

THE PALADIN JORDAN DETECTIVE AGENCY, INCORPORATED  
PRESENTS

# THE STATE OF ILLINOIS PRIVATE DETECTIVE EXAMINATION PREP KIT



**2017 Edition**



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## INFORMATION:

1. All investigations questions and answers come from the James Gilbert Textbook.
2. This Prep Kit consists of more than 400 questions and answers.
3. Many questions include the page number of the source and answer (i.e., Pg).
4. At the beginning of each question there is a prefix which indicates the subject matter area. For example, JG is Investigations. This indicates this question is related to source material from the James Gilbert Textbook.

The Illinois Private Detective License Exam Prep Kit (via download and thumb drive) contains the following sub folders:

## PRIVATE TUTORING:

This prep kit is designed to help folks with different learning styles. For example, some folks prefer to study alone, at their own pace; learning and retaining the materials gradually. Others prefer to learn while interacting with other learners. And, there are others who prefer to study with a tutor who pushes the learner, monitors their progress and encourages the learner to work harder.

For those learners who desire private tutoring, additional sessions are available. One free, 60 minute session is included with the prep kit. Additional sessions are available for \$59 per hour.



## SUB FOLDER CONTENTS:

1. Audio Files: Eight Audio Files
2. Blank Answer Sheets: One
3. Detective Prep Kit: 124 Page booklet with Q&As, terms, definitions, and test taking tips
4. IL Handbook on State Government 2016: Illinois government and judicial rules, Illinois State Constitution, etc
5. Illinois Eavesdropping Laws: Most recent changes to Illinois eavesdropping laws
6. JCAR 2015: Joint Committee on Administrative Rules and Regulations
7. Process Server Law Update: 2015 Updates to the Illinois Process Server Laws
8. Progress Report: Blank Progress Reports for monitoring and tracking your study
9. State of Illinois Study Guide: Guide provided by the State of Illinois containing sample questions, source materials, etc

#	SUBJECT MATTER SOURCES	PREFIX
1	2014 JOINT COMMITTEE ADMINISTRATIVE (JCAR) RULES AND REGS	JC
2	SECURITY RELATED CONTENT FROM ROBERT FISCHER AND PAMELA COLLINS TEXTBOOKS	SE
3	ILLINOIS CRIMINAL, SUPREME COURT RULES, AND CIVIL LAW	IL
4	FEDERAL LAWS AND U.S, CONSTITUTION	US
5	JCAR PRIVATE DETECTIVE RULES AND REGS	DE
6	JAMES GILBERT PRIVATE DETECTIVE RELATED CONTENT	JG
7	ILLINOIS HANDBOOK ON STATE GOVERNMENT	ILH



## FIRST THINGS FIRST:

### RELAX:

The first thing you should do is take a deep breath and relax. This Kit is designed to help you learn quicker, and retain longer, the materials needed to pass your test. FYI: There is a lot of material here. It may appear to be overwhelming. Do you know the answer to the joke "How do you eat an elephant?" The answer is "One bite at a time." So, relax.

### IDENTIFY YOUR STRONG AND WEAK AREAS:

A key concept to passing the test is to identify your strong and weak areas. There are four sources on the test. You may be strong on investigations concepts and criminal law, but weak on JCAR and federal laws. Or vice versa.

### TOPICS AND PREFIXES:

To help you identify your strong and weak areas take some practice tests. The test topics are divided into sub topics:

- a.) Criminal investigations from James Gilbert's textbook - JG
- b.) Illinois Criminal and Civil Law - IL
- c.) IDFPR Joint Committee on Administrative Rules - JC
- d.) Federal laws and U.S. Constitution - US
- e.) Illinois Handbook on State Government - IHG

### ONLINE PRACTICE QUIZZES:

To help you identify your strong and weak areas take some of the online practice quizzes. They're available at my website: [www.pjda.net](http://www.pjda.net). There are some "monster" tests (300+ Q&As) and some smaller ones. They're all timed and scored to help you track your progress. You'll need a password to access the quizzes. I will send you the password via email. Let me know if you need it again- as I change the passwords frequently.



## PRIVATE TUTORING SESSION:

Next, contact me to schedule your one-on-one tutoring session. It's more beneficial to have the session earlier rather than later. During the session we'll discuss the test, take some practice tests, and review the materials.



## HOW TO USE THIS PREP KIT:

This Kit is designed to help you master the source materials and pass the state of Illinois license examination.

### FIRST, A LITTLE BACKGROUND ABOUT THE STATE OF ILLINOIS TEST.

- The test is 75 multiple choice questions and answers.
- You must earn a 70% score to pass the test (at least 53 correct).
- The source material used in the test comes from four (4) sources: 1.) Illinois criminal law, 2.) the Illinois Joint Committee on Administration and Rules (JCAR), 3.) the Illinois Handbook on State Government, and 4.) James Gilbert's Criminal Investigation Textbook.
- Half of the 75 test questions (37) will cover content from the Gilbert Textbook.
- You are given 90 minutes to take the test. That means you will have an average of 65 seconds to read, interpret, and answer each question.
- *The best way to master this test is to reduce the time needed to read, interpret and correctly answer each question.*

### PREP KIT PHILOSOPHY:

It is difficult to pass the state test by "cramming." There are too many possible Q&As to memorize in a week or two. Those who have passed the test budgeted a significant amount of time to prepare.

Tips:

- Prep for the state test as you would prepare for a final exam after a college semester course.
- Gradually increase your study time as you get closer to the test.
- Prepping for the state test is like prepping to run a 26 mile marathon. Marathon prep takes about 4-6 months. Your start slow, and build up the miles as you get closer to race day.



This Prep Kit helps you master the test by providing you multiple practice questions and answers to read, practice, and memorize. This Kit contains more than 400 practice Q&As. It also contains audio files, cheat sheets, and reading materials.

## PREP TOOLS REQUIRED:

- Prep Kit - Contains practice Q&As, prep tips, cheat sheets, and audio files
- Set of 100, 3x5 inch Index cards - use to create flash cards
- Portable head set and ear buds - use to listen to audio files to supplement your study
- All sources listed in the state of Illinois Study Guide - must read these materials.
- Timer - use to simulate real-world test taking and increase your speed and pacing.



## PRACTICE METHOD:

At first it may appear difficult to pass the state test. In fact, many have taken the state test multiple times and not passed. Perhaps that's why there's a perception that the state of Illinois test is challenging and/or difficult. I think the reason they didn't pass is inadequate preparation.

Here's an old riddle for you: How do you eat an elephant? One bite at a time. That's the same approach used in this Kit. If you assume the challenge is too large, you'll psyche yourself out before getting started.

Your goal is to create a study plan that includes enough time for you to identify your strong and weak areas. As you use the practice Q&As you'll discover these areas. Additionally, as you review, study and answer the same Q&As over and over, you'll memorize the materials. Also, as you progress through your materials, you'll need less time with your strong areas. This benefit will allow you to focus more time on your weak areas.



## YOUR STUDY PLAN SHOULD INCLUDE:

### At least ten (10) weeks prep time leading up to the state test.

1. *During Weeks 1-3, spend an average of 30 minutes a day, every other day:*

- Using the Prep Kit Q&As and cheat sheets, create flash cards of practice questions. (This method works great! It's the same way you learned your multiple tables in first grade.)
- Practicing your index cards. Carry your cards with you to practice in your spare time (on the train, during your lunch, visiting the in-laws, etc).
- Reading your source materials. Don't over do it! Remember, we're building up gradually. Don't burn yourself out by doing too much too soon.
- Creating your own real-world practice exams. Create an environment that mimics a real-world test situation. Remove any distractions (TV, radio, kids, etc.) Or, you could sit in a hard chair at a kitchen table. Or, you could go to the library. Use a timer. Give yourself 30 minutes, or fifteen, or whatever, and then take a test.

2. *During Weeks 4-7, spend an average of 60 minutes a day, everyday:*

- Reading your source materials.
- Practicing your flash cards.
- Taking practice exams.
- Creating more real-world practice exam situations. The real-world environment will help prepare you for the state of Illinois test day environment. For many people, taking a test like this is nerve-wracking. It can distract you and affect your test-taking ability.

3. *During Weeks 8 and 9, spend an average of 90 minutes a day focusing on your weak areas.*

4. *During your last week before the test, reduce your prep time to 30-60 minutes a day.*



5. Check in, and compare notes with others who are familiar with the test materials. Compare your interpretations of materials with other's interpretations. For example:

- Compare your understanding of the eavesdropping law with others.
- How does your understanding of the JCAR rule for training new registered employees compare to others?
- How would you explain the difference between kidnapping and unlawful restraint?



## ADDITIONAL HELPFUL PREP TIPS:

*These tips come from folks who have passed and not passed the test.*

1. Use the index cards. They help you memorize the content.
2. Start preparing for the test as early as you can. I started in March for the September test.
3. Read the summary sections following the chapters for clues on key concepts.
4. Create your own Q&As. This will help you prepare for the state test questions.
5. Re-read the questions a second time before answering. I know I missed some answers because I rushed my answer.
6. Go through all the questions first and answer the ones you're certain about.
7. I ran out of time. I spent too much time on each question. Next time I'll skip the hard ones and answer all the easy ones first.
8. Make sure to thoroughly read the question before answering it. Make sure to look for keywords like: except, always, never.
9. Commit to a certain time to study (lunch, early morning, during your commute home).
10. Get out of your comfort zone. In other words, devote significant time to materials that are boring, difficult to follow and/or not your area of expertise.
11. Take the online practice quizzes.
12. Schedule your free, private tutoring session.

## BECOMING A LICENSED PRIVATE DETECTIVE OR PRIVATE SECURITY CONTRACTOR.

Continental Testing Services ([www.continentaltesting.net](http://www.continentaltesting.net)) presides over candidates taking exams to become Illinois licensed private detectives, security contractors, locksmiths, and alarm contractors. These tests are offered every March and September at the Best Western Inn, in Hillside, Illinois.

## BURST OUT OF YOUR COMFORT ZONE AND SUCCEED!

This special section offers tips and techniques on how to master a new skill. Although the following could apply to anyone, here it is directed to folks studying for the state of Illinois Private Detective and/or Security Contractor license.





## WHAT'S WRONG WITH BEING COMFORTABLE?

Although initially, it may seem paradoxical, a Comfort Zone is not always a good thing. For our clients a Comfort Zone is a good thing. A Comfort Zone t's like a Safe Room, right? It's also a place where we want our loved ones and friends to be. In fact, in business, many of us have as an objective to create Comfort Zones for our clients.

In this context, I define "Comfort Zone" differently. The Comfort Zone I'm referring to is a state of mind. In this Post, a Comfort Zone is the place where we are most confident, relaxed, fearless, and comfortable. This "C-Zone" is where we want to be most of the time. While we're in the C-Zone, we feel minimal stress and anxiety. Many folks believe we do our best work we're in the C-Zone.

Guess what? Never leaving your C-Zone is a problem when you're attempting to master a new skill. Staying in the C-Zone slows you down, limits your endurance, and inhibits your growth.

An amazing fact about our bodies and minds is that our bodies and minds improve dramatically when we engage in hard work; and experience frustration and discomfort—in moderation.

## IT'S NOT LIKE WALKING ON BROKEN GLASS.

People who workout regularly understand this concept. They recognize it as a vital component in training and conditioning. Athletes and coaches regularly use the term "No pain, no gain." This is their way of expressing that we must push ourselves out of our C-Zones to reach the next level.

Prepping for the state of Illinois Private Detective and or Security Contractor licensing examination requires the same degree of understanding. In this context, "Bursting out of Your Comfort Zone" means focusing on your weak areas more than your strong areas. It also means enduring the negative feelings you sense when struggling materials you don't understand, find boring, or inconsequential.

How many people enjoy taking a test and failing it? Few do. Additionally, very few people get satisfaction from reading new concepts and theories and not being able to interpret and explain them.





## HERE'S THE GOOD NEWS!

However, when we devote meaningful time on new materials which are foreign, complicated, and/or boring, we are practicing in an area outside of our C-Zone.

Mastery of any new skill, concept or theory, requires immersion in that material for a considerable amount of time. Our brains have the ability to absorb the material, deconstruct it, and recombine it (like these new 3D printers).

However, mastery takes time, practice and patience to do it. The time comes from your regular and consistent interaction with the new materials, outside of your C-Zone. The practice is the amount of time you engage in reading and interpreting the new materials. And patience is the amount of time you give yourself to adjust and adapt to the frustration you feel while being outside of your C-Zone.

### **\*\*\*Disclaimer and Prep Kit Rationale\*\*\***

Dear Friend,

Thank you for purchasing my Prep Kit. I'm certain it will help you prepare for, and improve your score on the Illinois License examination.

### **\*\*\*Disclaimer\*\*\***

Please be aware that even though I constantly review the materials for errors, some may get through. I update the Kit after every six months; after every test. With each new update, I add more practice questions and answers, test-taking tips, and other content. Consequently, some mistakes may get by me.

If you find a mistake please let me know. Even though it "stings" me when an error is found, it's also makes me feel good. Why? I feel good because then I know there's an error that I will fix; and more importantly, I now have proof that you're really reading, comprehending and concentrating on the material.

### **\*\*\*Rationale\*\*\***

The benefits of this Kit are that the Kit forces you to spend time reading, practicing, and comprehending the material that you will see on your test. In other words, using this Kit requires you spend meaningful time prepping for your test.



Very few applicants are able to wait until the last two weeks before their test, cram for a week, and then pass the test.

This Kit is designed to help you prepare as you would have to prepare to run a marathon- and live. :))

I've run four marathons. For each one it's taken me 6 months to get ready. I offer the same rationale with this Prep Kit. Continuing my marathon analogy, you must start early (4-6 months), gradually building up your "miles" (taking practice tests) and build your stamina for the final test.

I will be helping you along the way. I am your Coach. I will be checking in with you regularly; offering tips, giving more updates, answering your questions, explaining Illinois laws, and keeping you motivated.

*Remember, every question and answer matters!*

**Okay, off we go...**



## JAMES GILBERT CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION PRACTICE QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS (202):

- 1 JG \_\_\_\_\_ are the most common target of burglars because of ease of entry and lack of detection (P182).
  - a. Vehicles
  - b. Offices
  - c. Residences
  - d. None of the above
  
- 2.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ spectroscopy is a method used to analyze paint and other types of evidence (P210).
  - a. Macular
  - b. Gamma
  - c. Infrared
  - a. d. None of the above
  
- 3.) JG A \_\_\_\_\_ is considered truthful (P275).
  - a. Dying Declaration
  - b. Interview
  - c. Neighborhood Canvass
  - d. Statement
  
- 4.) JG A computerized law enforcement agency has the advantage of information sharing between all groups, except (P158):
  - a. Officer to Officer
  - b. Supervisor to Officer
  - c. Division to Division
  - d. Section to Section
  
- 5.) JG According to Gilbert, which of the following is not a bias for a hate crime (P439)?
  - a. Race
  - b. Age
  - c. Religion
  - d. Sexual Orientation



- 6.) JG An undercover assignment should never be initiated until \_\_\_\_\_ (P389).
- the officer has been thoroughly prepared
  - dispatch has given out the assignments
  - the senior investigator is on duty
  - the inexperienced officer decides to take on the assignment
- 7.) JG Gilbert says the key to successful prosecution of organized crime groups is (P436):
- Advanced surveillance and wiretaps
  - Informants within the organization
  - New anti-crime legislation
  - Cooperation and sharing of information among law enforcement
- 8.) JG Repeatedly glamorized in the media, the undercover operation is often a tedious and demanding assignment for the investigator in which \_\_\_\_\_ (P436).
- opportunity and risk are favorable
  - mental and physical stamina is challenged and strained
  - wearing a police uniform may help during the operation
  - the hours of operation are never long
- 9.) JG The five stages of the Scientific Method include all except (P49):
- State the Problem
  - Provide Framework
  - Observe and Experiment
  - Form the Hypothesis
- 10.) JG Three basic reasons for analysis of evidence includes all, except (P92):
- Evaluate the importance of the evidence
  - Objectiveness
  - Was the evidence properly obtained
  - To assist prosecution
- 11.) JG Which of the following is not a classification of fire (P445)?
- Natural
  - Accidental
  - Incendiary
  - Questionable



12.) JG Which of these is not the purpose of recovering physical evidence that aids in the solution of an offense (P92).

