

Chapter 1

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which site best illustrates the locale of the first professional police forces established in the U.S.?
- A. Abilene, KS
 - B. Gulfport, MS
 - C. Boston, MA
 - D. Virginia City, NV

Answer: C

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

2. Which technique was used by the Pinkerton agency until it was declared unconstitutional by Congress in 1937?
- A. secret files on political figures
 - B. industrial spying on labor union members
 - C. a “thief taking” reward system
 - D. a “rogues gallery” to identify suspects

Answer: D

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

3. Which of the following refers to the reasoning that takes us beyond what we know to conclusions about what we don't know?
- A. the “CSI effect”
 - B. crime solving
 - C. forensic dentistry
 - D. inductive reasoning

Answer: D

Objective: Summarize the traits and thought processes of successful investigators.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

4. Which of the following best illustrates the Bertillon system of criminal identification?
- A. having victims identify a suspect from a lineup of several similar people
 - B. recruiting informants from the riffraff of the streets to zero in on criminals
 - C. collecting blood samples from underneath a victim's fingernails
 - D. matching the shape of the ears and skeletal size to a particular suspect

Answer: D

Objective: Describe how developments in research and science have aided criminal investigation.

Page number: 7
Level: Intermediate

5. Which of the following addresses the criminal investigations of crimes that have already occurred?
- A. reactive response
 - B. proactive patrol
 - C. solvability factor
 - D. field operations

Answer: A

Objective: Describe the different types of investigations, investigators, and modes of investigation.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

6. Which are objectives of criminal investigation?
- I. Recover stolen property
 - II. Preserve evidence in crimes
 - III. Prepare criminal cases for prosecution
- A. I, III
 - B. I, II
 - C. II, III
 - D. I, II, III

Answer: D

Objective: Summarize the traits and thought processes of successful investigators.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

7. The Smithton Police Department has adopted the guidelines set forth in the RAND study. Which action will it most likely follow in the future?
- A. Reduce waste and mismanagement of funds.
 - B. Coordinate more closely with the prosecutor's office.
 - C. Rely more on victim information in identifying suspects.
 - D. Extend the investigative period in routine cases to 5–7 days.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe how developments in research and science have aided criminal investigation.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

8. Which of the following is a procedure established to study human blood stains and distinguish them from the blood of most other animals?
- A. toxicology
 - B. odontology
 - C. cryptanalysis
 - D. serology

Answer: D

Objective: Describe how developments in research and science have aided criminal investigation.

Page number: 11

Level: Basic

9. Scotland Yard is responsible for which of the following?

- A. using uniformed officers
- B. protecting important persons
- C. seeking additional witnesses
- D. calling in military intelligence

Answer: B

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 8

Level: basic

10. Which of the following best explains the growth of American police functions in the mid-to-late nineteenth century?

- A. more petty street crime in mid-sized towns
- B. increased drug smuggling into American port cities
- C. incidents of mob violence between ethnic groups
- D. corruption within city halls in large cities

Answer: C

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

11. In addition to the sale of alcohol, the Volstead Act criminalized which action or actions concerning alcohol?

- I. Purchase
 - II. Consumption
 - III. Manufacture
 - IV. Transportation
- A. III, IV
 - B. IV
 - C. II, III, IV
 - D. I, II, III, IV

Answer: A

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

12. Who is credited with establishing England's first police force and creating a working relationship with local business owners to reduce the profits of London's criminals?

- A. Sir Robert Peel
- B. Henry Fielding
- C. William J. Herschel
- D. Inspector Charles Frederick Field

Answer: B

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

13. By around 1800, the first well-known investigators in England were not paid as police officers but rather, were paid a percentage of all fines resulting from successful prosecution of thieves.

These investigators soon became known as _____.

- A. the London Crime Team.
- B. the England Bail Bondsmen.
- C. Scotland Yard.
- D. the Bow Street Runners.

Answer: D

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

14. The watershed in British police development occurred in 1829 with the establishment of the London Metropolitan Police Department by _____.

