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

1. The ________ perspective involves the systematic study of mental and emotional factors of the police personality.
   a. psychological  
   b. sociological  
   c. anthropological  
   d. subculture

2. A ________ model assumes that police officers bring their own unique characteristics to the profession.
   a. professionalization  
   b. socialization  
   c. predispositional  
   d. cultural

3. The ________ personality is said to be characterized by conservative, aggressive, cynical, and rigid behavior.
   a. authoritarian  
   b. professional  
   c. culturalized  
   d. legalistic

4. Which of the following perspectives maintains that their environments shape police officers?
   a. psychological  
   b. physiological  
   c. sociological  
   d. anthropological

5. The process by which norms and values are internalized is called:
   a. socialization.  
   b. culturalization.  
   c. institutionalization.  
   d. professionalization.

6. Which of the following is the process by which norms and values are internalized as workers begin to learn their new occupation?
   a. socialization  
   b. culturalization  
   c. institutionalization  
   d. professionalization

7. Which of the following is NOT one of Coates’ typology of police officers?
   a. legalistic-abusive  
   b. task  
   c. community service  
   d. problem solver

8. Which of the following is NOT one of White’s typologies of police officers?
   a. tough cop  
   b. problem solver  
   c. crime fighter  
   d. secretive rogue

9. Muir classified four types of police officers. Which of the following best defines the “enforcer?”
   a. tends to be cynical and is coercion-oriented  
   b. is sympathetic toward citizens and has difficulty being coercive  
   c. has an integrated sense of coercion and follows rule of law  
   d. has little sympathy and avoids being coercive

10. The ________ perspective of police behavior holds that officers are influenced and shaped by their culture.
    a. psychological  
    b. sociological  
    c. anthropological  
    d. subculture

11. A ________ is distinguished by its distinct differences and shared similarities when compared to the dominant ________.
a. profession, science
b. subculture, culture
c. law, constitution
d. ordinance, law

12. Which of the following is the idea that police officers view situations and people differently from other segments of the population?
   a. worldview
   b. ethos
   c. themes
   d. postulates

13. The police officer “worldview” utilizes an us-them mentality that leads officers to regard citizens as:
   a. allies.
   b. partners.
   c. symbolic assailants.
   d. all of the above

14. Character, disposition, or basic values specific to a particular culture or subculture is known as:
   a. theme.
   b. postulate.
   c. autonomy.
   d. ethos.

15. Which of the following is NOT a police ethos?
   a. ethos of bravery
   b. autonomy ethos
   c. professional ethos
   d. ethos of secrecy

16. Which of the following factors contribute to the development of the “code of silence?”
   a. potential for error in job performance
   b. fear of loss of autonomy
   c. protection of co-workers
   d. all of the above

17. ________ is an emotional and physical condition that makes it difficult for members of one social group to have relationships and interact with members of another group.
   a. Solidarity
   b. Ethos
   c. Code of secrecy
   d. Isolation

18. The way police officers insulate themselves against danger and community rejection is known as:
   a. solidarity.
   b. isolation.
   c. autonomy.
   d. protection.

19. Which of the following is a statement of belief held by a culture that reflects its basic orientations?
   a. worldview
   b. ethos
   c. themes
   d. postulates

20. Which of the following best describes the Christopher Commission’s findings after the beating of motorist Rodney King?
   a. Very few LAPD officers engage in illegal use of force.
   b. A significant number of LAPD officers repetitively misuse force.
   c. The LAPD culture emphasizes crime prevention.
   d. The LAPD officers view citizens with respect.

21. Which of the following are NOT elements of the Carter’s typology of sources of police stress?
   a. life-threatening stressors
   b. social isolation stressors
   c. community-oriented stressors
   d. personal stressors

22. Which of the following is a type of personal stressor?
   a. marital difficulties
   b. physiological impact of shift work
   c. financial constraints
   d. a and c only

23. Which of the following is a factor that may contribute to police suicide?
   a. abuse of alcohol and drugs
   b. ready access to firearms
   c. depression
   d. all of the above

24. Which of the following best defines utilitarianism?
a. It examines the consequences in order to determine if an action is right or wrong.
b. It examines the duty to act, not the consequences of an action as a determinant of ethical behavior.
c. It examines the intent of the action as a determinant of ethical behavior.
d. Its meaning is best understood in terms of the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.

25. Which of the following best defines “deontological ethics?”
   a. It examines the consequences in order to determine if an action is right or wrong.
   b. It examines the duty to act, not the consequences of an action as a determinant of ethical behavior.
   c. It examines the intent of the action as a determinant of ethical behavior.
   d. Its meaning is best understood in terms of the greatest happiness for the greatest number.

