

## **TEST BANK**

## Chapter 1 Test Questions

### Multiple choice

1. U.S. police agencies were modeled after the: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. London Metropolitan police
- b. posse comitatus
- c. Bow Street Runners
- d. None of these.

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Level: Intermediate

2. In 1285, this law required all English towns to have men on the streets after dark to provide for the safety of travelers and the town's inhabitants.

- a. Magna Carta
- b. Statute of Winchester
- c. Statute of London
- d. Statute of Northumberland

Page number: 3

Level: Easy

3. This Bow Street Runners leader instituted organized mounted patrols on the highways and foot patrols on the city streets.

- a. Henry Fielding
- b. Robert Peel
- c. August Vollmer
- d. John Fielding

Page number: 4

Level: Difficult

4. This English politician is known as the "father of policing."

- a. John Fielding
- b. Henry Fielding
- c. Robert Peel
- d. Alphonse Bertillon

Page number: 4

Level: Easy

5. Corrupt political machines operating under this system allowed politicians to extort money from people and companies wanting to do business with the city.

- a. spoils system
- b. machine system
- c. democratic system
- d. patronage system

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Level: Intermediate

6. This American reformer advocated that the elimination of politics from policing.

- a. August Vollmer
- b. J. Edgar Hoover
- c. Alphonse Bertillon
- d. Albert S. Osborn

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Level: Difficult

7. This is the application of scientific techniques in collecting and analyzing physical evidence.

- a. forensics
- b. the scientific method
- c. criminalistics
- d. the exchange principle

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Level: Easy

8. This is the use of science to answer legal questions.

- a. criminalistics
- b. forensics
- c. toxicology
- d. law

Page number: 9

Level: Difficult

9. The idea that when a criminal comes in contact with another object or person, a cross-transfer of evidence occurs, primarily of hairs and fibers.

- a. anthropometry
- b. cross-contamination
- c. the exchange principle
- d. the Locard principle

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Level: Intermediate

10. The man who developed the first means of human identification, known as anthropometry, was: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Mathieu Orfila
- b. Hans Gross
- c. Alphonse Bertillon
- d. Francis Galton

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Level: Intermediate

## **True or false**

1. The father of criminal identification, the person who developed the first means of human identification, was Alphonse Bertillon.

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Level: Easy

2. Calvin Goddard expanded upon the discovery that blood can be grouped into four different categories.

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Level: Intermediate

3. Policing at the local level is provided by municipal or city police departments outside the city limits.

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Level: Difficult

4. Those crimes that require follow-up investigation are typically referred to a detective division.

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Level: Easy

5. Sheriff's personnel may provide security for the courthouse and serve as bailiffs that guard prisoners when they appear in court.

Page number: 11

Level: Difficult

6. Every branch of the federal government has an investigative agency that is responsible for the investigation of violations of the law that come within its jurisdiction.

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Level: Intermediate

7. In 1981, Congress gave the Secret Service the responsibility of protecting the president following the attempted assassination of President Reagan.

Page number:

Level: Easy

8. Since 2003, the FBI has been under the Department of Homeland Security.

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Level: Intermediate

9. In 1924, J. Edgar Hoover became the director of the FBI and remained in this position until his death in 1972.

Page number: 12

Level: Easy

10. The DEA has concurrent jurisdiction with the FBI domestically on controlling illegal drugs and has sole responsibility for coordinating these investigations abroad.

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Level: Intermediate

### **Fill-in**

1. In early England, the \_\_\_\_\_ were supervised by a constable, also a private citizen, who served a voluntary one-year term in this position as part of his civic duty.

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Level: Intermediate

2. In 18th-century England, \_\_\_\_\_, often criminals themselves, were motivated by reward money and their ability to confiscate the possessions of the criminal.

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Level: Difficult

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered to be the father of the modern police detective.

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Level: Difficult

4. \_\_\_\_\_ was a term for the English police used in reference to Robert Peel and was a term of respect and appreciation.

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Level: Intermediate

5. According to August Vollmer, policing should be a profession that serves the \_\_\_\_\_ on a non-partisan basis.

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Level: Difficult

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ was created in 1789 with the passage of the first judiciary act and claims to be the oldest federal law enforcement agency.

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Level: Intermediate

7. The \_\_\_\_\_ can trace its roots back to 1830 with the creation of the Office of Instructions and Mail Depredations.

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Level: Intermediate

8. The first major expansion of the FBI came in 1910 when the agency became responsible for the enforcement of the\_\_\_\_\_, which prohibited the transportation of women over state line for immoral purposes.

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Level: Intermediate

9. In 1982 Congress passed the Anti-Arson Act declaring that arson is a federal crime and gave the \_\_\_\_\_ the responsibility for investigation of commercial arson nationwide.

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Level: Difficult

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ was created by President Nixon through an executive order that merged several agencies into a single unified command to combat the global war on drugs.

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Level: Difficult

## Chapter 2 Test Questions

### Multiple choice

1. \_\_\_\_\_ exists when enough facts lead a reasonable and prudent person to believe that a fair probability of criminal activity exists.

- a. Reasonable suspicion
- b. Probable cause
- c. Exigent circumstances
- d. Contingent cause

Page number: 20

Level: Easy

2. Which constitutional amendment provides the citizens of the United States protections against unreasonable searches and seizures?