- a. Establishing the suspect's relationship with the victim
- b. Identifying the suspect
- c. establishing the suspect's "MO"
- d. providing investigative leads

13.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ intelligence is used to meet short term needs; \_\_\_\_\_ indicates patterns of activity useful in planning and decision making for future operations (P439).

- a. Short term, long term
- b. Acute, chronic
- c. Tactical, strategic
- d. Fixed, Moving

14.) JG \_\_\_\_\_% of all persons arrested on drug charges are under the age of 30 (P388).

- a. 50%
- b. 20%
- c. 80%
- d. 65%

15.) JG A final "buy and bust" should be arranged by the \_\_\_\_\_ in which the suspect will be placed in the best physical environment for the arrest (P391).

- a. surveillance team
- b. dealers
- c. informant
- d. officer

16.) JG A Benzidine Color Reaction Test is used to identify (P284)\_\_\_\_\_:

- a. semen
- b. saliva
- c. blood
- d. urine

17.) JG A criminal homicide investigation is primarily a \_\_\_\_\_ process (P262):

- a. repetitious
- b. discovery
- c. deductive
- d. analytical



- 18.) JG A narcotic dealer should not be arrested after the first undercover sale to the officer. Several buys of increasing quantities should be completed until the dealer has been worked to \_\_\_\_\_ (P391)
- meet the undercover
  - sales capacity
  - a frenzy, resulting in no buys by the undercover
  - meet with states attorney's office
- 19.) JG A postmortem examination of a victim is a (an) (P277):
- exhumation
  - autopsy
  - visual examination
  - forensic odontology
- 20.) JG A relatively sophisticated technique that involves manipulating accounts & capitalizing on bank error is called \_\_\_\_\_ (P344).
- Checking account
  - Check submitting
  - Check endorsement
  - Check kiting
- 21.) JG A wound caused by blunt trauma that ruptures blood vessels resulting in death is a \_\_\_\_\_ (P273):
- Abrasion
  - Contusion
  - Incision
  - Stab
- 22.) JG According to Gilbert, one of these characteristics does not fit the profile of serial rapists (P301):
- No disguises are used during the attack
  - Usually bind their victims with items from the crime scene
  - Possesses pics, videos or personal belongings of the victims in their homes or vehicles
  - Randomly selects victims
- 23.) JG According to Gilbert, which is not a major form of domestic abuse (P420)?
- Spouse Abuse
  - Elder Abuse
  - Sibling Abuse
  - Domestic Child Abuse





- 24.) JG According to Gilbert, which of the following are not included as a government source for investigative information? (P142-147)
- building inspector
  - public information office
  - human resource
  - recorders office
- 25.) JG According to Gilbert, which of the following is not a characteristic of child abuse? (P428)
- Emotional Assault
  - Sensory Neglect
  - Emotional Deprivation
  - Physical Neglect
- 26.) JG According to Gilbert, which of these choices is not among the purposes of fixed surveillance (P396)
- Canvass for additional witnesses
  - Locate and arrest offenders
  - Survey crime for future operations
  - Observe and protect the undercover operative
- 27.) JG According to Gilbert, which of these is not among the five external sources of information (P147):
- Crime scene
  - Freedom of Information Act
  - Surveillance
  - Privately-held companies
- 28.) JG According to the "Suitability Test," for evidence to be admissible in court it must be relevant, competent and \_\_\_ (P53):
- Marked and photographed
  - Tested by a competent lab
  - Material
  - Easy to understand
- 29.) JG All heroin addicts who have regularly used heroin for a year generally experience the euphoric effects for only \_\_\_\_\_ (P364)
- 10 hours
  - 15 hours
  - 30 minutes
  - 2-3 hours





- 30.) JG An unusual potent form of Marijuana is \_\_\_\_\_(P377).
- Opium
  - Sinsemilla
  - Psilocybin
  - Mescaline
- 31.) JG Arson investigations are difficult because? (P446)
- The evidence needed to determine arson may be damaged in the fire
  - Pyromaniacs leave few clues
  - Delayed ignition processes are usually used
  - Accelerants are difficult to trace
- 32.) JG Basic motivation for computer crimes includes all of the following, except\_\_ (P165):
- Destruction of the System
  - Predatory Stalking
  - Criminal Record Keeping
  - Pornography
- 33.) JG What type of burglary occurs more frequently and is most likely to happen during the daytime and summer months? (P183)
- school, medical office break-ins, government offices, churches
  - major business burglaries
  - residential burglaries
  - generally dwelling type burglaries
- 34.) JG Careful note-taking provides specific information on all of the following, except: (P68)
- Location
  - Weather
  - Names of witness/victim
  - Verbatim statements
- 35.) JG Causes of death include all of the below except (P267):
- Accidental
  - Natural
  - Suspicious
  - Homicidal
- 36.) JG Which one of these crimes do not reflect behavioral examples of extreme emotions? (P251)
- sexual assault
  - embezzlement
  - robbery
  - homicide



- 37.) JG Confidence swindling involve deceit and trickery. Swindles appeal to all these traits, but not \_\_\_\_\_.(P336)
- Greed
  - Superstition
  - Ignorance
  - Happiness
- 38.) JG Criminal Investigators are guided by:
- Superiors
  - Legal Decisions
  - Public Opinion
  - Scientific Method
- 39.) JG Criminal Investigators need to analyze evidence to determine:
- If it is legally admissible
  - If it is direct
  - If it is material
  - If it is Indirect
- 40.) JG Doctrine of Informer Privilege states the ID of the informer should not be disclosed for which of the following reasons:
- Retaliation
  - Hearsay Rule
  - Prior criminal background
  - Relevance
- 41.) JG Drug purchases should always be planned to facilitate the subsequent securement of a \_\_\_\_\_
- search warrant
  - suspects whereabouts
  - states attorney's suggestion
  - judges signature
- 42.) JG During the course of a moving surveillance, while a watchful eye on the suspect, what should the investigator team member do?
- constantly communicate to officers who do not have the suspects vehicle in sight
  - maintain cover because its important to him or her to note the activity of the suspect
  - never give this information to anyone, because its not important because this is the suspects first offense.
  - don't say anything because the suspect may hear him



- 43.) JG Entrapment accusations are frequently used by suspects in certain types of undercover operations namely \_\_\_\_\_
- reverse sting operations
  - fencing operations
  - whenever GPS technology is used
  - when the undercover interrogates the offender
- 44.) JG Field notes serve the following purposes except:
- Enhance credibility
  - Aid memory
  - Serve as foundation
  - Support prosecution
- 45.) JG Fires are classified into all the following categories, except:
- accidental or natural
  - suspicious or unknown
  - incendiary
  - arson
- 46.) JG Fixed surveillance are also termed "stakeouts" and stationary surveillances. The purposes of these surveillances are for all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_
- To gather evidence by observing the activities within a premises.
  - To obtain information that can be used to secure a search warrant.
  - To deliver evidence to the subject being surveilled.
  - To analyze the physical structure of a dwelling for a subsequent raid or apprehension activity
- 47.) JG For a suspect to be charged with the sale and possession of narcotics, the actual sale must be legally demonstrated. Drug buys are generally accomplished in one of two ways:
- the controlled informant buy or the undercover officer buy
  - the seized evidence being returned without delay to the suspect
  - having the suspect call with a new number to meet the informant
  - conducting an interview with the informant before the buy is made
- 48.) JG For evidence to be admissible in court it must be Competent, Relevant, and Material, this is the:
- Scientific Method
  - Test of Suitability
  - Discovery Procedure
  - Forming a Hypothesis





- 49.) JG Homicide investigations focus on the victim, the scene, and
- Medical expertise
  - Manner of death
  - Method of death
  - Identifying the victim
- 50.) JG Illegally obtained evidence that is prohibited from introduction as evidence is subject to:
- Corpus Delicti
  - Exculpatory
  - Exclusionary Rule
  - Discovery Procedure
- 51.) JG In the event that a surveillance officer thinks he or she has drawn a suspect's attention during a surveillance, what should he or she do\_\_\_\_\_
- continue to follow the suspect
  - motion to the suspect and advise, that the cops are on to him
  - they should inform other members of the surveillance team and leave the area
  - note the information, such as the time, and continue to follow the suspect
- 52.) JG Incriminating evidence that proves guilt is:
- Direct
  - Indirect
  - Inculpatory
  - Exculpatory
- 53.) JG Inculpatory evidence is \_\_\_\_\_ and exculpatory evidence \_\_\_\_\_.
- aggravating / mitigates
  - circumstantial / inconclusive
  - incriminating / exonerates
  - None of the above
- 54.) JG Internal sources of information include all of the following, except:
- Publicly-held Insurance agencies
  - Police department master files
  - Criminal justice agencies
  - FBI
- 55.) JG Internal uses of computers include the following, except:
- Training
  - Traffic crash and crime scene reconstruction
  - Information storage
  - Agency communication





- 56.) JG Internet Fraud, as well as other fraud, relies on greed, confusion, cooperation, and \_\_\_\_\_:
- Trust
  - Ignorance
  - Dependability
  - Suspicion
- 57.) JG Investigative research seeks to discover various areas of inquiry that are significant to the investigative function. What are the two major forms of such research
- video monitoring, audio recognition
  - fingerprinting, reporting writing
  - analytical, experimental
  - proactive, reactive
- 58.) JG Lab method used to compare and analyze soil evidence through observation of liquid density samples is:
- Moisture gradient test
  - Density gradient technique
  - Vector analysis
  - Peri-mortem granular technique
- 59.) JG Larceny is the most common serious crime in the United States. Theft may be classified as a misdemeanor or a felony depending on each state. What \_\_\_\_\_% of all arrests are from Juveniles?
- 30%
  - 50%
  - 70%
  - 90%
- 60.) JG Looking ahead or forecasting using Futures Research, which of the following four methods uses hypothetical but factually based stories
- scenarios
  - delphi technique
  - qualitative
  - quantitative
- 61.) JG Major Office Bureau (MOB) typically focus there investigation on career criminals with (3) primary factors in mind to apprehend, identify, and prosecute the offender. What are the primary factors
- To have the greatest number of arrest for the prosecutors office
  - The seriousness of the offense, the criminal record of the suspect, and the evidentiary strength of the case
  - Plea bargaining every case
  - Make certain the perpetrator is read the Miranda warning at least three times



- 62.) JG Most murders fall into all of the following categories, except this one:
- Conspiracy
  - Mental health issues
  - Emotional disputes
  - Sex
- 63.) JG Motivations for stealing vehicles are varied and such thefts may be categorized in 3 general intents. Which of these is not a general intent?
- Joyriding
  - Addition Criminal Activity
  - Private Collection
  - Profit Motive
- 64.) JG Moving surveillances include all these techniques except\_\_\_\_\_.
- The foot method.
  - The vehicle method.
  - The air method.
  - The sporadic method.
- 65.) JG Police officers complete their reports:
- At the scene
  - At the police facility
  - At the end of their shift
  - As time permits
- 66.) JG Preliminary investigations initiated by \_\_\_\_\_ have the lowest rate of success:
- Citizens
  - Investigators
  - Patrol
  - Prosecutors
- 67.) JG Prior to \_\_\_\_\_ computer crime was rare:
- 1970
  - 1980
  - 1990
  - 2000
- 68.) JG Psilocybin is a natural hallucinogenic compound obtained from:
- Snake venom
  - Cannabinoid plants
  - Mushrooms
  - Poppy seeds



69.) JG Staging crime scenes may be done to accomplish any of the following, except:

- a. To induce police to investigate a crime
- b. To mask suicides or accidental deaths that are sexually-connected
- c. To explain missing money or valuables
- d. To protect the victim or immediate family

70.) JG Stolen vehicles are recovered \_\_\_\_\_% of the time.

- a. 20%
- b. 60%
- c. 40%
- d. 80%

71.) JG Such operations utilize vehicles in which the mixing & purifying of meth is done. Cars, Rental Trucks & tractor trailers are converted into rolling laboratories to avoid detection. This is called \_\_\_\_\_ labs.

- a. trolling
- b. roving
- c. skying
- d. dipping

72.) JG Taking more than 1 tablet of LSD to enhance the drugs euphoric effect is called\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. stacking
- b. stepping
- c. doubling
- d. chancing

73.) JG The average amount of time a police officer spends processing information is:

- a. 33%
- b. 50%
- c. 67%
- d. 100%

74.) JG The catalytic combustion detector is the most frequently used device to detect:

- a. Point of ignition of a fire
- b. High velocity explosives in a bombing
- c. Alligatoring
- d. Accelerants



- 75.) JG The cognitive interview is designed to elicit five types of information: physical appearance, names, numbers, speech and?
- Alibi
  - Conversation
  - Race
  - Offender M.O.
- 76.) JG The cold case squad concept was developed as the direct result of\_\_\_\_\_
- Blood Stains
  - Strip searches
  - Television crimes scenes
  - DNA evidence
- 77.) JG The DEA estimates that \_\_\_\_\_% of crack cocaine users will be addicted after the first use.
- 10%
  - 20%
  - 50%
  - 40%
- 78.) JG The DEA estimates that \_\_\_\_\_% of those who abuse crack cocaine will become addicted after 3 uses.
- 25%
  - 50%
  - 75%
  - 100%
- 79.) JG The drug Psilocybin is obtained from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Ecstasy
  - PCP
  - Heroin
  - Mushrooms
- 80.) JG The elected official entrusted with investigating deaths:
- Coroner
  - Medical Examiner
  - Forensic Pathologist
  - Forensic Anthropologist



81.) JG The first concern of officers arriving at a crime scene are treating the injured and arresting suspects. The next most important step is:

- a. Selecting an appropriate crime scene search method
- b. Collecting and documenting evidence at the crime scene
- c. Searching the crime scene
- d. Protecting the crime scene

82.) JG The five types of Internet Fraud include; Letter, Check, Investment, Confidence, and\_\_\_\_\_:

- a. Nigerian
- b. Auction
- c. Telephone
- d. Phishing

83.) JG The following is not true regarding organized crime:

- a. Members are not closely aligned making loyalty difficult
- b. Economic gain is their fundamental goal
- c. Relies on elaborate planning
- d. Use violence and intimidation

84.) JG The fundamental goal of organized crime groups is:

- a. extortion
- b. intimidation
- c. economic gain
- d. retaliation

85.) JG The homicide investigation focuses on the following, except:

- a. Deceased
- b. Crime Scene
- c. Investigator
- d. Medical Expertise

86.) JG The introduction of the computer to law enforcement is as important as the introduction of:

- a. firearms and handcuffs
- b. police radio and vehicles
- c. telephone and telegraphs
- d. Soft body armor and gloves



87.) JG The investigation of burglary must be systematic and concentrate on the specific actions at the crime scene. What are the methods by which this type of investigation is processed?

- a. entry and exit
- b. number of police personnel on the scene
- c. taken latent fingerprint samples
- d. using the soil density gradient test

88.) JG The Latin phrase for the "body of the crime" is:

- a. Res Gestae
- b. Corpus Delicti
- c. Nolo Contendere
- d. Articulo Mortis

89.) JG The most common type of moving surveillance employs what type vehicle\_\_\_\_\_

- a. automobile
- b. helicopter or airplane
- c. foot
- d. train

90.) JG The most critical portion of a homicide investigation is the:

- a. neighborhood canvass
- b. autopsy
- c. victim background
- d. crime scene examination

91.) JG The Multiagency Unit (MA) allows local city, county, state and federal police agencies to apply their combined resources. Where has this unit made the greatest impact

- a. Homicide Investigations
- b. Arson Investigations
- c. School Zone Crossings
- d. Narcotics Enforcement

92.) JG The pigeon-drop swindle requires at least \_\_\_\_\_ people to effect properly.