26. Which of the following best describes the sole legitimate purpose of government as it was outlined in the Federalist Papers?
   a. to maintain order in society
   b. to define the role of police agencies
   c. to protect life, liberty, and property
   d. to protect citizens from criminals

27. Which of the following is NOT a source of police ethics discussed in the text?
   a. justice
   b. religion
   c. law
   d. agency policy

28. Which of the following is a purpose served by departmental written policies?
   a. to set forth the agency’s philosophy of policing
   b. to articulate the broad goals of the department
   c. to reflect the community’s expectations of the department
   d. all of the above

29. Which of the following is NOT a purpose served by a police department’s formal policies?
   a. outline the agency’s principles of organization and management
   b. articulate the broad goals of the department
   c. reflect the community’s expectations of the department
   d. identify the parameters of organizational flexibility

30. Which of the following groups developed the code of ethics for law enforcement?
   a. NCAA
   b. NAACP
   c. IACP
   d. ACLU

31. In 1989 the Law Enforcement Code of Ethics that was originally written in 1957 was expanded to include which of the following issues?
   a. discretion
   b. legitimate source of authority
   c. cooperation with other police agencies
   d. all of the above

32. __________ are developed through the process of socialization.
   a. Social norms
   b. Professional codes of ethics
   c. Personal values
   d. Ethics

33. Which of the following is an inappropriate value taught to rookies by veteran officers?
   a. Decisions about enforcing the law.
   b. Disrespect for police authority should be punished.
   c. Use of force should be used on those who need it and when it helps solve a crime.
   d. all of the above
34. What differentiates police crime from crimes committed by police officers?
   a. Police crime involves the officer’s use of official powers to engage in criminal
      conduct.
   b. Police crime is always committed while on duty.
   c. Police crime takes place in patrol cars.
   d. All crimes committed by police officers are police crimes.

35. Which of the following is best defined as “behavior that requires the misuse of authority for personal
   gain”?
   a. deviance               c. corruption
   b. autonomy               d. extortion

36. Which of the following best describes bribery?
   a. It is officer initiated and includes the threat of arrest if the offender does not give
      something of value.
   b. It is citizen initiated and includes an offer to have an officer do or not do
      something.
   c. It is officer initiated and includes the promise of increased patrol.
   d. It is citizen initiated and is merely a gesture of appreciation.

37. When a citizen offers a police officer something of value to influence the officers’ performance of duty, this conduct is called:
   a. extortion.               c. corruption.
   b. bribery.                d. gratuity.

38. Which of the following best describes the difference between extortion and bribery?
   a. Extortion involves networks of officers.
   b. Extortion involves only high-ranking officers.
   c. Extortion is initiated by the citizen.
   d. Extortion is initiated by the officer.

39. The use of threat of arrest or harassment by an officer against someone who has committed or is
   suspected of committing a crime to avoid arrest is known as:
   a. bribery.               c. corruption.
   b. coercion.            d. extortion.

40. Which of the following best describe the two problems illegal drug use presents to police agencies.
   a. recruiting applicants who are drug free and ensuring the integrity of officers, once
      employed
   b. ensuring the integrity of officers and preventing drug use among teenagers
   c. preventing drug use among teenagers and recruiting applicants who are drug free
   d. preventing drug use among undercover officers and teenagers

41. What percentage of police officers in the “medium-sized police department” studied by Kraska and
    Kappeler reported using illegal drugs while on duty?
   a. 10                      c. 30
   b. 20                      d. 50

42. Which of the following best describes the results of the Knapp commission’s inquiry into the
    NYPD?
   a. They found widespread corruption at all levels of the department.
   b. They found only a few “rotten apples.”
   c. They found corruption at only the lowest levels.
They found no corruption.

43. The Knapp Commission characterized corrupt police officers as:
   a. enforcement and vice.
   b. patrol and investigation.
   c. grass-eaters and meat-eaters.
   d. passive and aggressive.

44. Sherman suggests that police organizations can be classified into several types according to the level of corruption in the department. Which of the following is best described as “agencies with individual officers who use their position for personal gain?”
   a. rotten apples and rotten pockets
   b. pervasive unorganized
   c. pervasive organized
   d. pervasive community based

45. Sherman suggests that police organizations can be classified into several types according to the level of corruption in the department. Which of the following is best described as “large numbers of officers working alone on corrupt activities?”
   a. rotten apples and rotten pockets
   b. pervasive unorganized
   c. pervasive organized
   d. pervasive community based

46. Sherman suggests that police organizations can be classified into several types according to the level of corruption in the department. Which of the following is NOT one of those types?
   a. rotten apples and rotten pockets
   b. pervasive unorganized
   c. pervasive organized
   d. pervasive community based

47. Which of the following factors contribute to police abuse of illegal drugs?
   a. exposure to drugs
   b. intensity of exposure to drugs
   c. opportunity
   d. all of the above

48. Which of the following is best defined as “when an officer violates the norms or rules of conduct expected of a member of the police profession?”
   a. corruption
   b. deviant behavior
   c. bribery
   d. extortion

49. Which of the following are the three elements that contribute to the occurrence of deviant behavior according to Barker?
   a. opportunity, socialization, reinforcement
   b. exposure, intensity, opportunity
   c. opportunity, exposure, reinforcement
   d. intensity, socialization, exposure

50. Which of the following is an ethical issue related to police sexual misconduct?
   a. the power differential between officers and citizens
   b. the police officer’s motives
   c. taking advantage of people during a time of crisis
   d. a and c only

51. Which of the following is a category of police sexually motivated behaviors?
   a. voyeuristic contacts
   b. contacts with crime victims
   c. contacts with underage females
   d. all of the above

52. Which of the following best describes the categories of police sexual violence?
   a. rape, harassment, voyeurism
   b. obtrusive, rape, harassment
   c. criminal, voyeurism, obtrusive
   d. unobtrusive, obtrusive, criminal

53. Which of the following is a problem that police use to justify increased attention paid to African-Americans (driving while black)?
   a. drunk driving
   b. war on drugs
   c. vandalism
   d. domestic violence
54. Which of the following is a form of “gratuities?”
   a. a bribe for “looking the other way”
   b. a police officer demanding payment to “look the other way”
   c. free coffee, food, or other items
   d. failing to write a citation when the officer knows the driver

55. Which of the following best describes bribery
   a. It is officer initiated and includes the threat of arrest if the offender does not give something of value
   b. It is citizen initiated and includes an offer to have an officer do or not do something
   c. It is officer initiated and includes the promise of increased patrol
   d. It is citizen initiated and is merely a gesture of appreciation

56. Which of the following is true regarding civil liability lawsuits?
   a. There has been a sharp increase in the number of lawsuits against the police since the 1960s.
   b. There has been a significant decrease in the number of lawsuits against the police since the 1960s.
   c. The number of lawsuits against the police has declined slightly since the 1960s.
   d. There has been no change in the number of lawsuits against the police since the 1960s.

57. What influences the high costs associated with civil suits?
   a. cost of liability insurance
   b. litigation expenses
   c. out-of-court settlements
   d. all of the above

58. What is the average jury award of liability against a municipality?
   a. $100,000
   b. $500,000
   c. $2 million
   d. $4 million

59. Which statement is true regarding the settlement of tort cases?
   a. One out of two are settled out of court.
   b. Three out of four are settled out of court.
   c. Six out of fifteen are settled out of court.
   d. Ten out of thirty are settled out of court.

60. The party who brings a lawsuit against another party is referred to as the:
   a. defendant.
   b. attorney.
   c. plaintiff.
   d. respondent.

61. The party who is being sued and has allegedly inflicted the damage or injury is referred to as the:
   a. defendant.
   b. attorney.
   c. plaintiff.
   d. respondent.

62. Which of the following statements is FALSE concerning the concept of tort?
   a. They are heard in civil court.
   b. They are violations of private interests.
   c. They are punishable by imprisonment.
   d. They have a lower burden of proof than crime.

63. Which of the following best describes a strict liability tort?
   a. Strict tort liability is normally associated with behaviors that are so dangerous that a reasonable person can be substantially certain injury or damage will result.
   b. The person intended to engage in the conduct that led to the injury or damage.
c. Strict tort liability involves inadvertent behavior that results in damage or injury.
d. Strict tort liability is a violation of federally protected civil rights.

64. Which of the following is NOT an intentional tort?
   a. assault  
   b. false arrest  
   c. failure to protect  
   d. wrongful death

65. In which type of tort must the plaintiff prove that the police officer intended to engage in the conduct that led to the injury or damage?
   a. strict liability  
   b. comparative  
   c. intentional  
   d. contributory

66. Which of the following is a common form of intentional tort action filed against police officers?
   a. wrongful death  
   b. false arrest  
   c. false imprisonment  
   d. all of the above

67. __________ is behavior that inflicts injury or causes a person to fear the infliction of immediate injury.
   a. Deadly force  
   b. Assault  
   c. Battery  
   d. Intentional force

68. __________ is behavior that is offensive, or harmful contact between two persons.
   a. Deadly force  
   b. Assault  
   c. Battery  
   d. Intentional force

69. Which of the following best describes the Supreme Court’s ruling in Tennessee v. Garner?
   a. Certain state “fleeing-felon” laws were unconstitutional.
   b. Police could use deadly force to stop a fleeing murderer, but not other felons.
   c. “Fleeing-felon” laws were constitutional.
   d. Police could use deadly force in any situation the officer deems it necessary.

