Multiple Choice
Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. Which of the following is a benefit of good police-community relations?
   a. greater cooperation and harmony
   b. a decrease in the rate of crime
   c. more people interested in policing careers
   d. all of the above

2. Which statement is T regarding how age impacts perceptions of the police?
   a. Young people have the most positive view of police.
   b. Older persons have the most positive view of police.
   c. The middle aged have the most positive view of police.
   d. There are no differences by age and perceptions of police.

3. Individual-level attributes affect how people perceive the police. Which of the following is INCORRECT regarding how individuals perceive the police?
   a. Older persons tend to view the police more positively than do younger persons.
   b. Persons from a lower socioeconomic background are less likely to view the police positively.
   c. Individuals who have been victims of crime tend to view the police less positively than those who have not been victims.
   d. Gender has little impact on how people view the police.

4. Which of the following is T regarding age and perceptions of the police?
   a. Younger persons are resistant to and less respectful of authority figures.
   b. Younger persons tend to have more negative contacts with the police.
   c. Older persons are more vulnerable to crime and victimization.
   d. all of the above

5. There is a general consensus that whites tend to view the police more positively than minorities. Which of the following factors affect these attitudes?
   a. Minorities are victimized more than whites.
   b. Officers frequently treat minority citizens differently than white citizens.
   c. White offenders are more consistently apprehended as compared to minority offenders.
   d. both a and c

6. Which of the following is INCORRECT regarding Hispanic perceptions and attitudes about police?
   a. They feel less safe concerning crime in comparison to the general population.
   b. They feel that they receive less than adequate protection from the police.
   c. They generally evaluate the police lower than the general population.
   d. They believe the police are capable of reducing the incidence of crime in their neighborhoods.

7. Which of the following is a benefit to the police and the community when good relations exist?
   a. a decrease in the rate of crime and delinquency
   b. improved working relationships with citizens
   c. increased governmental support in terms of higher salaries
8. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics and Officer of Community-Oriented Policing Services survey, what percent of respondents were satisfied with the police?
   a. 100 percent  
   b. 80 percent  
   c. 60 percent  
   d. 40 percent

9. Police-community relations units that are externally oriented are typically designed to:
   a. educate the public.  
   b. scare the public.  
   c. force the public to cooperate with the department.  
   d. recruit more officers.

10. Which of the following statements is F?
    a. Homeland security increases the importance of private security firms.  
    b. Potential terrorist targets include sporting events, shopping malls, government buildings, and nuclear facilities.  
    c. Private police have less responsibility for primary targets than do public law enforcement.  
    d. Mapping potential targets is a critical activity due to the threat of terrorism.

11. Which of the following is a core idea of community policing?
    a. broad police function  
    b. citizen input  
    c. neighborhood variation  
    d. all of the above

12. Efforts to identify and manage the conditions within the social and physical environment that provide opportunities or precipitate crime represents what type of crime prevention program?
    a. primary  
    b. secondary  
    c. tertiary  
    d. encompassing

13. Which type of crime prevention focuses on persons and the community in an effort to identify potential criminals and high-crime areas?
    a. primary  
    b. secondary  
    c. tertiary  
    d. encompassing

14. Which type of crime prevention focuses on individuals who have committed criminal acts?
    a. primary  
    b. secondary  
    c. tertiary  
    d. encompassing

15. Which of the following best defines “defensible space?”
    a. The reduction of crime can be accomplished by maintaining the physical condition of a neighborhood.  
    b. Increased police presence in a neighborhood can decrease crime.  
    c. Physical changes made to inhibit or control the flow of people into or out of an area.  
    d. Physical changes that increase the probability that residents will observe offenders.

16. Newman developed the concept of crime prevention through:
    a. environmental design.  
    b. random patrol.  
    c. high visibility.  
    d. rapid response.

17. Environmental design activities to prevent crime fall into several categories. Which of the following is NOT one of those categories?
    a. access control  
    b. surveillance  
    c. support and motivation reinforcement  
    d. masking
18. Which of the following is best described as “physical changes that increase the probability that offenders are observed by residents?”
   a. activity support  
   b. motivation reinforcement  
   c. surveillance  
   d. access control

19. Public education represents what type of crime prevention?
   a. primary  
   b. secondary  
   c. tertiary  
   d. encompassing

20. Which type of public education of law enforcement is most common?
   a. classes offered by the local police  
   b. lectures by police officers at various functions  
   c. media reporting of crime information  
   d. personal contact with police

21. The purpose of the “Taking a Bite Out of Crime” program was to:
   a. educate the public about criminal justice.  
   b. generate feelings of responsibility.  
   c. develop cooperation between the police and the public.  
   d. all of the above

22. What percentage of America’s 200 largest cities has juvenile curfews?
   a. 25 percent  
   b. 46 percent  
   c. 51 percent  
   d. 73 percent

23. According to the Michigan State University study, foot patrols can be instrumental in:
   a. fostering better relations with citizens  
   b. reducing crime  
   c. reducing the fear of crime among citizens  
   d. all of the above

24. The instances in which private security personnel are given full or limited police powers is referred to as:
   a. user-financed services.  
   b. contracting for the provision of services.  
   c. privatization.  
   d. block-watch programs.

25. Which of the following best describes community-oriented policing?
   a. focuses on educating the public about police problems through service-oriented activities  
   b. focuses on fear reduction and order-maintenance activities through the involvement of citizens using problem-solving methods  
   c. focuses on fear reduction and order-maintenance activities using service-oriented activities  
   d. focuses on crime reduction and service-oriented activities through order maintenance methods

26. Community-oriented policing evolved as a strategy for a number of reasons. Which of the following is NOT one of the antecedents for community-oriented policing?
   a. the increase in citizen fear of crime that began to dominate public policy formulation in the 1980s  
   b. the desire of police departments to rectify problems in minority communities  
   c. team policing experiments of the 1970s  
   d. police-community relations programs of the 1950s and 1960s
27. Cordner identified several major dimensions that occur when community policing is implemented. Which of the following is NOT one of those dimensions?
   a. philosophical
   b. problematic
   c. strategic
   d. programmatic

28. Which of the following is a core idea of community policing?
   a. broad police function
   b. citizen input
   c. neighborhood variation
   d. all of the above

29. Which of the following is a key element in problem solving?
   a. problems must be defined
   b. information concerning problems must be collected
   c. police must search for problem solutions
   d. all of the above

30. What percentage of police departments uses community policing?
   a. 10 percent
   b. 30 percent
   c. 60 percent
   d. 80 percent

31. President Richard Nixon administrated the first modern drug war, which was known as:
   a. DARE.
   b. Just Say No.
   c. Operation Intercept.
   d. CLEAR.

32. In 2003, the National Drug Control Strategy estimated the availability of several illegal drugs. Which of the following drug was NOT part of the study?
   a. heroin
   b. Ecstasy
   c. Valium
   d. methamphetamine

33. Which of the following is a drug-prevention strategy?
   a. information dissemination
   b. fear arousal
   c. moral appeals
   d. all of the above

34. Heroin addicts tend to commit a large number of crimes to support their habits. Which of the following is correct regarding their criminal behavior and patterns?
   a. They are indiscriminate in their criminal activity, committing any crime based on opportunity.
   b. They give little thought to crime until withdrawal symptoms occur, and then they commit any crime that will provide money to purchase drugs.
   c. They are most likely to commit a murder or other violent crime while under the influence of heroin.
   d. They tend to focus on one type of crime.

35. What type of violence associated with the drug culture results from the interaction of participants in the culture as they barter drugs, compete for territory, fight with rival gangs, and settle disputes?
   a. psychopharmacological
   b. systemic
   c. economic
   d. compulsive

36. Which of the following best defines “psychopharmacological” violence?
   a. violence that is related to the “business” aspect of drug usage
   b. violence that is related to obtaining drugs, or money for illegal drugs
   c. violence that is related to the decreased mental capacity of a person who is under the influence of a drug
   d. violence that is related to territory wars between rival gangs

37. Which of the following best defines “systemic” violence?
a. violence that is related to the “business” aspect of drug usage  
b. violence that is related to obtaining drugs, or money for illegal drugs  
c. violence that is related to the decreased mental capacity of a person who is under the influence of a drug  
d. violence that is related to the consumption of alcohol  

38. What percentage of females arrested for burglary tested positive for drugs in their system?  
a. 100 percent  
b. 75 percent  
c. 50 percent  
d. 25 percent  

39. Which of the following is an objective of interdiction?  
a. to prevent the production of illicit drugs  
b. to prevent illicit drugs from entering the country  
c. to increase the number of arrests of suppliers and street-level dealers by complicating drug deals  
d. to rehabilitate individuals arrested on drug charges  

40. Which of the following is NOT an objective of interdiction?  
a. to increase the amount of personal and financial risk to suppliers  
b. to reduce the amount and quality of drugs at the retail level  
c. to increase the number of arrests of suppliers and street-level dealers by complicating drug deals  
d. to increase the cost of drugs, thereby making them too expensive for some consumers  

41. Where does the vast majority of this country’s illegal cocaine come from?  
a. Peru  
b. Colombia  
c. Afghanistan  
d. Cuba  

42. Which drug is the primary target of interdiction efforts?  
a. cocaine  
b. heroin  
c. marijuana  
d. LSD  

43. What is the DARE program’s average in annual expenditures?  
a. $400,000  
b. $1 million  
c. $50 million  
d. $700 million  

44. What is the focus of the DARE program?  
a. to tell children the truth about illicit drugs  
b. to teach children drug users are not bad people, they just have problems  
c. to teach children about the perils of drug use  
d. all of the above  

45. The Bureau of Justice Assistance implemented a drug reduction strategy that has been adopted by many states. Which of the following is NOT one of those strategies?  
a. drug use prevention campaigns, using different types of media to educate the public  
b. programs that include law enforcement involvement in citizen education  
c. community involvement programs designed to involve community groups  
d. all of the above  

46. The__________, part of the Colombian drug cartel, is perhaps the best-known drug-related criminal organization.  
a. Hell’s Angels  
b. Dyna cartel  
c. Laos cartel
b. Medellin cartel          d. Pakistan cartel

47. Which four states are primarily used by the Colombian cartels for importing drugs into the United States?
   a. Florida, California, Georgia, New York
   b. California, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina
   c. Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, New York
   d. Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina

48. Which type of criminal organization uses its pre-established heroin network to distribute cocaine?
   a. Mexican Mafia              c. Outlaw motorcycle gangs
   b. La Cosa Nostra              d. Colombian cartels

49. Which of the following drug organizations tend to serve as “mules” for the Colombian drug cartels?
   a. Outlaw motorcycle gangs    c. Mexican Mafia
   b. La Cosa Nostra              d. California street gangs

50. Outlaw motorcycle gangs have their origin in __________, where a group of World War II vets formed the POBOB.
   a. Texas             c. Oregon
   b. Utah              d. California

51. The two most famous street gangs are:
   a. the Crips and the Bloods.   c. the Hell’s Angels and the Crips.
   b. the Bloods and the Hell’s Angels.   d. none of the above

52. Which of the following statements is T?
   a. Nancy Reagan’s drug campaign was known as “Say No, Always.”
   b. Some think that intensified efforts on the part of police to crack down on illegal drug activity have enhanced citizens’ civil liberties.
   c. President Nixon was the second president to address the modern drug war.
   d. President George W. Bush has been silent on the drug issue.

53. Kleiman identified a number of goals that would be useful for ordering police operations. Which of the following is NOT one of Kleiman’s goals?
   a. to restore the quality of life in urban communities by ending street-level drug dealing
   b. to protect the integrity of criminal justice institutions
   c. to ensure that drug enforcement policies are consistent with the expectations of the community
   d. to help prevent children from experimenting with drugs

54. The Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) statute makes it a crime to:
   a. conspire with others to commit crimes.
   b. launder money gained from the sale for illicit drugs.
   c. fail to pay taxes on money gained from the sale of illicit drugs.
   d. participate in the manufacture of illicit drugs.

55. Which of the following type of property can be seized under forfeiture statutes?
   a. contraband (drugs)
   b. direct proceeds (cash)
   c. derivative proceeds (real estate, stock, etc.)
   d. all of the above

56. What is the most important reason for law enforcement actions at the retail or street level?
a. to make drug transactions riskier and more inconvenient, which leads to reduced consumption
b. safer neighborhoods
c. law enforcement actions will result in an increased number of arrests, which deters drug use and crime
d. citizens feel less fearful of crime

57. What technique has been used in treating street gangs as organized crime?
a. the development of informants
b. the use of electronic surveillance
c. the creation of special statutes to make prosecution easier
d. all of the above

58. Issues of violent resistance, terrorism, and national security are inherently political, rather than merely rational – they involve questions of ________.
a. power
c. perspectives
b. interests
d. all of the above

59. When societies undergo major change in economic arrangements or modes of production, it is referred to as?
a. economic revolution
c. paradigm shift
b. production transformation
d. economic reorientation

60. Globalization marks a change in all but which of the following?
a. cultural systems
c. markets for goods and services
b. economic systems;
d. equity

61. What constitutes terrorism or a terrorist is being redefined by globalization. This reconstruction has become highly politicized and is increasingly in ____________.
a. criminological terms
c. legal terms
b. economic terms
d. sociological terms

62. It is difficult to define terrorism because attacks have a variety of intertwined motivations. Which of the followings in not a motivation?
a. economic
c. righteous
b. political
d. religious

63. The 9/11 Commission estimated that the terrorist attacks in Washington and New York cost between ________ and ________.
a. $200,000 and $300,000
c. $400,000 and $500,000
b. $300,000 and $400,000
d. $500,000 and $600,000

64. Terrorism represents the ______ level of conflict that can be waged primarily because the combatants often represent a group without state power and they are without the resources to fight on a larger conventional scale.
a. lowest
c. maximum
b. highest
d. minimum

65. Terrorism has its roots in __________.
a. economic inequality
c. political power
b. repression
d. all of the above

66. Of all the WMDs, ________ weapons raise the greatest concern.
a. biological
c. chemical
b. nuclear
d. dirty bombs

67. Mere possession of a biological or toxic agent does not make it a weapon. The agent must be ________ before it can be used.
a. delivered
c. finalized
b. transmitted
d. weaponized
68. Extremist groups are those that__________.
   a. constitute a terrorist organization,       c. possesses a militant orientation to an issue
   b. have a violent political orientation,      d. all of the above

69. Extremist groups come from almost all__________.
   a. countries                                  c. religions
   b. races                                      d. all of the above

70. Most efforts to assist state and local units of government with homeland security, including the police, have hinged on__________ to the states with little coordinated direction.
   a. providing equipment                        c. block grants
   b. sharing information                        d. none of the above

71. National Infrastructure Protection Plan (NIPP) includes four sub-processes. Which of the following is not one of those processes?
   a. threat identification                      c. threat assessment
   b. threat detection                            d. target assessment

72.__________ requires that groups be monitored to identify specific and credible threats.
   a. threat identification                      c. threat assessment
   b. threat detection                            d. target assessment

73. Intelligence-led policing requires which of following steps?
   a. planning                                    c. analysis
   b. collecting                                  d. all of the above

74. “Source of intelligence information” is generally collected from all but the following?
   a. physical and electronic surveillance
   b. confidential informants and undercover operators
   c. police officials and political leaders
   d. newspaper reports and public records

75. The__________ provides overarching coordination of all response and counter-terrorism elements within a community.
   a. fusion center                              c. command center
   b. terrorism task force                        d. Department of Homeland Security

76. Partnerships with the local police are critical to preventing terrorism. Which of the following activities occur?
   a. cooperative training
   b. mapping potential targets
   c. development and coordination of critical incident plans
   d. all of the above

77. Which of the following is not one of the precautions the NYPD has taken to prevent terrorism?
   a. screened cargo for radioactive materials     c. required special citizen identification
   b. installed cameras                            d. installed radiation detection devices

True/False
Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

78. Public perceptions of the police are generally positive.
79. Females tend to view the police much more positively than males.
80. African-American citizens tend to believe that the police are more corrupt.
81. Hispanic citizens tend to feel safer from crime than white citizens do.
82. Socioeconomic status has little impact on public perception of the police.
83. The SARA model stands for Stop, Arrest, Reinterview, Assess.

84. Incidents like the O.J. Simpson trial or the Abner Louima case affect the public’s perception of the police.

85. Internally oriented programs are designed to educate officers and attempt to reduce citizen complaints.

86. The police can be and should be exclusively responsible for combating crime.

87. Secondary crime prevention focuses on persons and the community in an effort to identify potential criminals and high-crime areas.

88. Media reporting of crime is the least used type of public education used by police departments.

89. Stealth is a key factor in the decision to commit some crimes.

90. Juvenile curfews are a new concept, first being used in the 1980s.

91. There is great uniformity in the types of community policing techniques used by police departments across the country.

92. For community policing to be successful, there must be some level of geographical permanence.

93. Two primary tactics in community policing include problem-solving and situational crime prevention.

94. Community policing dictates that the community becomes involved in protecting itself.

95. It is easy to incorporate community policing.

96. The current drug war in America is the first ever in this country.

97. For the past several years, the drug abuse problem in the United States has remained fairly stable.

98. Interdiction efforts attempt to seal our borders from drug traffickers through air, maritime, and land operations.

99. Interdiction has been extremely successful.

100. Most youth tend to experiment with drugs.

101. The DARE program has been very successful at preventing children from experimenting with illicit drugs.

102. Drug education is an area that may have the greatest benefit for each dollar spent.

103. It is clear why some people become addicted to drugs.

104. Drug addicts and chronic abusers are a detriment to society and therefore we should not try to help them.

105. Drug treatment has been sorely neglected in this country.

106. The Medellin drug cartel is the only drug cartel in Colombia that deals in cocaine.

107. At one time, La Cosa Nostra families had prohibitions against drug trafficking.
108. The Hell’s Angels is the largest motorcycle gang in the United States.

109. Street gangs are a new problem, because they have only recently emerged.

110. Criminal forfeiture is applicable only after a successful criminal prosecution.

111. Globalization marks a change in organization of the economic system, which also requires changes in policing.

112. When societies undergo major change in economic arrangements or modes of production, it is referred to as a paradigm shift.

113. Globalization is one of the dominant social themes of the twenty-first century.

114. Most contemporary conflicts in the world have long histories and most are linked to war, colonialism, occupation, and the dividing of political geographies.

115. While terrorism is a unifying theme in globalization, it is not a political designation, but rather merely a serious type of crime.

116. Terrorism cannot be distinguished from political activist, insurgent, revolutionary, or guerrilla warfare as they are all forms of terrorism.

117. Most groups committing terrorist acts share the motivations.

118. A “WMD” is any explosive, incendiary, poison gas, chemical, biological, or nuclear device that can cause substantial widespread devastation.

119. Since a “dirty bomb” is a very effective weapon, its use in the United States is likely.

120. Most extremist groups share the same religion and ideology.

121. There are no extremist groups that originate in the United States, most come from abroad.

122. A major difficulty with the initial organization of the DHS was that agencies transferred into the department had previously established goals, responsibilities, and operational procedures.

123. Most efforts to assist state and local units of government with homeland security, including the police, have hinged on block grants to the states with little coordinated direction.

124. Threat identification requires that groups be identified and monitored to identify specific and credible threats.

125. Critical infrastructure includes transportation, telecommunications, financial institutions, governmental buildings, medical care facilities, and petro-chemical facilities.

126. National security has few implications for state and local governments and their police.

127. Intelligence-led policing is a formal process of taking information and turning it into knowledge while ensuring that the information is collected, stored, and disseminated appropriately.