- a. 3
- b. 1
- c. 2
- d. 0



- 93.) JG The point of entry refers to the location selected by the burglar to enter a location. The residential burglar frequently selects a point of entry with regard to (3) factors
- time necessary to gain entry, public visibility, degree of resistance
  - cost of burglary tools, weather, police scanner
  - assistance of an accomplice, lock pick tools, tension wrenches
  - pick gun, plastic device, and warded pass key
- 94.) JG The three phases of an investigation include the In-Depth, Concluding and:
- Follow-up
  - Preliminary
  - Supplemental
  - Prosecutorial
- 95.) JG The two types of fields notes are:
- Report and Progress
  - Outline and Verbatim
  - Rough and final
  - Witness and suspect
- 96.) JG The type of notebook used to record notes is:
- Spiral bound
  - Loose leaf
  - Composition style
  - Plain Pages
- 97.) JG Theft from motor vehicles is referred to as\_\_\_\_\_.
- Car clouting
  - Car crashing
  - Car boosting
  - Car handling
- 98.) JG This drug has a stimulating effect on the central nervous system
- alcohol
  - amphetamines
  - THC
  - Cannabis
- 99.) JG This is one of the most common methods for searching an indoor crime scene:
- Grid
  - Sector
  - Strip
  - Triangular



- 100.) JG This scene search method is very useful for searching large crime scenes or scenes that must be search for small items.
- Grid
  - Sector
  - Strip
  - Rectangular
- 101.) JG Undercover operations require a law-enforcement officer to assume a\_\_\_\_\_ to accomplish a particular task.
- tedious role
  - assumed name
  - uniformed role
  - fictitious role
- 102.) JG Voluntary information from informants is obtained by all of these methods, except:
- Personal cultivation
  - Police department reference
  - Unsolicited contact
  - Surveillance
- 103.) JG What \_\_\_\_\_ makes up 39% of check and credit card fraud?
- Business opportunities
  - Internet auctions
  - Foreign money offers
  - Identity theft
- 104.) JG What is a regiscope used for?
- To register all gun scopes in a computer.
  - Photo identity camera that records the customer's image before the check is cashed.
  - A fingerprint register for check cashing.
  - Kiting records for the FBI and other Law enforcement agencies.
- 105.) JG What is the fastest growing confidence crime of the 21st century?
- Shoplifting
  - Car jacking
  - Identity theft
  - Insurance fraud
- 106.) JG Which if the following is NOT a motivating factor in motor vehicle theft?
- Revenge
  - Joyriding
  - Profit
  - Use in additional criminal activity



- 107.) JG Which is not a type of larceny?
- Shoplifting
  - Grand Theft
  - Intellectual Property Theft
  - Auto Theft
- 108.) JG Which of the following are used by physicians to determine time of death?
- Postmortem lividity, rigor mortis, putrefaction
  - Cooling rate, DNA analysis, witnesses
  - General body indicators, cooling rate, rigor mortis
  - a and c
- 109.) JG Which of the following is a technique used in identity theft
- phishing
  - index calling
  - spamming
  - checking runs
- 110.) JG Which of the following is an example of an equivocal crime scene?
- A dead man laying under a tree in a sparse, isolated area.
    - A Chase Bank ATM observed in the bed of a pick up truck abandoned in a cornfield.
    - The large, plate glass window of an Apple store is shattered, with an audible alarm blaring, and numerous product displays missing.
    - A car with extensive front end damage (and flashers on), parked on the shoulder of a rural highway, about 150 feet away from a dead deer.
- 111.) JG Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the victim of a confidence swindle:
- greed
  - superstition
  - cooperation
  - fear
- 112.) JG Which of the following is not a motivator for arson?
- Financial profit
  - Revenge
  - Curiosity
  - Crime concealment



- 113.) JG Which of the following is not among the four classifications of death?
- Natural
  - Accidental
  - Suicidal
  - Manslaughter
- 114.) JG Which of the following statements about white collar crime is true\_\_\_\_\_?
- It is a victimless crime so it often does not get investigated.
  - Includes the offenses of deceit and concealment but does not involve physical force.
  - Victims are within the top 1% of the wealthy.
  - Only refers to the theft of funds held in "off shore accounts"
- 115.) JG Which of these is not among the three major phases of the investigation
- Preliminary Investigation
  - In-depth Investigation
  - Concluding Investigation
  - Summary and recommendation
- 116.) JG Which of these items is not always included on an official crime scene sketch.
- Case number
  - Date and time the sketch was made
  - Detailed location of the scene, including the city, address, etc.
  - Date and time of arrival of the first officer on the scene.
- 117.) aJG Which of these phases of the homicide investigation is not among the most important:
- Speedy notification the next of kin of the victim
  - Securing the crime scene
  - Determining the cause of death of the victim
  - Searching the crime scene
- 118.) JG Which of these terms is not an example of a crime scene search method:
- Grid
  - Sector
  - Strip
  - Rectangular
- 119.) JG Words or statements made during the course of an offense are:
- Res Gestae
  - Spontaneous excuses
  - Confession
  - Probable Cause



- 120.) JG. The sharing of information between areas reduces \_\_\_\_\_:
- Mistakes
  - Resentment
  - Questions
  - Animosity
- 121.) JG The characteristic appearance of asphyxia victims will be noted in what portion of the body?
- Internal organs
  - Extremities
  - Face
  - Chest
- 122.) JG The best definition of the burden of proof is
- continuous demonstration of guilt against the accused.
  - proof beyond a reasonable doubt
  - probable cause to make an arrest
  - None of the above
- 123.) JG Which of these is most essential in a fixed surveillance?
- Constant communication
  - Long-term memory
  - Patience
  - Agility
- 124.) JG Which of the following exploits the greed of a victim?
- Pigeon drop swindle
  - Bank examiner swindle
  - Ignorance swindle
  - Internet phishing
- 125.) JG Which of the following is LEAST important in managing a case involving informants?
- Keep documented records of when payments are made to the informant.
  - Offer the informant's services to other investigators.
  - Conduct frequent reviews of the informant's activities.
  - Complete a background check on each informant.
- 126.) JG How does the Ballistic Identification System help improve investigation of cases involving firearms?
- By speeding up fingerprint comparisons
  - By testing for atomic absorption discharge
  - By consolidating firearm ownership records
  - By cataloging crime scene firearm evidence



- 127.) JG Common traits of stalkers include all of the following, except:
- preoccupation with pornography
  - desperate for attention
  - male, controlling attitude
  - a precipitating event such as ending a relationship, deaths in the family, etc.
- 128.) JG Motivations for arson include all of the following, except:
- Sexual gratification
  - financial
  - revenge
  - vandalism and crime concealment
- 129.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ are the most common target of burglars because of ease of entry and lack of detection.
- Vehicles
  - Offices
  - Residences
  - None of the above
- 130.) JG According to Gilbert, who bears the burden of proof in a criminal case?
- Investigator
  - Judge or Jury
  - Prosecution
  - Defense attorney
- 131.) JG An interview may be defined as a communication between two or more for the purpose of:
- obtaining an admission
  - gathering facts
  - making a death notification
  - All the above
- 132.) JG Before interviewing a victim, the officer should determine all of the following, except:
- victim identity and background
  - victim's alibi
  - nature of the crime
  - emotional state
- 133.) JG According to Gillbert, an individual's retention level of what is discussed is:
- 10%
  - 30%
  - 40%
  - None of the above



134.) JG According to Gillbert, an individual's retention level of what is seen and heard is:

- a. 10%
- b. 30%
- c. 40%
- d. None of the above

135.) JG According to Gillbert, an individual's retention level of what is read is:

- a. 10%
- b. 30%
- c. 40%
- d. None of the above

136.) JG According to Gillbert, coercion is defined as:

- a. forcing an admission from a victim during a police interview
- b. forcing an admission from a suspect during a police interview
- c. forcing an admission from a witness during a police interview
- d. None of the above

137.) JG According to Gillbert, while coercion is defined as implying the use of physical force, duress implies the use of:

- a. lying about the facts
- b. temporary confinement via "protective custody"
- c. using guilt tactics
- d. mental compulsion

138.) JG In general, evidence that is inanimate, or nonhuman, is valued more highly than evidence involving\_\_\_\_\_

- a. human beings
- b. hearsay
- c. gun shot residue
- d. None of the above

139.) JG The following are examples of types evidence, except

- a. direct evidence
- b. circumstantial (indirect)
- c. physical evidence
- d. inconclusive evidence



- 140.) JG The rule of evidence admissibility provides three (3) standards or tests of suitability, to determine if an item of evidence will be allowed to have a bearing on the case. To be admissible, evidence must be all of the following, except:
- competent
  - tangible
  - relevant
  - material
- 141.) JG The best definition of the Theory of Transfer is
- writing impressions pressed onto lower layers of documents
  - gun shot residue onto clothing
  - blood splatter
  - Anytime someone enters a scene they bring something and when they leave they take something away
- 142.) JG Probable cause is best defined as
- Facts required to sustain a conviction
  - Investigator instincts and/or intuition used to make an arrest
  - legal justification for police action based on what a reasonable person witnesses through their 5 senses.
  - None of the above
- 143.) JG The Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) opened federal records to individuals to whom they pertain. The Privacy Act contains exemptions which prohibit the review and release of information that falls into all the following categories, except:
- information classified as related to national security
  - information relating to internal personnel rules of an agency
  - Trade secret information and information that, if disclosed, might jeopardize the right to a fair trial, invade another's privacy, or expose confidential sources
  - information related to an individual's prior arrest history
- 144.) JG In family violence crimes \_\_\_\_\_ % commit either simple or aggravated assault (p.420)
- 20
  - 45
  - 67
  - 90
- 145.) JG When the investigator gathers evidence to support a charge of child abuse or neglect, \_\_\_\_\_ is a very important tool in documenting physical injuries (429).
- Field notes
  - Photography
  - Measurements
  - Witness statements



- 146.) JG Characteristics of organized crime include all of the following, except (431):
- highly organized
  - disciplined association engaged in criminal activity
  - economic gain is a fundamental goal
  - ethnic and cultural differences among group members are insignificant
- 147.) JG The investigative method employed in organize crime cases can take various directions. However the key to successful prosecution of this type of crime is \_\_\_\_\_? (437)
- wiretaps and surveillance operations
  - undercover informants
  - both a and b
  - law enforcement cooperation and sharing of inf/ormation
- 148.) JG The vast majority of sexual orientation hate crimes were perpetrated against female homosexuals True/False (442)?
- 149.) JG When property is burned for some improper and illegal motive in a willful and malicious manner arson has been committed True/False (444)?
- 150.) JG The motivations for setting a fire run the entire gamut of criminal reasoning, and include all of the following, except (445):
- Financial profit
  - revenge
  - vandalism
  - crime concealment
  - voyeurism
- 151.) JG In an arson crime scene investigation the initial focus is to determine the \_\_\_\_\_ (445):
- modus operandi
  - point of ignition
  - accelerants
  - point of entry
- 152.) JG In fire investigations, the investigator will carefully examine the entire fire scene for the presence or absence of all of the following, except (447):
- fire extinguishers
  - burn indicators
  - ignition materials
  - accelerates



- 153.) JG A loop fingerprint is formed by ridges entering one side of the pattern recurving and exiting the pattern True/False (457)?
- 154.) JG Whorl fingerprints can occur in five distinctive configurations True/False (457)?
- 155.) JG All whorl fingerprints have at least two deltas, typically located on the lower edges of the patterns' sides True/False (457)?
- 156.) JG Fingerprints include all of the following configurations, except (456):
- loop
  - whorl
  - cigna
  - arch
- 157.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ is the most commonly encountered fingerprint configuration (456).
- arch
  - whorl
  - loop
  - cigna
- 158.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ is the scarcest fingerprint configuration (456).
- arch
  - whorl
  - loop
  - cigna
- 159.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ fingerprints are ridge impressions that are found at a crime scene rather than obtained through an inking rolling procedure (459).
- original
  - latent
  - laid
  - visible
- 160.) JG The latest technology in the chemical methods of latent fingerprint development is the \_\_\_\_\_ technique (462).
- cyanoacrylate fuming
  - Iodine fuming
  - Laser
  - Contrasting powder



- 161.) JG AFIS stands for\_\_\_\_\_ (464).
- Association of Fingerprint Identification Specialists
  - Association of Forensic Industry Scientists
  - Automated Fingerprint Industry Specialists
  - Automated Fingerprint Identification Systems
- 162.) JG With respect to fingerprints and positive identification, most courts require\_\_\_\_\_ ridges that are identical in appearance and relative location to justify a conclusion of common origin (467).
- 3 to 6
  - 4 to 8
  - 10 to 15
  - 20 to 25
- 163.) JG The only voice identification method that is legally acceptable in some courts as proof of identity is known as the voice print or \_\_\_\_\_ (467).
- spectrograph
  - polygraph
  - audiograph
  - voicegraph
- 164.) JG Individuals skilled in linguistic interpretations can assist the criminal investigation in three forms of analysis. All of the following are examples, except (469):
- Author/speaker comparison
  - Author/speaker assessment
  - Discourse analysis
  - Conversion analysis
- 165.) JG With regard to eyewitness identification the perception of an event is affected by both internal and external factors. Thus, no two individuals will perceive a given event in exactly the same way True/False (470)?
- 166.) JG Internal perception factors for eyewitnesses include all the following, except (470):
- personal drives and interests
  - prejudices
  - past experiences and conditioning
  - weather



167.) JG External perception factors for eyewitnesses include all of the following, except (470):

- a. distance of the witness from the event
- b. bias
- c. obstacles between the witness and the event
- d. environmental conditions

168.) JG In the Wade Decision, the US Supreme Court stated all of the following conditions must be met when using a lineup for identification purposes, except (472):

- a. lineups should include a reasonable number of participants
- b. Individuals placed in the lineup must be of the same sex race and approximate age as the suspect
- c. The witness should never be told which individual is suspected
- d. To avoid intimidation, all fearful witnesses may view the lineup together rather than separately

169.) JG When using photographs for eyewitness identification purposes, photographic displays cannot be conducted at the home of the victim or witness True/False (473)?

170.) JG Investigators displaying witness identification photographs of possible suspects can use photographs of various shapes, colors, and subject matter True/False (473)?

171.) JG For investigators, when a witness makes an identification of the suspect, the witness should mark the photo with some identifying mark True/False (473)?

172.) JG Upon the arrest of a criminal suspect, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ before a judicial officer follow as soon as it is practical (481).

- a. a booking
- b. an arraignment
- c. preliminary hearing
- d. a sentencing
- e. both b and c

173.) JG Our system of determining truth is known as the accusatorial procedure. In the United States this is defined as \_\_\_\_\_ (480).

- a. reasonable suspicion
- b. innocence is assumed until properly proven otherwise
- c. guilty until proven otherwise
- d. none of the above



174.) JG A \_\_\_\_\_ is composed of citizens to vote to either indict the suspect or to dismiss the case (481).

- a. Grand Jury
- b. Supreme Court
- c. District Court
- d. Coroner's Jury

175.) JG During a trial, witnesses for the prosecution are called and questioned by the prosecuting attorney. This is called \_\_\_\_\_ (482).

- a. voir dire process
- b. testifying in open court
- c. direct examination
- d. cross-examination

176.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ re-examines information revealed during the direct questioning, enabling the defense attorney to challenge a witness's veracity and accuracy (482).

- a. defense examination
- b. direct examination
- c. cross-examination
- d. impeaching the witness

177.) JG Anytime anyone enters a crime scene, he or she brings something to the scene and when leaving takes something away. This is the Theory of \_\_\_\_\_ (82)?

- a. Transfer
- b. Scene Distortion
- c. Chain of Custody
- d. None of the above

178.) JG The primary duty of the first officer to arrive at a crime scene, after rendering first aid, is \_\_\_\_\_ (82)?

- a. ID the offender
- b. locate possible witnesses
- c. protect the entire scene
- d. Request additional assistance

179.) JG When crime scene photos are taken, very general pictures are taken first, with more specific ones following, then ending with close up pictures. This type of crime scene photography is called \_\_\_\_\_ (83)

- a. A Coordinated Photo Series
- b. A Sequential Photo Series
- c. A Transitional Photo Series
- d. A Chronological Photo Series



- 180.) JG Not all objects included in a crime scene sketch must be accurately measured True/False (86)?
- 181.) JG All of the following are examples of methods used in measuring at crime scenes, except (86)?
- rectangular coordinate method
  - straight line method
  - triangulation method
  - SWAG Method
- 182.) JG A three-dimensional view of the crime scene in a sketch (aka "exploded") is called \_\_\_\_\_ (87)?
- parallax view
  - projection
  - periscope view
  - street view
- 183.) JG Being able to account for the location and possession of evidence is known as maintaining the chain of custody (92) True/False?
- 184.) JG All crime scenes tell a story to the perceptive criminal investigator, but \_\_\_\_\_ attempts to redirect the investigation away from the logical truth (95).
- crafting
  - staging
  - personation
  - retouching
- 185.) JG If a criminal suspect imparts unique personality traits by actions or evidence at a crime scene, a process of \_\_\_\_\_ has occurred (95).
- personation
  - staging
  - profiling
  - None of the above
- 186.) JG All victim interviews are conducted in a 3-step process. All of the following are essential steps, except (103).
- preparation by the investigator
  - Obtaining the subject's social security number
  - actual face-to-face questioning
  - conclusion, or the closing attitude left with the subject





187.) JG A \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as one who sees or knows by personal presence and perception (106).