- a. First Amendment
- b. Second Amendment
- c. Third Amendment
- d. Fourth Amendment

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Level: Intermediate

3. A person can waive constitutionally provided protections against unreasonable searches and seizures and allow an investigator to search home, person, and property. Such a search is known as: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. consent search
- b. plain view search
- c. stop and frisk
- d. search incident to an arrest

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

4. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that a police officer may temporarily detain a person for questioning if the officer has reasonable suspicion that criminal activity may be involved. The person may also be patted down for weapons. This police action is known as: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. consent search
- b. plain view search
- c. stop and frisk
- d. search incident to an arrest

Page number: 20

Level: Easy

5. This doctrine permits investigators to observe and seize evidence without a warrant if the officer is lawfully in a position from which an object and the incriminating character of the object are immediately apparent. This exception to the search warrant requirement is known as:

\_\_\_\_\_.

- a. consent search
- b. plain view search
- c. stop and frisk
- d. search incident to an arrest

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Level: Intermediate

6. Investigators who have established probable cause that evidence is likely to be at a certain place may make a warrantless entry into the premises if what type of conditions exist?

- a. exclusionary
- b. inclusionary
- c. exigent
- d. conclusively

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Level: Easy

7. The method the courts use to uphold the constitutional protections against unreasonable searches and seizures, as well as to control the investigator's actions and prevent illegally obtained evidence from being used at trial, is known as the: \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. exclusionary rule
- b. inclusionary rule
- c. emergency rule
- d. conclusively rule

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Level: Intermediate

8. In the interest of public safety, vehicles are frequently taken into police custody, such as when reported stolen or when used in the commission of a crime. These vehicles may be examined, inside and out, and any evidence of a crime may be lawfully seized under which theory of law?

- a. search incident to arrest
- b. motor vehicle exception
- c. procedural search
- d. inventory procedure

Page number: 22

Level: Easy



9. When a wanted fugitive is apprehended in another state, the fugitive has a right to a legal hearing in which the prosecution must demonstrate the probable cause for the return of the fugitive to the state where the crime occurred. These proceedings are known as:

- a. extraditions
- b. extrajudicials
- c. extrajurisdictionals
- d. exculpatory

Page number: 30

Level: Easy

10. The decision to charge a suspect with a crime is the duty of which person in the criminal justice system?

- a. judge
- b. investigator
- c. prosecutor
- d. defense counsel

Page number: 33

Level: Easy

### **True or False**

1. The Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects against unreasonable search and seizure.

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Level: Easy

2. In emergency situations an investigator can obtain a search warrant by telephone.

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Level: Intermediate

3. Search warrants must be executed within a prescribed period of time, usually within 10 days.

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Level: Easy

4. The restrictions regarding unreasonable search and seizure apply to private persons as well as the police.

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Level: Intermediate

5. A person has an absolute right to refuse to consent to a search by the police and can revoke consent at any time.

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Level: Intermediate

6. An investigator must have probable cause to conduct a stop-and-frisk detention and search.

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Level: Easy

7. Officers responding to an emergency situation, such as a shooting within a residence, may seize items of evidence in the residence that are in plain view.

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Level: Easy

8. Officers who are lawfully in a residence due to hot pursuit of a fleeing suspect may search the entire residence for items of evidence.

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Level: Intermediate

9. Officers who are lawfully in a residence due to hot pursuit of a fleeing suspect may search the entire residence for other persons who may pose a threat to the officers.

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Level: Intermediate

10. An extension of the exclusionary rule is known as the “fruit of the poisonous tree doctrine.”

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Level: Easy

### **Fill-in**

1. The connection between a fact offered as evidence and the issue to be proved is known as \_\_\_\_.

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Level: Intermediate

2. \_\_\_\_ cause exists when enough facts exist that would lead a reasonable and prudent person to believe that criminal activity is fairly probable.

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Level: Easy

3. A person can voluntarily \_\_\_\_ to the police to search their person, home, and property.

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Level: Easy

4. A temporary stop and frisk detention is justified based upon a \_\_\_\_\_ suspicion that criminal activity is occurring.

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Level: Intermediate

5. The \_\_\_\_\_ exception permits investigators to seize evidence without a warrant if the officer is lawfully in a position to plainly see an incriminating object of evidence.

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Level: Easy

6. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that \_\_\_\_\_ are not protected by the Fourth Amendment.

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Level: Intermediate

7. A reasonable belief that evidence may be immediately destroyed would justify a search without a warrant based upon \_\_\_\_\_ circumstances.

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Level: Intermediate

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ rule is applied when investigators violated a person's rights by conducting and unlawful search and seizure.

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Level: Easy

9. The application for a search warrant must be supported by \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

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Level: Easy

10. The U.S. Supreme Court created the motor vehicle exception to the warrant requirement due to vehicles' \_\_\_\_\_.

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Level: Intermediate

## **ANSWER KEY TO TEST QUESTIONS**

### **Chapter 1**

#### **Multiple choice**

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

#### **True/false**

1. T    2. F    3. F    4. T    5. T    6. T    7. F    8. F    9. T    10. T

#### **Fill-in**

1. watchmen    2. thief-takers    3. John Fielding    4. Bobbies

- 5. community   6. Marshal's Service   7. Postal Inspection Service
- 8. Mann Act   9. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
- 10. Drug Enforcement Administration

## **Chapter 2**

### **Multiple choice**

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

### **True/false**

- 1. F   2. T   3. T   4. F   5. T   6. F   7. T   8. F   9. T   10. T

### **Fill-in**

- 1. relevance   2. Probable cause   3. consent   4. reasonable
- 5. plain view   6. open fields   7. emergency   8. exclusionary
- 9. oath or affirmation   10. mobility