- A. Jonathan Wild,
- B. Sir Robert Peel
- C. Henry Fielding
- D. None of the above

Answer: B

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

15. What statement below is true regarding the Pinkerton National Detective Agency?

- A. Pinkerton's National Detective Agency was founded in 1850 by Scottish immigrant, Allan Pinkerton.
- B. This was the first organization of its type in the United States.
- C. Its organizational structure was later adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
- D. The Pinkerton Agency was called on by communities to handle cases that local law enforcement officers were unable to investigate due to incompetency or limited resources.
- e. All of the above statements are true of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency.

Answer: e

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

16. What did the Volstead Act criminalize?

- A. The purchase and consumption of alcohol.
- B. The consumption of alcohol.
- C. The transportation of slaves after 1865.
- D. The manufacture, transportation, and sale of alcohol.

Answer: D

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

17. Which statement below is true regarding the establishment of the FBI in the United States?
- A. Probably the single most significant development in criminal investigation in the United States was the establishment of the FBI in 1924.
 - B. The FBI originated from the Treasury Department.
 - C. J. Edgar Hoover was the second director of the FBI and claimed responsibility for establishing reforms within the agency that lead to multiple controversial policies in field offices.
 - D. All of the above are true statements regarding the FBI.

Answer: A

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

18. “The phenomenon in which jurors hold unrealistic expectations of forensic evidence and investigation techniques, and have an increased interest in the discipline of forensic science” is known as _____.

- A. the “CSI effect.”
- B. proof beyond “ALL doubt” syndrome.
- C. the courtroom “science” requirement.
- D. the forensic science expectation syndrome.

Answer: A

Objective: Describe how developments in research and science have aided criminal investigation.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

19. In the late 1970s, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice awarded a grant to the RAND Corporation to undertake a nationwide study of criminal investigations by police agencies in major U.S. cities. Which of the statements below identify a major recommendation of this study?

- A. Less serious crimes, such as drug violations, gambling, and prostitution, are major causes of serious crimes such as murder, rape, and robbery.
- B. Patrol officers should be afforded greater responsibilities in conducting preliminary investigations, providing greater case-screening capabilities for investigators while eliminating redundancy.
- C. There should be **less** emphasis on increased forensic resources for processing latent fingerprints and more emphasis on intelligence gathering.
- D. Crimes that require special investigative abilities should be handled by patrol officers and thus agencies should eliminate specialized investigators.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe how developments in research and science have aided criminal investigation.

Page number: 14

Level: Intermediate

20. Which of the following statements is a major recommendation that arose from the PERF study?
- A. Since physical evidence is seldom used in identifying suspects, less emphasis should be placed on gathering such evidence.
 - B. Police departments should develop policies and guidelines **encouraging** the use of evidence technicians in routine cases such as burglary and robbery even when there has been no physical injury to victims.
 - C. Greater emphasis should be placed on the collection and use of physical evidence because it can be effective in corroborating other evidence of suspect identification.
 - D. Police officers should limit time locating witnesses through the use of a neighborhood canvass since this effort is highly ineffective and thus wastes critical time required to solve cases.

Answer: C

Objective: Describe how developments in research and science have aided criminal investigation.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

21. Because of the changing nature of criminal activity and the role of the investigator, the objectives of a criminal investigation may be more complex than people imagine. Which of the following are objectives of criminal investigations?
- A. Locate and identify a suspect for every crime and obtain a 100% conviction rate
 - B. Convict all suspects and recover stolen property
 - C. Recover stolen property and prepare sound criminal cases for prosecution
 - D. Conduct searches and obtain convictions in all cases regardless of guilt

Answer: C

Objective: Summarize the traits and thought processes of successful investigators.

Page number: 15-16

Level: Intermediate

22. After an initial evaluation of evidence in a case, the criminal investigator draws conclusions through a process of reasoning. This process is typically achieved through inductive or deductive reasoning. Which of the following statements is an example of strong **INDUCTIVE** reasoning?
- A. My daughter likes red; therefore red is a feminine color.
 - B. The suspect was driving a car; therefore the driver has a driver's license.
 - C. The wind is blowing at 10 mph.
 - D. All observed crows are black; therefore, all crows are black.

Answer: D

Objective: Summarize the traits and thought processes of successful investigators.

Page number: 16

Level: Intermediate

23. The criminal investigator must incorporate skills of critical thinking with known scientific methods in their investigations. When comparing these two approaches to criminal investigation, which statement below best reflects a scientific method?