- a. notary public
- b. victim
- c. juror
- d. witness

188.) JG The varying degrees of accuracy with which people, objects, and events are perceived depend on all of the following, except \_\_\_\_\_ (106):

- a. physiological abilities
- b. external factors
- c. emotionally involvement and personal screening
- d. All the above
- e. None of the above

189.) JG The \_\_\_\_\_ interview method utilizes interviewing techniques that aid witnesses and victims in retrieving and elaborating on information recalled from memory (109).

- a. cognitive
- b. confrontational
- c. appeasement
- d. rapport building

190.) JG The \_\_\_\_\_ method relies on a four-step process in which the investigator guides the subject back to the criminal event (109).

- a. cognitive
- b. confrontational
- c. appeasement
- d. rapport building

191.) JG The initial phase of the questioning process generally \_\_\_\_\_ the circumstances of the incident (109).

- a. assesses
- b. reconstructs
- c. rebuts
- d. summarizes

192.) JG The second phase in the cognitive interviewing technique is designed to encourage the subject to report all information freely during the interview- True/False (109)?

193.) JG The final two questioning methods of the cognitive technique are based on the assumption that memory has several access routes- True/False (109)?



194.) JG The third phase in the cognitive interviewing technique instructs the subject to recall the events in a \_\_\_\_\_ order rather than the traditional order of beginning to end (109).

- a. random
- b. rapid
- c. different
- d. none of the above

195.) JG in the fourth and final stage of the cognitive interviewing technique the subject is encouraged to \_\_\_\_\_ perspectives (109).

- a. change
- b. challenge
- c. list
- d. review

196.) JG Burglary reduction programs involve all the following strategies, except (197)\_\_\_\_\_

- a. increasing citizen awareness
- b. identifying stolen property and those who sell it
- c. making structures physically more secure
- d. increasing detective and patrolling effectiveness
- e. none of the above
- f. all of the above

197.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ evidence can be classified as either animal, vegetable, mineral, or synthetic (240).

- a. DNA
- b. biological
- c. fiber
- d. intangible

198.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought (245).

- a. murder
- b. manslaughter
- c. reckless homicide
- d. involuntary manslaughter

199.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice (246).

- a. murder
- b. manslaughter
- c. homicide
- d. involuntary manslaughter



200.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ can occur during an unlawful act, or it may occur during a lawful act. If a death is without lawful justification and provocation, or premeditation is not involved, it may be considered \_\_\_\_\_ (246).

- a. homicide
- b. manslaughter
- c. murder
- d. involuntary manslaughter

201.) JG \_\_\_\_\_ is the disinterment of a body for examination (278).

- a. exhumation
- b. autopsy
- c. inquest
- d. none of the above

202. JG While people retain only 30 percent of what they see, they will retain 60 % of they\_\_\_\_\_ (P108).

- a. read
- b. discuss
- c. hear and see
- d. smell



## PRIVATE DETECTIVE TERMS & DEFINITIONS CHEAT SHEET

#:	TERM:	DEFINITION:	PAGE:
1	Abrasion	Injuries to the outer layer of the skin. They are rarely fatal; and often result from a body sliding across a surface.	273
2	Accusatorial procedure	American system of determining the truth in which innocence is assumed until proven otherwise.	480
3	Acid phosphatase test	A common chemical test used to determine the presence of an enzyme found in semen.	315
4	Affinity scam	a swindle that targets a specific racial or ethnic group.	337
5	Alligatoring	In fire investigations, a charring pattern the resembles the skin of a reptile.	446
6	Amphetamines	Stimulants known as "uppers" that have a stimulating effect on the central nervous system.	367
7	Amyl nitrate	a controlled drug used to treat heart ailments that is similar to butyl nitrate.	381
8	Arch fingerprint	Is the simplest fingerprint to recognize. Its ridges enter from one side, rise in the center and flow out the other side.	457
9	Arson	Occurs when property is burned for some improper and illegal motive in a willful and malicious manner.	444
10	Aspermia	A condition of some suspects who have a lack of spermatozoa in their semen.	314
11	Asphyxia	Death due to a sudden or gradual cessation of oxygen intake.	272
12	Atomic absorption	A technique used to determine whether a weapon was recently discharged.	238
13	Ballistic ID system	A computer system that electronically compares and catalogs bullets and shell casings found at crime scenes.	239
14	BCR Test	Benzidine color reaction test that is used to determine the presence of human blood in a stain.	284



15	Benefit Murder	A murder committed to achieve some type of benefit for the offender. The offender is usually cold and calculating.	258
16	Bertillon	Alphonse Bertillon is the founder of criminal identification and forensic science.	17
17	Bias crime	A crime committed against the victim motivated by race, religion, disability, sexual orientation or national origin.	439
18	Bunco swindles	Involve deceit and trickery to induce the victim to part with something of value.	336
19	Burden of proof	Involves a continuous demonstration of guilt or proving each element of a crime against the accused.	55
20	Cannelures	The indented grooves that hold lubricating grease on a bullet that aid in determining the origin of the bullet.	236
21	CIRRS	Is an incident case regional reporting system that allows PDs to share criminal case record information. Similar to the FBI's VICAP system.	159
22	Circular fracture lines	These concentric lines occur when a glass pane is broken. They appear on the same side as the striking force.	210
23	case report	Of all the types of reports written in police agencies, preliminary reports are the most common prepared. It is also referred to as a case report.	74
24	CODIS	Combined DNA Index System enables police labs to exchange and share information via computer.	145
25	Cooling rate	Used in calculating the time of death of a person and is related to the temperature of the environment.	267
26	Crank	A form of meth abused through injecting, snorting or smoking.	367
27	Dactylography	Fingerprint identification	21
28	Daubert	Daubert Rule established 5 factors that must be reviewed by a judge before a witness can testify about scientific evidence in court.	478
29	Deductive reasoning	A method of reasoning used by investigators who form a general conclusion about an incident prior to having a complete explanation based on facts.	35
30	Dermal nitrate	A gun powder testing method no longer is use because it has been found to be valueless.	238



31	Doctrine of Informer Privilege	States that an informant's identity should not be disclosed during a trial because of a risk of retaliation and confidentiality ensures a conned flow of information.	140
32	Explosive tagging	A process where manufacturers add minute coded particles to explosives that aid in identification and investigation after an explosion has occurred.	508
33	Flagellation	A sexual fetish that involves whipping to arouse sexual emotions.	312
34	Piquerism	A sexual fetish that involves tearing the victim's flesh by stabbing, piercing or slashing.	312
35	FOI Act	The Freedom of Information Act of 1966 opened records to individuals to whom they pertain.	150
36	The Privacy Act of 1974	The Privacy Act prescribed information collection methods designed to improve the accuracy of the data.	150
37	The Gault Decision	The Supreme Court ruled juveniles are entitled to the same rights and protections as adults.	121
38	Grid search method	Is used to search large crime scenes for small items of evidence.	91
39	Hypothesis	To construct an explanation for an occurrence.	49
40	Mescaline	Natural hallucinogens that may cause tolerance but does not produce physical dependence.	373
41	NICB	National Insurance Crime Bureau is a civilian organization founded in 1912 which focuses on reducing auto thefts.	326
42	Verbatim Notes	The precise words of the person giving the statement.	69
43	Putrefaction	Is the decomposition of the body by bacteria, fungi, and oxidation.	267
44	Rape trauma syndrome	Symptoms exhibited by a rape victim that includes a lack of outward emotions.	297
45	Soares-Gross technique	A test used to determine the presence of THC (Cannabis) in the blood stream.	399
46	Sporadic surveillance	Is one of two types of surveillance-continuous being the other. Sporadic is used intermittently.	394



47	Triangulation	One of two commonly used evidence measuring methods. It uses two fixed points as reference points.	86
48	Usury	Loan-sharking; and it is the second largest source of revenue for LCN (Mafia).	433
49	Rigor mortis	Rigor mortis is a muscle-related, stiffening process that happens to a dead body. The rate of the stiffening is affected by a variety of factors.	266
50	Forensic pathologist	Is a medical doctor who has received additional training in the study of abnormal changes in tissues of the body.	276
51	Coroner	An elected official responsible for determining the manner of death at the county level.	276
52	Autopsy	Is a postmortem (after death) examination of the victim.	277
53	Low copy DNA	Often collected and processed in nonviolent property crimes.	283
54	Car clouting	Theft from motor vehicles.	332
55	Incendiary fire	A fire that is intentionally set by one of two methods: hand held flame or delayed device.	445
56	Divergence	The spreading apart of the two lines (ridges) that have been running parallel in a fingerprint.	457
57	cyanoacrylate fuming	More commonly referred to as the super glue method, is a way to develop latent fingerprints using fumes.	462
58	Biometrics	Biometrics pertains to any form of identification linked to the use of unique biological material.	506
59	Accelerants	Are flammable materials used by arsonists to accelerate the burning or to increase the amount of destruction.	447
60	Check kiting	A relatively sophisticated technique that involves manipulating accounts and capitalizing on bank error.	344

*(James Gilbert Textbook):*



#:	TERM:	DEFINITION:
1	Address of Record	means the designated address recorded by the department in the applicant's application file or the licensee's license file, as maintained by the Department's licensure maintenance unit
2	Advertisement	means any public media, including printed or electronic material, that is published or displayed in a phone book, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, newsletter, website, or other similar type of publication or electronic format that is intended to either attract business or merely provide contact information to the public for an agency or licensee. Advertisement shall include any material disseminated by printed or electronic means or media, but shall not include a licensee's or an agency's letterhead, business cards, or other stationery used in routine business correspondence or customary name, address, and number type listings in a telephone directory.
3	Applicant	"Applicant" means a person or business applying for licensure, registration, or authorization under this Act as a fingerprint vendor, fingerprint vendor agency, locksmith, locksmith agency, private alarm contractor, private alarm contractor agency, private detective, private detective agency, private security contractor, or private security contractor agency. Any applicant or person who holds himself or herself out as an applicant is considered a licensee or registrant for the purposes of enforcement, investigation, hearings, and the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
4	Armed employee	means a licensee or registered person who is employed by an agency licensed or an armed proprietary security force registered under this Act who carries a weapon while engaged in the performance of official duties within the course and scope of his or her employment during the hours and times the employee is scheduled to work or is commuting between his or her home or place of employment, provided that commuting is accomplished within one hour from departure from home or place of employment.
5	Branch office	means a business location removed from the place of business for which an agency license has been issued, including, but not limited to, locations where active employee records that are required to be maintained under this Act are kept, where prospective new employees are processed, or where members of the public are invited in to transact business. A branch office does not include an office or other facility located on the



		property of an existing client that is utilized solely for the benefit of that client and is not owned or leased by the agency.
6	Canine Handler	means a person who uses or handles a trained dog to protect persons or property or to conduct investigations.
7	Employee	means a person who works for a person or agency that has the right to control the details of the work performed and is not dependent upon whether or not federal or state payroll taxes are withheld.
8	Firearm Control Card	means a card issued by the Department that authorizes the holder, who has complied with the training and other requirements of this Act, to carry a weapon during the performance of his or her duties as specified in this Act.
9	Firm	means an unincorporated business entity, including but not limited to proprietorships and partnerships."Licensee" means a person or business licensed under this Act as a fingerprint vendor, fingerprint vendor agency, locksmith, locksmith agency, private alarm contractor, private alarm contractor agency, private detective, private detective agency, private security contractor, or private security contractor agency. Anyone who holds himself or herself out as a licensee or who is accused of unlicensed practice is considered a licensee for purposes of enforcement, investigation, hearings, and the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
10	Peace Officer or Police Officer	means a person who, by virtue of office or public employment, is vested by law with a duty to maintain public order or to make arrests for offenses, whether that duty extends to all offenses or is limited to specific offenses. Officers, agents, or employees of the federal government commissioned by federal statute to make arrests for violations of federal laws are considered peace officers.
11	Permanent Employee Registration Card	means a card issued by the Department to an individual who has applied to the Department and meets the requirements for employment by a licensed agency under this Act.



<p><b>12</b></p>	<p>Private detective</p>	<p>means any person who by any means, including, but not limited to, manual, canine odor detection, or electronic methods, engages in the business of, accepts employment to furnish, or agrees to make or makes investigations for a fee or other consideration to obtain information relating to:</p> <p>(1) Crimes or wrongs done or threatened against the United States, any state or territory of the United States, or any local government of a state or territory.</p> <p>(2) The identity, habits, conduct, business occupation, honesty, integrity, credibility, knowledge, trustworthiness, efficiency, loyalty, activity, movements, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, acts, reputation, or character of any person, firm, or other entity by any means, manual or electronic.</p> <p>(3) The location, disposition, or recovery of lost or stolen property.</p> <p>(4) The cause, origin, or responsibility for fires, accidents, or injuries to individuals or real or personal property.</p> <p>(5) The truth or falsity of any statement or representation.</p> <p>(6) Securing evidence to be used before any court, board, or investigating body.</p> <p>(7) The protection of individuals from bodily harm or death (bodyguard functions).</p> <p>(8) Service of process in criminal and civil proceedings without court order.</p>
<p><b>13</b></p>	<p>Private Detective Agency</p>	<p>means a person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity that engages in the private detective business and employs, in addition to the licensee-in-charge, one or more persons in conducting such business.</p>



15	Private Security Contractor	<p>means a person who engages in the business of providing a private security officer, watchman, patrol, guard dog, canine odor detection, or a similar service by any other title or name on a contractual basis for another person, firm, corporation, or other entity for a fee or other consideration and performing one or more of the following functions:</p> <p>(1) The prevention or detection of intrusion, entry, theft, vandalism, abuse, fire, or trespass on private or governmental property.</p> <p>(2) The prevention, observation, or detection of any unauthorized activity on private or governmental property.</p> <p>(3) The protection of persons authorized to be on the premises of the person, firm, or other entity for which the security contractor contractually provides security services.</p> <p>(4) The prevention of the misappropriation or concealment of goods, money, bonds, stocks, notes, documents, or papers.</p> <p>(5) The control, regulation, or direction of the movement of the public for the time specifically required for the protection of property owned or controlled by the client.</p> <p>(6) The protection of individuals from bodily harm or death (bodyguard functions).</p>
16	Private Security Contractor Agency	<p>means a person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity that engages in the private security contractor business and that employs, in addition to the licensee-in-charge, one or more persons in conducting such business.</p>
17	Private Security Contractor Licensee-in-Charge	<p>means a person who has been designated by an agency to be the licensee-in-charge of an agency, who is a full-time management employee or owner who assumes sole responsibility for maintaining all records required by this Act, and who assumes sole responsibility for assuring the licensed agency's compliance with its responsibilities as stated in this Act.</p>
18	Eavesdropping Device	<p>is any device capable of being used to hear or record oral conversation or intercept, retain, or transcribe electronic communications whether such conversation or electronic communication is conducted in person, by telephone, or by any other means.</p>



## JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (JCAR) TERMS AND DEFINITIONS CHEAT SHEET:

### ILLINOIS CRIMINAL LAW QUESTIONS (133):

- 1.) IL Arrest warrants shall contain:
  - a. The name of the person to be taken into custody if known
  - b. The place where the alleged offense was committed
  - c. Set forth the nature of the offense
  - d. a and c
  
- 2.) IL A custodial interrogation (interview) occurs:
  - a. When a reasonable person believes he is in custody
  - b. A question is asked that will likely elicit an incriminating response
  - c. Only when a person has been told he is a suspect in a crime
  - d. a and b
  
- 3.) IL A jury trial may be waived by a defendant when\_\_\_\_\_ (725 ILCS 5/103-6)
  - a. During the defendant's arraignment
  - b. During the Grand Jury proceeding
  - c. Upon being arrested without a warrant
  - d. During the preliminary hearing
  
- 4.) IL An arrestee has the right to how many phone calls after being arrested:
  - a. 1
  - b. A reasonable number
  - c. None before questioning
  - d. 3
  
- 5.) IL A strip search may be conducted when:
  - a. The arrestee consents to it
  - b. Sanitary conditions are adhered to
  - c. Persons of the same sex as the arrestee are conducting it whenever possible
  - d. Written permission is obtained from the watch commander or designee of the agency conducting the search



6.) IL According to 725 ILCS 108B, Retired LEOs may be certified by the Illinois State Police to do all of the following except:

- a. Prepare petitions for the authority to intercept communications.
- b. Intercept and supervise the interception of communications.
- c. Authorize the interception of consensual, private communications.
- d. Operate and maintain equipment used in interception operations.

7.) IL All persons shall be bailable before conviction, except for certain offenses where the proof is evident or the presumption great that the defendant is guilty of the offense. Which of the following is Not among those included offenses?

- a. capital offenses
- b. Making terrorist threats
- c. reckless driving
- d. unlawful use of a weapon

8.) IL An arrested person is entitled to a trial:

- a. Within 120 days of committing the offense
- b. Within 120 days when arrested with warrant
- c. Within 160 days of issuance of bail or recognizance bond upon demand of the defendant
- d. Within a reasonable period of time without undue delay

9.) IL Arson is what class of a felony?

- a. Class 2 Felony
- b. Class X Felony
- c. Class 4 Felony
- d. Class M Felony

10.) IL Bail bondsmen from other states may not transport defendants in Illinois to their state:

- a. For misdemeanor offenses in their state
- b. Unless within 72 hours of arrest
- c. Without a warrant
- d. Unless done so willingly by the defendant

11.) IL Crime victims, as defined by law in Section 8.1 Crime Victim's Rights of the Illinois Constitution shall have the following rights, except:

- a. The right to be treated with fairness and respect for their dignity and privacy throughout the criminal justice process.
- b. The right to petition the General Assembly for harsher punishment when they aren't satisfied with the sentence of the court
- c. The right to notification of court proceedings
- d. The right to communicate with the prosecution



12.) IL How many justices are on the Illinois Supreme Court:

- a. 7
- b. 9
- c. 5
- d. 3

13.) IL In commercial bribery, if the benefit offered, conferred, or agreed to be conferred, solicited, accepted or agreed to be accepted is *less than* \_\_\_\_\_, commercial bribery or commercial bribe receiving is a *Class A misdemeanor* and the sentence shall include, but not be limited to, a fine not to exceed \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. \$50,000 / \$5,000
- b. \$5,000 / \$500
- c. \$500,000 / \$5,000
- d. None of the above

14.) IL Like the federal government, Illinois government consists of three branches to check and balance each other's powers. Which of the following is not one of the branches of IL government?

- a. Judicial
- b. Administrative
- c. Executive
- d. Legislative

15.) IL No stocks, bonds or real estate may be used or accepted as bail bond security in this State more than once in any \_\_\_\_\_ month period.

- a. 6
- b. 12
- c. 18
- d. None of the above

16.) IL Select the correct offense: "...Involves knowingly detaining another without legal justification."

- a. kidnapping
- b. unlawful restraint
- c. forcible detention
- d. None of the above

17.) IL The elements of involuntary manslaughter include all of the following, except:

- a. Homicide
- b. Plan
- c. Without provocation
- d. Malice



18.) IL The elements of voluntary manslaughter include all of the following, except

- Quick reaction
- Self defense
- Sudden passion
- Homicide

19.) IL The following are examples of the five categories of murder, except:

- emotional
- matter of sex
- benefit
- anger

20.) IL The main difference between Criminal Trespass to Residence and Criminal Trespass to Property is which of the following?

- Entering or remaining within a residence of another
- Breaking a door to get inside
- Leaving fingerprints at the scene
- Wearing a mask, hood, or robe

21.) IL The unlawful killing of a human being with malice aforethought:

- Murder
- Manslaughter
- Voluntary Manslaughter
- Involuntary Manslaughter

22.) IL There are 23 judicial circuits in Illinois with each having one chief judge elected by \_\_\_\_\_.

- The circuit judges
- The General Assembly
- The voters
- Supreme court judges

23.) IL To be eligible to serve as a member of the Illinois General Assembly, a person must be a United States citizen, at least 21 years old and reside in the district being represented for at least \_\_\_\_\_ prior to the election or appointment.

- 180 days
- 90 days
- 1 year
- 2 years



- 24.) IL What is the key element of a residential arson?
- During an Arson a trash can explodes
  - During an Arson an aerosol can explodes breaking a window in a car
  - During an Arson a dwelling place of another is damaged
  - During an Arson a dog is killed
- 25.) IL Which of the following causes an arson to be aggravated?
- The item that is burned is greater than \$150 dollars in value
  - Burns a barn with a Farmer inside
  - Damages a TV in a car worth \$100 dollars
  - Sets a gas can on fire near an empty car
- 26.) IL Which of the following constitutes aggravated robbery?
- Discharging a firearm during a robbery
  - Verbally indicating having a gun or dangerous weapon during the robbery
  - Being unlawfully present
  - Entering a residence during the robbery
- 27.) IL Which of the following is not an element of armed robbery?
- Being hooded, masked, or robed
  - Carrying on or about person a firearm
  - Armed with a dangerous weapon
  - Discharges a firearm during the act
- 28.) IL Which of the following is not an element of burglary?
- Without authority enters the property
  - Knowingly enters or remains
  - Causes bodily harm
  - Commits another crime during the commission of the burglary
- 29.) IL Which of the following is not an element of the offense of Robbery?\_\_\_\_\_
- Takes Property
  - From a person or presence of another
  - By Use of Force or Threatening Use of Force
  - Is Unlawfully Present
- 30.) IL Who selects the chief of the Illinois Supreme Court
- Governor
  - Other justices
  - Voters
  - Speaker of the House of Representatives



31.) IL Cyberstalking is harassing a person on \_\_\_ separate occasions through the use of \_\_\_\_\_ communications, and includes a threat of bodily harm.

- a. 2 / verbal
- b. multiple / secret
- c. 2 / electronic
- d. 2 / unauthorized

32.) IL Misdemeanors must be prosecuted within \_\_\_\_ months

- a. 12
- b. 16
- c. 18
- d. None of the above

33.) IL Felonies must be prosecuted within \_\_\_\_ years.

- a. 2 years
- b. 3 years
- c. 4 years
- d. None of the above

34.) IL Choose the correct one: "Intentionally commit acts knowing they will cause death or great bodily harm, without lawful justification."

- a. voluntary manslaughter
- b. involuntary manslaughter
- c. first degree murder
- d. second degree murder

35.) IL Which of these is NOT an element of robbery?

- a. Threatening the imminent use of force
- b. Permanently depriving another of property
- c. Using force in the presence of another person
- d. Taking property in the presence of another person

36.) IL Which of these is a written order from a court directed to a peace officer, or to some other person specifically named, commanding that a person be placed under arrest?

- a. A writ of habeus corpus
- b. A summons
- c. A subpoena
- d. A warrant





- 37.) IL The Illinois Constitution guarantees that a person may be imprisoned for failure to pay a criminal fine only when which of the following occurs?
- The person has failed to file an appeal.
  - The person has been convicted of fraud.
  - The person has willfully failed to make payment.
  - The person is six months behind in an installment plan for repayment.
- 38.) IL Who is eligible to be authorized to operate eavesdropping equipment?
- Only active duty law enforcement officers
  - Any retired or active duty law enforcement officer
  - Any licensed private detective or security contractor
  - A retired law enforcement officer who is certified by the Illinois State Police
- 39.) IL A person commits bribery when, he solicits, receives, retains, or agrees to accept any \_\_\_\_\_ or personal advantage pursuant to an understanding that he shall improperly influence or attempt to influence the performance of any act related to the employment or function of any \_\_\_\_\_ officer, public employee, juror or witness.
- property / public
  - cash / executive
  - profit / military
  - check / police
- 40.) IL The sentence for a conviction of commercial bribery when *more* than \$500,000 is:
- Class 2 misdemeanor
  - Class 2 felony
  - Class 3 Felony (See also Q#13)
  - None of the above
- 41.) IL These persons are exempt from arrest:
- Members of the General Assembly during session
  - Members of the militia going to and from duty
  - Judges while in court and going to and from
  - All the above
- 42.) IL Persons can be released following an arrest under which of these circumstances:
- Without warrant
  - Until more information can be gathered to rearrest
  - For misdemeanor violations only
  - Within 72 hours



43.) IL A person arrested may consult with his attorney:

- a. Within 72 hours of arrest
- b. As many times as reasonable
- c. Upon invoking his right to do so
- d. Only upon being charged

44.) IL A person arrested with or without a warrant shall be taken \_\_\_\_\_ before the nearest and most accessible judge in that county, except when such county is a participant in a regional jail authority, in which event such person may be taken to the nearest and most accessible judge, irrespective of the county where such judge presides, and a charge shall be filed.

- a. without a warrant
- b. without an unnecessary warrant
- c. without unnecessary delay
- d. without unnecessary probable cause

45.) IL Every person in custody in this State for the alleged commission of a felony shall receive either a preliminary examination or an indictment by Grand Jury within \_\_\_ days from the date he or she was taken into custody.

- a. 15
- b. 30
- c. 45
- d. None of the above

46.) IL Every person on bail or recognizance for the alleged commission of a felony shall receive either a preliminary examination or an indictment by Grand Jury within \_\_\_ days from the date he or she was arrested.

- a. 30
- b. 60
- c. 45
- d. None of the above

47.) IL Cash, stocks, bonds and real estate may be used as security for bail. However, stocks and bonds shall not be used for bail if they have previously been used or accepted as bail in this State during the previous \_\_\_\_\_ months.

- a. 3
- b. 6
- c. 12
- d. 18



48.) IL When authorized by law a prosecution may be commenced by all of the following, except:

- a. sworn affidavit
- b. complaint
- c. information
- d. indictment

49.) IL The Grand Jury shall consist of \_\_ persons, \_\_ of whom shall be necessary to constitute a quorum.

- a. 16 / 12
- b. 12 / 9
- c. 20 / 16
- d. None of the above

50.) IL A misdemeanor is any offense that results is a fine up to \$1,000 and a sentence of confinement of more than 12 months. (True/False)?

51.) IL The legislative power of the State of Illinois is vested in the General Assembly, which is composed of a \_\_\_\_-member Senate and a \_\_\_\_-member House of Representatives. Its principal activities are enacting, amending or repealing laws, passing resolutions, adopting appropriation bills and conducting inquiries on proposed legislation.

- a. 50 / 100
- b. 52 / 106
- c. 55 / 110
- d. 59 / 118

52.) IL The Illinois \_\_\_\_\_ Court, the highest tribunal in the state, and has general administrative and supervisory authority over all courts in Illinois.

- a. Appellate
- b. Circuit
- c. Supreme
- d. District

53.) IL The \_\_\_\_\_ Court hears appeals from administrative agencies and the Circuit Court (trial courts of Illinois). \_\_\_\_\_ judges are elected for 10-year terms.

- a. Appellate
- b. Circuit
- c. Supreme
- d. District



54.) The \_\_\_\_\_ Court is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ and associate judges. There are 23 judicial districts in Illinois with each having one chief judge elected by fellow judges.

- a. Appellate
- b. Circuit
- c. Supreme
- d. District

55.) IL Every person is presumed innocent until proved guilty \_\_\_\_\_:

- a. beyond a reasonable doubt
- b. beyond a preponderance of the evidence
- c. beyond reasonable suspicion
- d. None of the above

56.) IL "Affirmative defense" means that unless the State's evidence raises the issue involving the alleged defense, the defendant, to raise the issue, must present:

- a. some evidence thereon
- b. an alibi
- c. a positive polygraph result
- d. none of the above

57.) IL There is no statute of limitations for prosecution of all the following, except:

- a. first degree murder, attempt to commit first degree murder, second degree murder
- b. reckless homicide, leaving the scene of a motor vehicle accident involving death or personal injuries
- c. domestic violence, disorderly conduct and stalking
- d. child pornography, aggravated child pornography, and any offense involving sexual conduct or sexual penetration.

58.) IL "Felony" means an offense for which a sentence to death or to a term of imprisonment in a penitentiary for \_\_\_\_\_ or more is provided.

- a. 6 months
- b. 12 months
- c. 18 months
- d. 24 months

59.) IL "Misdemeanor" means any offense for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment in other than a penitentiary for less than \_\_\_\_\_ may be imposed.

- a. 6 months
- b. 12 months
- c. 18 months
- d. 24 months



60.) IL A person is not guilty of an offense, other than an offense punishable with death, by reason of conduct that he or she performs under the \_\_\_\_\_ of threat or menace of the imminent infliction of death or great bodily harm, if he or she reasonably believes death or great bodily harm will be inflicted upon him or her, or upon his or her spouse or child, if he or she does not perform that conduct.

- a. influence
- b. apprehension
- c. activation
- d. compulsion

61.) IL "A person is not guilty of an offense if his or her conduct is incited or induced by a public officer or employee, or agent of either, for the purpose of obtaining evidence for the prosecution of that person." This is the definition of:

- a. affirmative defense
- b. self defense
- c. entrapment
- d. encampment

62.) IL A person who kills an individual without lawful justification commits \_\_\_\_\_ if, in performing the acts which cause the death when he either intends to kill or do great bodily harm to that individual, or he is attempting or committing a forcible felony:

- a. first degree murder
- b. voluntary manslaughter
- c. reckless homicide
- d. assisted suicide

63.) IL A person commits the offense of second degree murder when he commits the offense of first degree murder and all of the following mitigating factors are present, except:

- a. acted under a sudden and intense passion due to provocation
- b. circumstances which justify or exonerate the killing due to self defense
- c. Serious provocation is conduct sufficient to excite an intense passion in a reasonable person.
- d. None of the above

64.) IL A person who unintentionally kills without justification commits involuntary manslaughter if his acts which cause the death are such as are likely to cause death or great bodily harm, and he performs them \_\_\_\_\_, except in cases in which the cause of the death consists of operating a motor vehicle, snowmobile, all-terrain vehicle, or watercraft.

- a. while impaired
- b. angrily
- c. specifically
- d. recklessly



65.) IL "A person commits the offense of \_\_\_\_\_ when he knowingly and secretly confines another against his will by force, or threat of force carries another from one place to another with intent secretly to confine that other person against his will."

- a. unlawful restraint
- b. forcible detention
- c. kidnapping
- d. intimidation

66.) IL A person commits the offense of \_\_\_\_\_ when he holds an individual hostage without lawful authority for the purpose of obtaining performance by a third person of demands made by the person holding the hostage.

- a. unlawful restraint
- b. forcible detention
- c. kidnapping
- d. intimidation

67.) IL A person commits the offense of luring of a minor when the offender is \_\_\_ years of age or older and knowingly contacts or communicates electronically with the minor, knowing the minor is under \_\_\_\_\_ years of age; with the intent to persuade, lure or transport away from his home.

- a. 21/15
- b. 21/12
- c. 18/15
- d. 18/12

68.) IL A person commits criminal sexual assault if that person commits an act of \_\_\_\_\_ and uses force or the threat of force.

- a. sexual conversation
- b. sexual abuse
- c. sexual penetration
- d. sexual manipulation

69.) IL A person commits criminal sexual abuse if that person commits an act of \_\_\_\_\_ against a victim who is unable to understand the nature of the act or is unable to give knowing consent.

- a. sexual conduct (touching)
- b. sexual abuse
- c. sexual penetration
- d. sexual manipulation



70.) IL A person commits an \_\_\_\_\_ when, without lawful authority, he knowingly engages in conduct which places another in reasonable apprehension of receiving a battery.

- a. harassment
- b. intimidation
- c. assault
- d. None of the above

71.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ if he knowingly without legal justification causes bodily harm to an individual or makes physical contact of an insulting or provoking nature with an individual.

- a. harassment
- b. intimidation
- c. aggravated assault
- d. battery

72.) IL A person commits intimidation when, with intent to cause another to perform or to omit the performance of any act, he communicates a threat to perform without lawful authority any of the following acts, except:

- a. physical harm
- b. physical confinement
- c. restrain a person against their will
- d. hatred, contempt or ridicule

73.) IL A person commits stalking when he knowingly engages in conduct directed at a specific person, and all of the following occur, except:

- a. on at least one (1) occasion follows or surveils another person
- b. causes the victim to fear for their safety
- c. causes the victim to suffer emotional distress
- d. transmits a threat toward the victim

74.) IL A person commits this offense when he engages in conduct on two (2) separate occasions, uses electronic communications to harasses and transmit threats of immediate or future harm to a specific person, and knows that it would cause emotional distress.

- a. phone harassment
- b. cyberstalking
- c. aggravated intimidation
- d. electronic communication assault



75.) IL \_\_\_\_\_ device is any device capable of being used to hear or record oral conversation or intercept, retain, or transcribe electronic communications whether such conversation or electronic communication is conducted in person, by telephone, or by any other means.

- a. bug
- b. eavesdropping
- c. voice stress analyzer
- d. microphone

76.) IL An eavesdropper is any person who operates or participates in the operation of any eavesdropping device contrary to the law, and includes all of the following, except,

- a. is any person
- b. principal
- c. private investigator
- d. authorized law enforcement officer

77.) IL A person commits eavesdropping when he knowingly and intentionally uses an eavesdropping device for the purpose of hearing or recording all or any part of any conversation or intercepts, retains, or transcribes electronic communication unless he does so with the consent of all of the parties to such conversation or electronic communication. The sentence for the first offense is:

- a. Class 1 Felony
- b. Class 2 Felony
- c. Class 3 Felony
- d. Class 4 Felony

78.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when he or she knowingly obtains or exerts unauthorized control over the property of another.

- a. robbery
- b. fraud
- c. burglary
- d. theft

79.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when he knowingly uses any personal identifying information or personal identification document of another person to fraudulently obtain credit, money, goods, services, or other property.

- a. computer theft
- b. identity theft
- c. financial theft
- d. deceptive practice





80.) IL A person commits a \_\_\_\_\_ when, with intent to defraud, he knowingly causes another, by deception or threat, to execute a document disposing of property or a document by which a pecuniary obligation is incurred.

- a. computer theft
- b. identity theft
- c. financial theft
- d. deceptive practice

81.) IL A person commits a false personation when he knowingly and falsely represents himself to be any of the following, except:

- a. member of any veterans' or public safety personnel organization
- b. a representative of any charitable organization,
- c. knowingly exhibits any decal, badge or insignia of any charitable, public safety personnel, or veterans' organization when authorized
- d. None of the above

82.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when, with intent to defraud, he knowingly makes a false document or alters any document to make it false and that document is apparently capable of defrauding another.

- a. deceptive practice
- b. forgery
- c. mail fraud
- d. check fraud

83.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ fraud when he obtains or attempts to obtain money or benefits from any political subdivision or any program funded or administered in whole or in part by any political subdivision, through the knowing use of false identification documents, misrepresentation of his age, place of residence, number of dependents, marital or family status, employment status, financial status, or any other material fact upon which his eligibility for or degree of participation in any benefit program might be based.

- a. mail fraud
- b. state benefits fraud
- c. forgery
- d. identity theft



84.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when he devises any scheme to defraud, or to obtain money or property by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, or promises, or to sell, dispose of, loan, exchange, alter, give away, distribute, supply, or furnish or procure for unlawful use any counterfeit obligation, security, or other article, or anything represented to be or intimated or held out to be such a counterfeit or spurious article; and places in any post office for mail any matter or thing to be delivered by the United States Postal Service.

- a. mail fraud
- b. state benefits fraud
- c. deceptive fraud
- d. forgery

85.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when he knowingly and without the authorization of a computer's owner or in excess of the authority granted to him accesses or causes to be accessed a computer or a computer network and damages or destroys the computer or data.

- a. computer tampering
- b. computer fraud
- c. cyberstalking
- d. eavesdropping

86.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when he knowingly takes property from the person or presence of another by the use of force or by threatening the imminent use of force.

- a. theft
- b. robbery
- c. larceny
- d. burglary

87.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when without authority he knowingly enters or without authority remains within a building, housetrailer, watercraft, aircraft, motor vehicle, railroad car, or any part thereof, with intent to commit a crime.

- a. criminal trespassing
- b. home invasion
- c. theft
- d. burglary



88.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when without authority he knowingly enters the dwelling of another when he knows that one or more persons is present or he enters the dwelling place of another and remains in the dwelling place until he knows or has reason to know that one or more persons is present or who falsely represents himself, including but not limited to, falsely representing himself or herself to be a representative of any unit of government or a construction, telecommunications, or utility company, for the purpose of gaining entry to the dwelling place of another when he or she knows or has reason to know that one or more persons are present and while armed with a dangerous weapon, other than a firearm, uses force or threatens the imminent use of force upon any person or persons within the dwelling place whether or not injury occurs.

- a. home invasion
- b. burglary
- c. intimidation
- d. Robbery

89.) IL A person commits \_\_\_\_\_ when, by means of fire or explosive, he knowingly damages any real property, or any personal property having a value of \$150 or more without consent.

- a. criminal damage to property
- b. arson
- c. disorderly conduct
- d. insurance fraud

90.) IL " \_\_\_\_\_ " means a person who was a party to any intercepted private communication or any person against whom the intercept was directed is.

- a. Aggrieved respondent
- b. Aggrieved person
- c. Aggrieved complainant
- d. None of the above

91.) IL The chief judge may approve an order authorizing the interception of a private communication, if the chief judge determines all of the following are applicable, except:

- a. There is probable cause to believe a felony crime has been, is being, or will be committed
- b. a person whose communication is to be intercepted is committing, has committed, or is about to commit an offense.
- c. The aggrieved person refuses to provide consent
- d. There is probable cause that a particular communication concerning such offense may be obtained through the interception.



92.) IL Each application for an authorization to intercept a private communication shall be made in writing and shall include all of the following, except:

- a. the authority of the applicant to make the application.
- b. the name of the electronic criminal surveillance officer (ECSO) authorized to intercept communications
- c. the facts relied upon by the applicant
- d. name of the victim

93.) IL Concealed Carry Law background checks on applicants shall include a search of all sources, except:

- a. Cook County Public Health Department
- b. National Instant Criminal Background Check
- c. Federal, state, and local criminal history records and wanted persons
- d. Domestic violence restraining and protective orders

94.) IL A concealed carry license shall be renewed for a period of \_\_\_\_\_ years upon receipt of a completed renewal application, completion of \_\_\_\_\_ hours of training required under Section 75.

- a. 5 / 5
- b. 5 / 3
- c. 3 / 1
- d. 3 / 3

95.) IL For the purposes of the Concealed Carry Section, "non-resident" means a person who has not resided within this State for more than \_\_\_\_\_ days and resides in another state or territory.

- a. 14
- b. 21
- c. 30
- d. 90

96.) IL With regard to process service, every action, unless otherwise expressly provided by statute, shall be commenced by the filing of a \_\_\_\_\_ (735 ILCS 5/2-201).

- a. warrant
- b. complaint
- c. summons
- d. none of the above

97.) IL Process shall be served by a sheriff, or if the sheriff is disqualified, by a \_\_\_\_\_ of some county of the State (735 ILCS 5/2-202).

- a. coroner
- b. county clerk
- c. judge
- d. treasurer



98. IL A sheriff of a county with a population of less than \_\_\_\_\_ may employ civilian personnel to serve process (735 ILCS 5/2-202).

- a. 200,000
- b. 1,000,000
- c. 1,500,000
- d. 2,000,000

99. IL In counties with a population of less than \_\_\_\_\_, process may be served, without special appointment, by a person who is licensed or registered as a private detective or by a registered employee of a private detective agency (735 ILCS 5/2-202).

- a. 1,000,000
- b. 1,500,000
- c. 2,000,000
- d. 3,000,000

100. IL In counties with a population of 3,000,000 or more inhabitants, members of a \_\_\_\_\_ force may serve process for forcible entry and detainer actions commenced by that housing authority and may execute orders of possession for that housing authority (735 ILCS 5/2-202).

- a. housing authority police
- b. local police
- c. specially-assigned proprietary security guard
- d. contractual security guard

101. IL Except as otherwise expressly provided, service of summons upon an individual defendant shall be made (1) by leaving a copy of the summons with the defendant personally, (2) by leaving a copy at the defendant's usual place of abode, with some person of the family or a person residing there, of the age of \_\_\_\_ years or upwards, and informing that person of the contents of the summons, provided the officer or other person making service shall also send a copy of the summons in a sealed envelope with postage fully prepaid, addressed to the defendant at his or her usual place of abode, or (3) as provided in Section 1-2-9.2 of the Illinois Municipal Code with respect to violation of an ordinance governing parking or standing of vehicles in cities with a population over 500,000 (735 ILCS 5/2-203).

- a. 13
- b. 16
- c. 18
- d. 21





102. IL An employee of a gated residential community shall grant entry into the community, including its common areas and common elements, to a process server authorized under Section 2-202 of this Code who is attempting to serve process on a defendant or witness who resides within or is known to be within the community (735 ILCS 5/2-203). True or False?

103. IL The officer, in his or her certificate (Service Receipt) or in a record filed and maintained in the Sheriff's office, or other person making service, in his or her affidavit or in a record filed and maintained in his or her employer's office, shall record all of the following, except (735 ILCS 5/2-203):

- a. Identify as to sex, race, and approximate age the defendant
- b. Other person with whom the summons was left
- c. The place, date and time when the summons was left
- d. The signature of the recipient of the summons

104. IL An eavesdropper is any person, including law enforcement officers, who is a \_\_\_\_\_, as defined in this Article, or who operates or participates in the operation of any eavesdropping device contrary to the provisions of this Article (720 ILCS 5/14-1).

- a. principle
- b. accomplice
- c. client
- d. none of the above

105. IL For purposes of eavesdropping, a principal is any person who does all of the following, except:

- a. Knowingly employs another who illegally uses an eavesdropping device
- b. Knowingly derives any benefit or information from the illegal use of an eavesdropping device
- c. Directs another to use an eavesdropping device illegally on his behalf
- d. Knowingly employs another to uncover surveillance or surveillance detection devices

106. IL Any agent or employee of a private investigative agency or any individual, who discovers any physical evidence of an eavesdropping device being used which such person does not know to be a legal eavesdropping device shall, within a reasonable time after such discovery disclose the existence of such eavesdropping device to the State's Attorney of the county where such device was found (720 ILCS 5/14-8) True or False?



107. IL No person arrested for a traffic, regulatory or misdemeanor offense, except in cases involving weapons or a controlled substance, shall be strip searched unless there is reasonable belief that the individual is concealing a weapon or \_\_\_\_\_ (725 ILCS 5/103-1).

- a. burglary
- b. controlled substance
- c. domestic violence
- d. None of the above

108. IL It is **lawful** to record a conversation made by or at the request of a person, who is a party to the conversation, under reasonable suspicion that another party to the conversation is committing, is about to commit, or has committed a criminal offense against the person or a member of his or her immediate household, and there is reason to believe that evidence of the criminal offense may be obtained by the recording (720 ILCS 5/14-3-i) True or False?

109. IL An eavesdropper is any investigator, including any law enforcement officer and any party to a private conversation, who operates or participates in the operation of any eavesdropping device contrary to the provisions of this Article or who acts as a principal (720ILCS 5/14-1) True or False?

110. IL For the purposes of eavesdropping, surreptitious means, all of the following except 720 ILCS 5/14-1):

- a. stealth
- b. overt/publicly
- c. deception
- d. secrecy Illinois Criminal Law Questions and Answers (110):



## ILLINOIS CRIMINAL LAW ANSWER SHEET (133):

### ILLINOIS JOINT COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES (JCAR):

1.) JC Upon renewal, every licensee shall report to the Department every instance during the licensure period in which the quality of his or her professional services in the State of Illinois was the subject of legal action that resulted in a settlement or a verdict in excess of \$\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. \$1,000
- b. \$5,000
- c. \$10,000
- d. \$15,000.

2.) JC The items included in a state-authorized firearms training course include all except:

- a. Weapon caliber
- b. Gun Safety
- c. Ethical and moral matters related to firearms use
- d. Legal use

3.) JC The firearm training course shall be conducted by entities, by a licensee, or by an agency licensed by this Act, provided the course is approved by the Department. The firearm course shall consist of the following minimum requirements:

- a. 20 hours range / 20 hours classroom
- b. 10 hours range / 30 hours classroom
- c. 25 hours range / 25 hours classroom
- d. None of the above.

4.) JC Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Department exercises all of the following powers and duties, except:

- a. Prescribe forms to be issued for the administration and enforcement of this Act.
- b. Authorize examinations to ascertain the qualifications and fitness of applicants, examine the records of licensees or investigate any other aspect that is relevant to the Department's investigation or hearing.
- c. Adopt rules required for the administration of this statute and maintain rosters of the names and addresses of all licensees and all persons whose licenses have been suspended, revoked, denied renewal, or otherwise disciplined within the previous calendar year.
- d. Authorize search and arrest warrants for multiple violations of rules and statutes.



5.) JC No person shall perform duties that include the use, carrying, or possession of a firearm in the performance of those duties without complying with the provisions of this Section and having been issued a valid \_\_\_\_\_ by the Department.

- a. firearm owners ID card
- b. firearm owners license
- c. firearm control card
- d. firearm range passing score card

6.) JC "Private detective" means any person who by any means, including, but not limited to, manual, canine odor detection, or electronic methods, engages in the business of, accepts employment to furnish, or agrees to make or makes investigations for a fee or other consideration to obtain information relating to all of the following, except:

- a. Install, rewire or bypass electronic alarm and fire control systems, open and/or defeat sophisticated and secured controlled access systems by way of locksmith techniques and methods.
- b. Crimes or wrongs done or threatened against the United States, any state or territory of the United States, or any local government of a state or territory, the location, disposition, or recovery of lost or stolen property and provide service of process in criminal and civil proceedings without court order.
- c. The identity, habits, conduct, business occupation, honesty, integrity, credibility, knowledge, trustworthiness, efficiency, loyalty, activity, movements, whereabouts, affiliations, associations, transactions, acts, reputation, or character of any person, firm, or other entity by any means, manual or electronic.
- d. The cause, origin, or responsibility for fires, accidents, or injuries to individuals or real or personal property or ascertain the truth or falsity of any statement or representation, and/or secure evidence to be used before any court, board, or investigating body, and provide protection of individuals from bodily harm or death.

7.) JC "Private detective" means any person who by any means, including, but not limited to, manual, canine odor detection, or electronic methods, engages in the business of, accepts employment to furnish, or agrees to make or makes investigations for a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. civil matter
- b. fee
- c. non disclosure agreement
- d. none of the above

8.) JC A firearms training course

- a. must be taught by an instructor and in a school with approval from the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation.
- b. must be taught by a licensed private detective or private security contractor.
- c. may be waived if the applicant has any military experience.
- d. must be completed by all detective and security personnel.



- 9.) JC Which of these is the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation authorized to do when it becomes aware of an individual who is not practicing in accordance with the act and rules governing private detectives and private security contractors?
- Suspend a license immediately followed by a hearing within 30 days
  - Petition the circuit court in the county where the individual resides to impose fines and penalties for each day the licensee continues to practice
  - Issue a warrant for the arrest of the individual for violation of the act and rules
  - Subpoena the individual and all agency employees to appear at a hearing that must be held within 10 business days
- 10.) JC Which of the following does NOT appear on an agency employee's identification card?
- The date of issuance
  - The employee's date of licensure
  - The signature of the person's employer
  - A personal description of the employee
- 11.) JC How many employees must a registered agency have to be licensed and regulated under the act and rules governing private detectives and private security contractors?
- One
  - Two
  - Five
  - Ten
- 12.) JC Which of these accurately describes the consequence of failing to notify the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation of a change of address?
- The employee registration cards of all agency employees expire immediately after the change of address.
  - The agency's license automatically expires 30 days after the change of address.
  - The individual's license is suspended 90 days after the change of address.
  - Practicing with an expired license may result in disciplinary action.
- 13.) JC \_\_\_\_\_ card means a card issued by the Department that authorizes the holder to carry a weapon during the performance of his or her duties as specified in this Act.
- firearm owners Identification
  - permanent employee registration
  - firearm control
  - None of the above



14.) JC "Private detective agency" means a person, firm, corporation, or other legal entity that engages in the private detective business and employs, in addition to the licensee-in-charge, \_\_\_\_\_ or more persons in conducting such business.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. None of the above

15.) JC Possession of a valid firearm control card allows an employee to carry a firearm not otherwise prohibited by law while the employee is engaged in the performance of his or her duties or while the employee is commuting directly to or from the employee's place or places of employment, provided that this is accomplished within \_\_\_\_\_ from departure from home or place of employment.

- a. 2 hours
- b. 1 hour
- c. a reasonable commuting time
- d. None of the above.

16.) JC Registered employees of a private detective agency shall complete, within \_\_\_\_ days of their employment, a minimum of \_\_\_\_ hours of training provided by a qualified instructor.

- a. 30 / 20
- b. 10 / 40
- c. 25 / 25
- d. None of the above.

17.) JC Every private detective agency employee identification card shall contain:

- a. 1.) recent photograph of the employee, 2.) employee's name, 3.) the name and agency license number of the employer, 4.) the employee's personal description, 5.) the signature of the employer, 6.) the signature of that employee, 7.) the date of issuance, and 8.) a hologram
- b. 1.) recent photograph of the employee, 2.) employee's name, 3.) the name and agency license number of the employer, 4.) the employee's personal description, 5.) the signature of the employer, 6.) the signature of that employee, and, 7.) the date of issuance.
- c. 1.) recent photograph of the employee, 2.) employee's name, 3.) the name and agency license number of the employer, 4.) the employee's personal description, 5.) the signature of the employer, 6.) the signature of that employee, 7.) the date of issuance, and 8.) employee identification card number.
- d. 1.) recent photograph of the employee, 2.) employee's name, 3.) the name and agency license number of the employer, 4.) the employee's personal description, 5.) the name of the employer, 6.) the signature of that employee, 7.) the date of issuance, and 8.) employee identification card number. and 9.) a return address if lost



18.) JC Any permanent employee registration card expired for less than \_\_\_\_ year(s) may be restored upon payment of lapsed renewal fees.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 1.5
- d. 3

19.) JC All of the following are exempt to the provisions of the Act, except:

- a. A person, firm, or corporation engaging in fire protection engineering, including the design, testing, and inspection of fire protection systems.
- b. The activities of persons or firms licensed under the Illinois Public Accounting Act if performed in the course of their professional practice or an attorney licensed to practice in Illinois while engaging in the practice of law.
- c. A person engaged exclusively and employed by a person, firm, association, or corporation in the business of transporting persons or property in interstate commerce and making an investigation related to the business of that employer.
- d. A person who has been designated by an agency to be the licensee-in-charge of an agency, who is a full-time management employee or owner who assumes sole responsibility for maintaining all records required by this Act, and who assumes sole responsibility for assuring the licensed agency's compliance with its responsibilities as stated in this Act.

20.) JC No person shall be issued a permanent employee registration card (PERC) who is younger than \_\_\_\_\_ years of age.

- a. 21
- b. 18
- c. 16 (with parental consent)
- d. 23 (if armed)

21.) JC Each licensee shall permit his or her office facilities and registered employee files to be audited or inspected at reasonable times and in a reasonable manner upon at least \_\_\_\_ hours notice by the Department.

- a. 24
- b. 36
- c. 48
- d. 72

22.) JC No licensee providing services regulated by this Act may knowingly advertise those services without including his or her \_\_\_\_\_ in the advertisement

- a. address
- b. phone number
- c. owner name
- d. license number



23.) JC Each employer licensed under the Act shall maintain a file on each employee pursuant to Section 35-30 of the Act. The employee file shall be maintained by the agency for \_\_\_\_ years after termination of the employee.

- a. 1
- b. 3
- c. 5
- d. 7

24.) JC The employee file shall be maintained by the agency and shall be accessible to duly authorized representatives of the Division with \_\_\_\_\_ prior notice.

- a. 12 hours
- b. 24 hours
- c. 5 days
- d. 30 days

25.) JC Each employer licensed under the Act shall maintain a file on each employee and shall contain all the following information except:

- a. employee photo, application and statement
- b. ID card (if terminated), training, weapons discharge reports
- c. criminal history, FOID, PERC
- d. Driver's license

26.) JC Applicants for the IL Private Detective Exam, must meet all the following qualifications, except:

- a. 3 years experience of the 5 years preceding application working full-time for a licensed private detective agency as a registered private detective agency employee
- b. 3 years experience of the 5 years preceding application employed as a full-time investigator for a licensed attorney or in a law enforcement agency
- c. 3 years experience of the 5 years preceding application working part-time for a licensed private detective agency as a registered private detective agency employee
- d. B.A. degree in law enforcement or a related field or a business degree from an accredited college or university shall be given credit for 2 of the 3 years of the required experience.

27.) JC It is unlawful for a licensee or an employee upon termination of employment by the agency, to fail to return within \_\_\_\_\_ hours of termination any firearm, badge, uniform, ID card or other equipment issued by the employer together with the employee's firearm control card (225 ILCS 447/10-30).

- a. 24
- b. 48
- c. 72
- d. 80



28.) JC It is the duty of the applicant or licensee to inform the Department of any change of address within \_\_\_\_ days after such change either through the Department's website or by contacting the Department's licensure maintenance unit.

- a. 3
- b. 7
- c. 10
- d. 14

29.) JC A licensee who advertises services who knowingly (i) fails to display their license at their place of business, (ii) fails to provide the publisher with the current license number, or (iii) provides the publisher with a false license number or a license number other than that of the person or agency doing the advertising or a licensee who knowingly allows his or her license number to be displayed or used by another person or agency to circumvent any provision of this subsection, is guilty of a \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Class A Misdemeanor
- b. Class B Misdemeanor
- c. Class 1 Felony
- d. Business Offense

30.) JC No person shall be issued a permanent employee registration card (PERC) who is younger than \_\_\_ years of age.

- a. 16
- b. 18
- c. 19
- d. 21

31.) JC No person shall be issued a permanent employee registration card (PERC) if they are younger than \_\_\_ years of age if the services will include being armed.

- a. 18
- b. 19
- c. 21
- d. 25

32.) JC No person shall be issued a permanent employee registration card (PERC) if they have been determined by the Department to be any of the following, except:

- a. unfit
- b. convicted of an offense in this or another state; other than a traffic offense
- c. has had a license or permanent employee registration card denied, suspended, or revoked
- d. has been declared incompetent by any court of competent jurisdiction by reason of mental disease or defect



33.) JC "Qualified Instructor" – is an individual employed or retained by a licensed agency who can provide the basic training as outlined in the Act. This shall include all of the following, except:

- a. A licensed private detective, private alarm contractor, private security contractor or locksmith active and in good standing or a registered employee, retained or employed by a licensed agency, who has a minimum of 5 years experience in the discipline being taught;
- b. A registered employee, retained or employed by a licensed agency, who has an associates degree in education, business, law enforcement or other related degree to provide training in the discipline to be taught or has 3 years previous experience as a corporate trainer or equivalent in another industry.
- c. Registered employees of licensed agencies with at least 3 years full-time supervisory experience in the area in which the individual will conduct training;
- d. Full time or part-time faculty employed by an institution under the jurisdiction of the Illinois Board of Higher Education or the Illinois Community College Board to teach firearms training courses or security training courses.

34.) JC The Department may deny issuance, refuse to renew, or restore or may reprimand, place on probation, suspend, revoke, or take other disciplinary or non-disciplinary action against any license, registration, permanent employee registration card, canine handler authorization card, canine trainer authorization card, or firearm control card, and may impose fines not to exceed \_\_\_\_\_?

- a. \$5,000
- b. \$10,000
- c. \$15,000
- d. \$20,000

35.) JC The Department may deny issuance, refuse to renew, or restore or may reprimand, place on probation, suspend, revoke, or take other disciplinary or non-disciplinary action against any license, for failing, within \_\_\_\_\_ days, to respond to a written request for information from the Department.

- a. 3
- b. 15
- c. 21
- d. 30

36.) JC No action may be taken under this Act against a person or entity licensed under this Act unless the action is commenced within \_\_\_ years after the occurrence of the alleged violations.

- a. 1
- b. 2
- c. 3
- d. 5



37.) JC Each employer shall maintain a file on each employee, and the file shall be maintained for \_\_\_\_ years after termination, and shall be accessible with \_\_\_\_ hours prior notice (72 hours notice for files more than 2 years old).

- a. 3 / 24
- b. 3 / 36
- c. 5 / 24
- d. 5 / 48

38.) JC "Applicant" means a person or business applying for licensure, registration, or authorization under this Act. True or False?

39.) JC "Armed employee" means a licensee or registered person who is employed by an agency licensed or an armed proprietary security force registered under this Act who carries a weapon while engaged in the performance of official duties within the course and scope of his or her employment during the hours and times the employee is scheduled to work or is commuting between his or her home or place of employment. True/False?

40.) JC A government employee who offers his or her services as a private detective or uses a similar title when these services are performed for compensation or other consideration, whether received directly or indirectly, is subject to this Act. True/False?

41.) JC The provisions of this Act relating to the licensure of private detectives apply to all of the following, except:

- a. A government employee engaged in the performance of his or her official duties
- b. A person or firm engaged exclusively in tracing and compiling lineage or ancestry who does not hold himself or herself out to be a private detective.
- c. A person engaged exclusively in obtaining and furnishing information, including providing reports, as to the financial rating or creditworthiness of persons in connection with consumer credit transactions, information for employment purposes, or information for the underwriting of consumer insurance.
- d. A person engaged in serving civil or criminal process.

42.) JC A person, firm, or other entity engaged in providing computer forensics services so long as the person, firm, or other entity does not hold himself or herself out to be a private detective is exempt from this Act. True/False?

43.) JC A person employed as an investigator exclusively by only one employer in connection with the exclusive activities of that employer and who does hold himself or herself out to be a private detective is exempt from this Act. True/False?



44.) JC A person appointed by the circuit court pursuant to the Code of Civil Procedure to make service of process in a specific case, provided that such person is not otherwise engaged in the business of serving process is Not exempt from this Act. True/False?

45.) JC A person is qualified for licensure as a private detective if he or she meets all of the following requirements, except:

- a. Is at least 21 years of age.
- b. Has not been convicted of any felony in any jurisdiction or at least 10 years have elapsed since the time of full discharge from a sentence imposed for a felony conviction.
- c. Is of good moral character.
- d. Is a registered sex offender.

46.) JC An applicant is qualified for licensure as a PI if he/she has 3 years experience of the 5 years immediately preceding his or her application employed as a full-time investigator for a licensed attorney, for an in-house investigative unit for a corporation having \_\_\_ or more employees, for any of the armed forces of the United States, or in a law enforcement agency of the federal government, a state, or a state political subdivision, which shall include a state's attorney's office or a public defender's office.

- a. 10
- b. 50
- c. 75
- d. 100

47.) JC The Board and the Department shall approve full-time investigator experience and may accept, in lieu of the experience requirement in item 6 (Military, in-house investigator) alternative experience working full-time for a private detective agency licensed in another state or for a private detective agency in a state that does not license such agencies if the experience is substantially equivalent to that gained working for an Illinois licensed private detective agency. True/False?

48.) JC An applicant who has completed a non-degree military training program in law enforcement or a related field shall be given credit for \_\_\_ of the 3 years of the required experience if the Board and the Department determine that such training is substantially equivalent to that received in an associate degree program.

- a. 1
- b. 18 months
- c. 2 years
- d. None of the above



49.) JC A "Qualified Instructor" is an individual employed or retained by a licensed agency who can provide the basic training as outlined in the Act. This shall include all of the following, except:

- a. A licensed private detective, private alarm contractor, private security contractor or locksmith active and in good standing,
- b. A registered employee, retained or employed by a licensed agency, who has 1 year experience in the discipline being taught;
- c. A registered employee, retained or employed by a licensed agency, who has a minimum of 5 years experience in the discipline being taught;
- d. Registered employees of licensed agencies with a least 3 years full-time supervisory experience in the area in which the individual will conduct training

50.) JC No candidate shall be admitted to the security contractor examination until having fulfilled the experience and/or education requirements specified in the Act. The term "year" shall be 12 months with an average of at least \_\_\_\_\_ work days per month during which the applicant was engaged in full-time employment equal to \_\_\_\_\_ hours or more annually.

- e. 10 / 1,500
- f. 15 / 1,500
- g. 20 / 1,500
- h. 30 / 1,500

51.) JC If an employee is employed by more than one proprietary security force, that employee must possess a separate firearm control card for each security force for which he or she uses, carries, or possesses a firearm. True/False?

52.) JC All agencies shall submit a weapons discharge report, on forms provided by the Division, along with the police report of the incident, within \_\_\_\_ days after the incident.

- i. 15
- j. 20
- k. 30
- l. 45

53.) JC Statute of limitations. No action may be taken under this Act against a person or entity licensed under this Act unless the action is commenced within \_\_ years after the occurrence of the alleged violations.

- m. 1
- n. 3
- o. 5
- p. 7



54.) JC In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person, licensed or unlicensed, who violates any provision of the Unlicensed Practice Section shall pay a civil penalty to the Department in an amount not to exceed \$\_\_\_\_\_ for each offense, as determined by the Department. The civil penalty shall be imposed in accordance with this Act. The civil penalty shall be paid within \_\_\_ days after the effective date of the order imposing the civil penalty.

- q. 7,500 / 60
- r. 7,500 / 90
- c. 10,000 / 60
- d. 10,000 / 90

55.) JC The holder of a permanent employee registration card is prohibited from performing the activities of a fingerprint vendor, locksmith, private alarm contractor, private detective, or private security contractor without being employed by an agency licensed under this Act. True/False

56.) JC Each licensee shall permit his or her office facilities, canine training facilities, and registered employee files to be audited or inspected \_\_\_\_\_ and in a reasonable manner by the Department.

- a. within 24 hrs notice
- b. within 5 business days
- c. at reasonable times
- d. None of the above

57.) JC No licensee providing services regulated by this Act may knowingly advertise those services without including his or her \_\_\_\_\_ in the advertisement.

- a. address
- b. license number
- c. fees schedule
- d. website

58.) JC All employees of a licensed agency, other than those exempted, shall apply for a permanent employee registration card. True/False?

59.) JC The holder of a permanent employee registration card shall carry the card at all times, even while not actually engaged in the performance of the duties of his or her employment. True/False?

60.) JC Every employer shall obtain the identification card of every employee who terminates employment with him or her. True/False?

61.) JC Peace officers are not exempt from the requirements of this Section relating to permanent employee registration cards. True/False?



62.) JC Examples of exempt employees include all of the following, except:

- a. ticket takers and reception personnel
- b. ushers, drivers and cashiers
- c. directors
- d. newly-hired investigators and newly-hired security officers

63.) JC The holder of a permanent employee registration card may perform the activities of a fingerprint vendor, locksmith, private alarm contractor, private detective, or private security contractor without being employed by an agency licensed under this Act. True/False?

64.) JC An agency is not prohibited from evading or attempting to evade the requirements for employee registration under this Act by hiring an independent contractor to perform the activities of a private detective or private security contractor True/False?

65.) JC "Employee" means a person who works for a person or agency that has the right to control the details of the work performed and is not dependent upon whether federal or state payroll taxes are withheld. True/False?

66.) JC The Private Detective, Private Alarm, Private Security, Fingerprint Vendor, and Locksmith

Board shall consist of \_\_\_\_\_ members appointed by the Secretary and comprised of \_\_\_ licensed private detectives, \_\_\_\_ licensed private security contractors, one licensed private detective or licensed private security contractor who provides canine odor detection services, 2 licensed private alarm contractors, one licensed fingerprint vendor except for the initial appointment who shall be required to have experience in the fingerprint vendor industry that is acceptable to the Department, 2 licensed locksmiths, one public member who is not licensed or registered under this Act and who has no connection with a business licensed under this Act, and one member representing the employees registered under this Act (Section 50-10).

- a. 13 - 2 - 3
- b. 10 - 3 - 2
- c. 5 - 2 - 2
- d. 5 - 3 - 3

67.) JC Each member shall be a resident of Illinois. Except for the initial appointment of a licensed fingerprint vendor after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, each licensed member shall have at least \_\_\_ years experience as a licensee in the professional area in which the person is licensed and be in good standing and actively engaged in that profession (Section 50-10).

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5



68.) JC (b) Members shall serve \_\_\_ year terms and may serve until their successors are appointed. No member shall serve for more than 2 successive terms (Section 50-10).

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 10

69.) JC Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Department may exercise the following powers and duties: (1) Prescribe forms to be issued for the administration and enforcement of this Act. (2) Authorize examinations to ascertain the qualifications and fitness of applicants for licensing as a locksmith, private alarm contractor, private detective, or private security contractor and pass upon the qualifications of applicants for licensure. The Department may also exercise all of the following, except\_\_\_\_\_ (Section 50-14)

- a. Examine the records of licensees or investigate any other aspect of fingerprint vending, locksmithing, private alarm contracting, private security contracting, or practicing as a private detective that is relevant to the Department's investigation or hearing.
- b. Conduct hearings on proceedings to refuse to issue or renew licenses or to revoke, suspend, place on probation, reprimand, or otherwise discipline a license under this Act or take other non-disciplinary action.
- c. Adopt rules required for the administration of this Act and maintain rosters of the names and addresses of all licensees and all persons whose licenses have been suspended, revoked, denied renewal, or otherwise disciplined within the previous calendar year.
- d. Issue search and arrest warrants required for investigations and violations of this Act.

70.) JC The Department shall, upon request and payment of the fee, provide a list of the names and addresses of all licensees under this Act. True/False (Section 50-35).

71.) JC Each licensee shall permit his or her office facilities, canine training facilities, and registered employee files to be audited or inspected \_\_\_\_\_ and in a reasonable manner by the Department (Section 35-10).

- a. within 24 hours notice
- b. within 3 days notice by registered mail
- c. at reasonable times
- d. None of the above



72.) JC As a condition of renewal of a license, each licensee shall report to the Department information pertaining to the licensee's business location, status as active or inactive, proof of continued general liability insurance coverage, and any other data as determined by rule to be reasonably related to the administration of this Act. Licensees shall report this information as a condition of renewal, except that a change in home or office address or a change of the licensee-in-charge shall be reported within \_\_ days of when it occurs (Section 35-20).

- a. 10 days
- b. 10 business days
- c. 15 days
- d. 15 business days

73.) JC It is the duty of the applicant or licensee to inform the Department of any change of address within \_\_\_\_\_ days after such change either through the Department's website or by contacting the Department's licensure maintenance unit (Section 10-37).

- a. 10 days
- b. 14 days
- c. 10 business days
- d. 30 business days

74.) JS If an applicant fails to pass the examination within 3 years after filing an application, the application shall be denied. An applicant may make a new application after the \_\_\_\_-year period (Section 10-35).

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

75.) JC It is unlawful for a licensee or an employee of a licensed agency to have a badge, shoulder patch, or any other identification that contains the words " \_\_\_\_\_ " (Section 10-30).

- a. Detective Sergeant
- b. Law enforcement
- c. Operations Commander
- d. None of the above

76.) JC In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a person, licensed or unlicensed, who violates any provision of this Section shall pay a civil penalty to the Department in an amount not to exceed \_\_\_\_ for each offense, as determined by the Department (Section 45-50)

- a. \$2,500
- b. \$5,000
- c. \$7,500
- d. \$10,000



77.) JC The civil penalty shall be paid within \_\_\_ days after the effective date of the order imposing the civil penalty (Section 45-50).

- a. 30
- b. 60
- c. 90
- d. 120

78.) JC A person who delivers a check or other payment to the Department that is returned to the Department unpaid by the financial institution upon which it was drawn shall pay to the Department, in addition to the amount already owed, a penalty of \_\_\_\_\_ (Section 40-30).

- a. \$50
- b. \$75
- c. \$100
- d. None of the above

79.) JC In cases where the Department of Healthcare and Family Services (formerly Department of Public Aid) or any circuit court has previously determined that a licensee or a potential licensee is more than \_\_\_ days delinquent in the payment of child support and has subsequently certified the delinquency to the Department, the Department may refuse to issue or renew or may revoke or suspend that person's license (Section 40-40).

- a. 10
- b. 30
- c. 45
- d. 180

80.) JC No action may be taken under this Act against a person or entity licensed under this Act unless the action is commenced within \_\_ years after the occurrence of the alleged violations (Section 40-50).

- a. 1
- b. b. 2
- c. c. 4
- d. d. 5

81.) JC An applicant who is 21 years of age or older may seek a religious exemption to the employee photograph (Section 35-30p) True or False?



## FEDERAL LAWS AND U.S. CONSTITUTION (40):

- 1.) US Who has final authority in settling disputes between the states and the federal government?
  - a. The President of the United States
  - b. The Governor
  - c. The U.S Supreme Court
  - d. the state appellate court
  
- 2.) US Through \_\_\_\_\_ the U.S. Supreme Court held that the federal exclusionary rule also applied to state court criminal proceedings (Fischer p127).
  - a. Escobedo
  - b. Roe v. Wade
  - c. Miranda v. Arizona
  - d. Mapp v. Ohio
  
- 3.) US The main objectives of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 include all except:
  - a. Control surveillance of private citizens
  - b. Establish procedures for conducting surveillance
  - c. Create uniformity throughout all 50 states.
  - d. Create tools that assist law enforcement when conducting investigations against organized crime
  
- 4.) US The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLB) regulates the privacy of personally identifiable, nonpublic \_\_\_\_\_ information disclosed to non-affiliated third parties by financial institutions.
  - a. employee
  - b. healthcare
  - c. insurance
  - d. financial
  
- 5.) US The federal government depends on the states for two major responsibilities: approving amendments to the U.S. Constitution and the election of federal officials. Amendments must be proposed by a \_\_\_\_\_ vote of both houses of Congress and ratified by \_\_\_\_\_ of state legislatures or special conventions.
  - a. two-thirds, two thirds
  - b. three-fourths, two thirds
  - c. two-thirds, three-fourths
  - d. four-fifths, one-third



6.) US The Employee Polygraph Protection Act prohibits most \_\_\_\_\_, with the exception of security service firms and pharmaceutical manufacturers, from using lie detector tests either for pre-employment screening or during the course of employment.

- a. public employers
- b. law enforcement agencies
- c. private employers
- d. None of the above

7.) US State and Federal courts require the prosecutor's office to provide \_\_\_\_\_ in its possession to the defense.

- a. Direct Evidence
- b. Indirect Evidence
- c. Inculpatory Evidence
- d. Exculpatory Evidence

8.) US Although all ten Amendments of the Bill of Rights are important to law enforcement operations, select the Amendments which have historically had the greatest impact on criminal investigations.

- a. 2nd, 3rd and 4th Amendments
- b. 4th, 5th and 6th Amendments
- c. 2nd, 4th and 5th Amendment
- d. All of the above

9.) US The Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) provides individuals with access to many types of records that are exempt from access under the Privacy Act, including many categories of personal information. It gives a person all the following rights, except:

- a. the right to see records about oneself
- b. the right to amend that record if it is inaccurate, irrelevant, untimely, or incomplete
- c. the right to amend the record if it is accurate
- d. the right to sue the government for violations of the statute including permitting others to see [one's] records unless specifically permitted by the Act

10.) US "Cruel and Unusual Punishment. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

- a. Fourth Amendment
- b. Fifth Amendment
- c. Second Amendment
- d. Eight Amendment



11.) US Unreasonable Search and Seizure. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

- a. Fourth Amendment
- b. Fifth Amendment
- c. Second Amendment
- d. Eight Amendment

12.) US Powers Reserved to States or People. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people. Select the correct Amendment:

- a. Fourth Amendment
- b. Tenth Amendment
- c. Second Amendment
- d. Eight Amendment

13.) US The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (OCCSSA) contained four major elements designed to address the crime problem. Which of the following is NOT included:

- a. Created the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA ).
- b. Included provisions regarding the admissibility of confessions in criminal trials.
- c. It established procedures to allow wire tapping by law enforcement authorities.
- d. Permitting citizens to record police during traffic stops

14.) US A question on the application form inquiring about prior arrests is on its face illegal as a violation of:

- a. The National Labor Relations Act
- b. The Federal Tort Claim Act
- c. The Omnibus Crime Control Act
- d. The Civil Rights Act of 1964

15.) US Questions on an application blank or field investigative inquiries dealing with union membership or affiliation should be avoided as they may lead to charges which constitute violations of:

- a. National Labor Relations Act
- b. The Civil Rights Act of 1964
- c. The Civil Rights Act of 1976
- d. The Fair Credit Reporting Act



16.) US The affirmative act of concealing the commission of a felony, cognizable by a court of the U.S., by someone having knowledge of the felony is a violation called:

- a. Misprison of a felony
- b. Accessory
- c. Subornation of perjury
- d. Obstruction of justice

17.) US The private person generally may arrest without a warrant:

- a. For a felony
- b. For misdemeanors
- c. For a crime committed in his presence
- d. Where he had "reasonable cause" to believe the person he arrested committed the crime.

18.) US In substance, a crime is:

- a. A violent act
- b. A violation of one's privacy
- c. An act or omission prohibited by law for which a penalty is provided
- d. A public wrong

19.) US With regard to the Civil Rights Act of 1991, key issues include all of the following, except:

- a. Height and weight of the applicant.
- b. Review affirmative action plans making sure they don't have differential treatment for written or oral exams, or physical agility tests.
- c. Ensure job descriptions are current and written before the hiring process has begun.
- d. Special emphasis must be placed on the the job tasks and it's requirements.

20.) US Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 key issues include all of the following, except:

- a. A disabled person is defined as a person with mental or physical impairments that limit one or more major life activities.
- b. A person with a record of such impairment
- c. A person regarded as having such impairment
- d. A person possessing a disabled parking placard

21.) US Most constitutional rights relate to governmental or state action, and to activities of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. private persons
- b. corporations
- c. law enforcement
- d. None of the above



22.) US \_\_\_\_\_ law is defined as a body of law that governs the civil relationships between people (Collins p352).

- a. Criminal law
- b. Traffic law
- c. Common law
- d. Tort law

23.) US This type of law "defines the privileges and immunities that offer a source of authority for private conduct. (Collins p352)"

- a. common law
- b. tort law
- c. criminal law
- d. administrative law

24.) US Early rules of arrest, prevention of crime, self defense and defense of property have their basis in \_\_\_\_\_ (Collins p352).

- a. civil law
- b. common law
- c. tort law
- d. Both b and c

25.) US According to Collins (p352), there are two criminal law concepts private security personnel must have a working knowledge of. One is the legal maxim that \_\_\_\_\_

- a. innocent until proven guilty
- b. proof beyond a reasonable doubt
- c. everyone is presumed to know the laws of the state and nation
- d. spouses cannot be forced to testify against each other

26.) US According to Collins (p352), there are two criminal law concepts private security personnel must have a working knowledge of. Another legal concept is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. laws must be understandable so an ordinary person will know what conduct is prohibited.
- b. guilty until proven innocent
- c. innocent until proven guilty beyond a shadow of a doubt.
- d. the statute of limitations for misdemeanors is 5 years.



27.) US Collins states (p353) that the standard by which certain conduct is tested to determine whether the conduct is negligence is based on that of a \_\_\_\_\_ person.

- a. definable
- b. mentally ill
- c. reasonable
- d. sane

28.) US The terms of a contract between a business and a security firm may limit the security firm's officer's powers and authority and define more strict standards than are present in other bodies of law

True or False (Collins p354)

29.) US The primary legal basis for many activities performed by a security officer is \_\_\_\_\_ (Collins p355)

- a. U.S. Constitution
- b. company rules and regulations
- c. consent
- d. state law

30.) US The Fourth Amendment of the US Constitution applies to searches conducted by all of the following, except (Collins p356):

- a. public school staff
- b. police officers and detectives
- c. FBI agents
- d. private persons

31.) US According to Fischer (p124) the difference between an arrest and a detention is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. an arrest is for the purpose of searching a suspect to recover evidence and obtain a confession.
- b. an arrest is for the purpose of delivering a suspect to the authorities and obtaining a confession.
- c. an arrest is for the purpose of preventing the suspect's escape before authorities arrive.
- d. a detention is a temporary delay and is used in connection with a retail theft investigation.



- 32.) US. A statement made \_\_\_\_\_ is not regarded as trustworthy and is therefore inadmissible in court (Fischer p124).
- without an attorney
  - under duress
  - while handcuffed
  - in the presence of the victim
- 33.) US. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an examination of persons and/or their property for the purpose of discovering evidence of guilt in relation to some specific offense (Fischer p126).
- warrant
  - search
  - seizure
  - arrest
- 34.) US According to Fischer (p131), there are 3 types of comparative negligence statutes. They include all of the following, except:
- pure approach
  - strict liability
  - the 50/50 rule
  - the 51 percent rule
- 35.) US In a \_\_\_\_\_ type of negligence claim, the plaintiff may collect for injuries even if she was primarily responsible for the injuries (Fischer p131).
- pure approach
  - strict liability
  - the 50/50 rule
  - the 51 percent rule
- 36.) Under a \_\_\_\_\_ type of negligence claim, the plaintiff's acts must not have contributed more than 49% of the situation in order to collect damages (Fischer p131).
- pure approach
  - strict liability
  - 50/50 rule
  - 51 percent rule
- 37.) US \_\_\_\_\_ is intentionally causing fear of imminent harmful or offensive touching but without touching or physical contact (Fischer p132).
- assault
  - battery
  - mugging
  - intimidation



## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS:

### 1.) How often should I study?

Daily. It may seem impossible, but it isn't. Consider some other things you do everyday: Brush your teeth, eat, watch TV, sleep, make your bed, (maybe not the last one). Make study a part of your daily ritual. It's important! The state of Illinois test is challenging. Don't underestimate it. Achieving your goal requires some sacrifices. Modify your schedule and lifestyle to accommodate your goal. Start your daily prep with 30 minutes and add more time later.

### 2.) When should I begin my hard core prep?

Ideally, hard core prep should begin 6 to 8 weeks before the final exam. The final exam is your state of Illinois test. This schedule allows you time to gradually build up your "muscle-memory."

### 3.) What is hard core prep?

Hard core prep is time dedicated to serious, consistent and undistracted study. Hard core prep includes time doing practice tests, reading source materials and memorizing your flash cards.

### 4.) When is the best time to study?

The best time is that time when you can devote 30, 60 or 90 undistracted minutes to your hard core prep.

### 5.) What is the benefit of flash cards?

The benefit of flash cards are: 1.) helps develop muscle-memory of testable concepts, facts and figures, and, 2.) identifies your strong and weak areas.

### 6.) What is the benefit of audio files?

The main benefit of audio is allowing you to take advantage of free time. You'll be able to listen to your materials while driving, jogging, or commuting on public transportation.



### 7.) What is real-world prep?

Real-world prep is practicing (test-taking) multiple times before test day, to prepare yourself for the anxiety, stress, and panic on final exam day. The more real-world prep you do, the less anxiety, stress and panic you will feel on final exam day.

### 8.) What is the difference between real-world and hard core prep?

Hard core prep is the time spent doing all the activities which prepare for your final exam. Real- world prep is a specific activity designed to reduce panic, stress, and anxiety-related feelings that occur when taking an important and challenging test.

### 9.) How much time do I need to study per day to make good progress?

Depends. It depends on how much time you take to prep for the final exam. If you start 8 weeks before the final exam, less time is needed per day. If you start 4 weeks out, then more time may be needed. However, depending on the person, these times will vary. **Caution:** Cramming doesn't work. Waiting until the last week will not help you make progress. ***Marathon runners train for six months to run 26 miles - and live!***

### 10.) Where do the questions and answers come from?

The questions come from two sources: 1.) My recollections of the questions I encountered while taking the test, and 2.) I read the source materials and created the questions and answers.

### 11.) How many people have passed the test using this method?

Two, 3 4, 5,10 as of March 2015 (Me, N. Ficarello, T, Karwatka, T. Thompson, R. Brogan, D. Ojumu, J.D, and C.B. Some folks gave permission to only use their initials.

I passed the test on my second attempt with a perfect score: 75 out of 75. After I failed on my first attempt, I changed my study methods. In my first attempt, I assumed my prior 29 year law enforcement experience would help me pass. It did not. I altered my study method by: developing my own questions and answers, using flash cards, creating and listening to my audio files over and over, and by reading the source materials. Mr. Ficarello used the same techniques (study, practice test, flash cards, etc.) and passed on his first attempt.



**12.) How many people have used this method and not passed the test?**

**Twelve.** These individuals did not follow through and use all the techniques. Some did not take time to create and practice flash cards. Others did not devote daily time to hard core prep. Success requires dedication and application of all the techniques.

**13.) Do you offer a money back guarantee?**

No. However, if you don't pass, I will help you identify where you need to make modifications for the next test.

**14.) How do I create my own audio files?**

- a. Identify which materials you want to record: i.e., questions and answers, book chapters, summaries, JCAR rules and regs, etc,
- b. Select and set up your recording device: computer, Iphone, Ipad, digital recorder, etc.
- c. Use a location where you can read and record without interruption: desk, kitchen table, in your car while on a surveillance or stake out, etc.
- d. Make sure your recording device has a digital timer or counter, in case you have to pause or stop the recording before completion.
- e. Record your materials. It doesn't have to be perfect.

**15.) What is the most challenging aspect of the state test?**

The most challenging aspect of the test is that multiple sources are used on the test. You have to score a 70% to pass. Plus, with 75 questions, and a time limit of 90 minutes, you must average 65 seconds reading, evaluating, and answering each question. Additionally, the test covers multiple, subject matter areas (i.e., state criminal law, JCAR, and content from the textbooks).

***You will overcome this challenge by mastering as much material as you can, to minimize the time needed on your strong areas to allow you extra time for your weak areas.***