70. In order to effect a warrantless arrest, police officers must have:
   a. an eyewitness.  
   b. seen the crime committed.  
   c. probable cause.  
   d. reasonable suspicion.

71. Under which of the following circumstances could a claim of “false imprisonment” be supported?
   a. if a police officer improperly uses handcuffs  
   b. if a police officer improperly uses pepper spray  
   c. if a police officer fails to serve an arrest warrant in a timely manner  
   d. if a police officer fails to follow proper booking procedures

72. Which of the following is best defined as “inadvertent behavior that results in damage or injury?”
   a. negligence  
   b. legal duty  
   c. proximate cause  
   d. contributory negligence

73. Which of the following is required for liability in negligence claims?
   a. existence of a legal duty  
   b. breach of duty  
   c. proximate causation  
   d. all of the above

74. Police legal duties arise from a number of sources. Which of the following is NOT one of those sources?
   a. personal values  
   b. customs  
   c. judicial decisions  
   d. departmental policy

75. The question “but for the officer’s conduct, would the plaintiff have sustained the injury or damage?” determines:
a. probable cause.  
b. proximate cause.  
c. breach of duty.  
d. legal duty.

___ 76. Which of the following is best defined as “failing to take action to protect a person from a known and foreseeable danger?”
   a. negligent failure to arrest  
b. negligent failure to render assistance  
c. negligent failure to protect  
d. negligent entrustment and assignment

___ 77. Which of the following involves breaching a duty to provide effective systems for the evaluation, control, and monitoring of police employees performance?
   a. negligent selection, hiring and retention  
b. negligent police supervision and direction  
c. negligent failure to discipline and investigate  
d. negligent entrustment and assignment

___ 78. Which of the following involves a duty to ensure that officers are properly trained and capable of using equipment?
   a. negligent selection, hiring and retention  
b. negligent police supervision and direction  
c. negligent failure to discipline and investigate  
d. negligent entrustment and assignment

___ 79. Which defense to a negligence claim holds that if an officer can show that the plaintiff was also negligent in causing the damage or injury, the officer will not be held liable?
   a. contributory negligence  
b. comparative negligence  
c. assumption of risk  
d. color of law

___ 80. What is the primary purpose of a “comparative negligence” defense?
   a. to show that the plaintiff was also negligent  
b. to show that the plaintiff was engaged in dangerous behavior  
c. to reduce the size of the damage award  
d. to show that the defendant was not responsible for the situation

___ 81. Which of the following are the two requirements necessary for finding of police liability under the Civil Rights Act of 1871 (42 U.S.C. Section 1983)?
   a. acting under the color of law and violation of a common law right  
b. acting under the color of law and violation of a constitutional right  
c. duty and breach of duty  
d. duty and actual injury or damage

___ 82. Which of the following do the courts consider when determining whether an officer was acting under the color of law for purposes of liability?
   a. Did the police identify themselves as law enforcement officers?  
b. Were the officers performing an investigation?  
c. Were official documents filed?  
d. all of the above

___ 83. In order to be held liable under Section 1983, what is necessary?
   a. acting under the Constitution  
b. acting under oath  
c. acting under color of law  
d. acting under duress

___ 84. Which of the following is true regarding “acting under color of law?”
   a. Off-duty officers cannot be found to be acting under color of law.  
b. Off-duty officers can only act under color of law if in uniform.
c. Off-duty officers can only act under color of law if they identify themselves as officers.
d. Off-duty officers can be found to be acting under color of law if performing police functions.

**__85.** The __________ to the United States Constitution affords protection from unreasonable searches and seizures.

a. First Amendment  
b. Fourth Amendment  
c. Fifth Amendment  
d. Sixth Amendment

**__86.** Which of the following is a common police behavior that may constitute a constitutional violation?

a. use of excessive or deadly force  
b. releasing a known criminal  
c. using informants  
d. high-speed car chases

**__87.** Which type of immunity is usually reserved for persons involved in the judicial process?

a. absolute immunity  
b. qualified immunity  
c. good faith  
d. color of law

**__88.** Which type of defense covers police officers when performing discretionary duties?

a. qualified immunity  
b. absolute immunity  
c. probable cause  
d. good faith

**__89.** Police officers who face claims of false arrest or unlawful search are afforded the defense of:

a. qualified immunity  
b. probable cause  
c. contributory negligence  
d. assumption of risk

**__90.** Which defense argues that at the time the act was committed, the officer could not have reasonably known that the act was unconstitutional or against the law?

a. probable cause  
b. contributory negligence  
c. good faith  
d. qualified immunity

**__91.** Which of the following is an element of the good faith defense?

a. Police action was based on departmental policy.  
b. The officer was acting under the color of law.  
c. The officer had probable cause.  
d. The officer acted in a reasonable manner.

**__92.** How can officers and departments reduce the potential for liability?

a. Know the law of liability.  
b. Read and follow department rules and regulations.  
c. Keep adequate records.  
d. all of the above

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

**__93.** Of the three models of police behavior, the culturalization model is the broadest.

**__94.** The psychological perspective of the police is the broadest level of understanding police behavior.

**__95.** The sociological approach to understanding police behavior assumes that behavioral attributes are learned.
96. Culture is a “blueprint” for living for a group of individuals who share a territory, language, and feel responsible for each other.

97. Danger and authority make up a large part of the police worldview.

98. The police code of secrecy is also a product of the police perception of the media and their investigative function.

99. A violation of one of the police postulates is likely to result in the officer being dismissed from the organization.

100. “Don’t give up another cop” is a postulate that indicates the ethos of bravery.

101. Legalistic-abusive police officers have little sympathy for anyone who violates the law.

102. Police stress is the product of an individual officer’s inability to function properly in his or her work environment.

103. Research on alcohol and drug abuse of law enforcement officers is consistent and indicates that 1 of every 4 officers abuses either drugs or alcohol.

104. The term “ethics” has a well-understood and well-defined meaning.

105. There is a single source of police ethics that should form the basis of all police decision-making.

106. The first law enforcement code of ethics was established in 1989 after recommendations from the Police Executive Research Forum’s annual meeting.

107. The existence of a code of ethics is often one of the criteria used to determine whether an occupation is a “profession.”

108. Police officers learn occupational norms from senior officers.

109. Police values rarely conflict with personal and community values.

110. All crimes committed by police officers are “police crimes.”

111. The Christopher Commission found widespread corruption in the New York City Police Department.

112. Officers who engage in illegal activity only when opportunities present themselves are known as “grass-eaters.”

113. A police officer that is active in seeking illegal activities for personal gain is referred to as a “meat-eater.”

114. Deviant behavior by police officers is always illegal.

115. Bribery occurs when an officer violates the norms or rules of conduct expected by a member of the police profession.

116. There is only one form of sexual harassment.

117. Suggestive comments, jokes, or obscene gestures are NOT sexual harassment.

118. Police sexual misconduct can take the form of citizen-initiated sexual contact.

119. The practice of extending gratuities to police officers is a problem that began in the 1970s.
120. The war on drugs has impacted the issue of “driving while black.”
121. “Goldbricking” is a term that is used to imply that an officer avoids work or performs only the amount necessary to satisfy supervisors.
122. From 1967 to 1971, the number of civil suits filed against the police increased by 124 percent.
123. Police chiefs have indicated that liability issues are the most important to their departments.
124. Settling lawsuits out of court can lead to frivolous civil suits and create morale problems in police organizations.
125. The plaintiff in a civil suit is the same as the defendant in a criminal trial.
126. A police department can be a defendant in a civil lawsuit.
127. Some torts can also be crimes.
128. The level of proof in a tort case is the same as a criminal trial.
129. Wrongful death lawsuits are based on state statutes.
130. In Tennessee v. Garner, the Supreme Court expanded the use of deadly force by police by establishing the “fleeing felon doctrine.”
131. More than 30,000 civil actions are filed against the police each year.
132. Plaintiffs who claim false arrest may allege that they were willfully detained.
133. The best way to prevent liability for false arrest is to secure a warrant before the arrest.
134. Negligence is inadvertent behavior that results in damage or injury.
135. Wrongful death lawsuits are based on state statutes.
136. The Civil Rights Act of 1871 was enacted by Congress to control the behavior of state officials and allow legal redress to those whose constitutional rights were violated.
137. “Failure to investigate” is a liability of supervisors.
138. Police officers can be found liable for negligent operation of an emergency vehicle.
139. Negligent failure to arrest relates to an officer’s failure to enforce the law.
140. Off-duty police officers cannot be found to be acting under color of law.
141. Violations of state laws or city ordinances by police officers are actionable under Section 1983.
142. Violations of judge-made case law are actionable under Section 1983.