits-all approach. This approach encourages officers to make informed decisions based on their training and the specific circumstances they encounter. It allows for a degree of flexibility, enabling them to apply their expertise and understand the nuances of each situation, all while still adhering to the overarching policies designed to ensure fairness and accountability within the agency. By doing so, it helps maintain a professional and effective law enforcement environment, fostering trust and cooperation between law enforcement officers and the communities they serve.

9. 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.

10. Which aspect of law enforcement is emphasized under professionalism?

- A. Competence and respect**
- B. Advanced technology use**
- C. Exclusivity in access to information**
- D. Overt displays of authority**

Professionalism in law enforcement primarily emphasizes competence and respect, as these qualities are foundational to building trust and confidence within the community. Competence refers to the skills, training, and knowledge that law enforcement personnel must possess to effectively perform their duties, thereby ensuring public safety and upholding the law. Respect highlights the importance of treating individuals with dignity, which fosters positive relationships between law enforcement and the communities they serve. While advanced technology use can enhance operational effectiveness and efficiency in policing, it is not a core aspect of professionalism. Many law enforcement professionals might have varying degrees of access to technology, but it does not necessarily reflect their professionalism. Similarly, exclusivity in access to information can lead to mistrust and a lack of transparency, which undermines the tenets of professionalism. Overt displays of authority may sometimes be necessary in certain situations but do not encapsulate the essence of professionalism, which is about maintaining ethical standards and interacting with the community in a respectful manner. Therefore, the emphasis on competence and respect aligns directly with the goals of fostering a professional law enforcement environment.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://lea1.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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