- A. The collection of data through observation and experimentation and the formulation and testing of hypotheses.
- B. An ability to recognize problems and to find workable means for meeting those problems.
- C. Being disposed to consider in a thoughtful way the problems and subjects that come within the range of one's experiences.
- D. Deliberately evaluates the *quality* of thinking.

Answer: A

Objective: Summarize the traits and thought processes of successful investigators.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

24. Criminal investigations are conducted through the use of three different responses: reactive, proactive, and preventive. Which of the following crimes would normally require a **“reactive”** investigation?

- A. Gambling
- B. Loansharking
- C. Prostitution.
- D. Robbery

Answer: D

Objective: Describe the different types of investigations, investigators, and modes of investigation.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

25. Unless the patrol officer is able to make an immediate, on-scene arrest, 12 essential questions need direct answers to determine the solvability of the case. Based on the following facts, use the solvability factors identified in the text to answer the solvability question in this case:

A 32 year old woman was physically assaulted by her live-in boyfriend. He used a lamp to strike the woman in the back of the head while she was attempting to escape his grasp during an argument. The man left the scene prior to police arriving.

- A. Because there are no other witnesses, this case is not easily solvable. It is a “he-said, she-said” situation. Refer the woman to the domestic abuse shelter for counseling and services and close the case.
- B. The man has left the scene and his current whereabouts are unknown. Because of this, the case is not easily solvable. Keep the case open but suspend active investigation duties. Refer the woman to the domestic abuse shelter for counseling and services.
- C. This case is highly solvable. Collect statements and evidence, obtain an arrest warrant, document the scene and refer the woman to the domestic abuse shelter for counseling and services.
- D. There is not enough information given in the scenario to determine the solvability of the case.

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the different types of investigations, investigators, and modes of investigation.

Page number: 23

Level: Difficult

26. The preliminary investigation is the responsibility of the _____ at the crime scene. His or her actions at the scene can greatly influence the ultimate success or failure of the investigation.

- A. victim
- B. first officer
- C. investigator
- D. supervisor

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the different types of investigations, investigators, and modes of investigation.

Page number: 24

Level: Basic

27. A police officer is dispatched to a robbery in progress. When the officer arrives at the scene, he observes the suspect fleeing on foot. The officer also observes a man lying on the ground with a severely bleeding wound near his neck saying, "Help me! I've been stabbed!"

What is the **first** duty of police officer at the scene of this crime?

- A. The officer should pursue the suspect because of the "greater danger" principle
- B. The officer should call for an ambulance first, and then pursue the suspect because of the "greater danger" principle
- C. The officer should determine if the injuries are *immediately* life-threatening and if not, the officer should pursue the suspect while calling for an ambulance.
- D. The officer should administer first aid immediately then obtain medical assistance for the injured victim.

Answer: D

Objective: Objective: Explain the organization, roles, and responsibilities of various police agencies.

Page number: 25

Level: Difficult

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

1. J. Edgar Hoover became head of the FBI in 1924.

Answer: T

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

2. The Sherlock Holmes novels replicate the real world of criminal investigation and are particularly useful in allowing readers to understand the criminal mind.

Answer: F

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 5
Level: Basic

3. A police force that adopts the recommendations of the PERF study would direct officers to make greater efforts to canvass the neighborhood in locating witnesses to a crime.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe how developments in research and science have aided criminal investigation.

Page number: 14–15

Level: Intermediate

4. In the United States, police forces usually blur the lines between order maintenance and crime investigation.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the different types of investigations, investigators, and modes of investigation.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

5. CID officers in Scotland Yard routinely alternate between the uniform division and the detective division.

Answer: T

Objective: Outline the history of policing and criminal investigation.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

6. Judge Green aggressively prosecutes drug offenders in his town. His actions are an example of proactive responses to the drug problem.

Answer: F

Objective: Describe the different types of investigations, investigators, and modes of investigation.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

7. Street knowledge is a quality involved in investigative performance.

Answer: T

Objective: Summarize the traits and thought processes of successful investigators.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

8. Patrol officers are often authorized to conduct investigations of certain categories of crimes, such as misdemeanors.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the different types of investigations, investigators, and modes of investigation.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic