CHAPTER 8
Multiple-Choice Questions

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
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

True/False

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

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

3. The sociological approach to understanding police behavior assumes that behavioral attributes are learned.

4. Culture is a “blueprint” for living for a group of individuals who share a territory, language, and feel responsible for each other.

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

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

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

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

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

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

11. 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.

CHAPTER 9
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. 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.
2. 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.

3. 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

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

5. 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

6. 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

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

8. 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

9. Are developed through the process of socialization.
   a. Social norms
   b. Professional codes of ethics
   c. Personal values
   d. Ethics

10. 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

11. 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.

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

13. 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.

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

15. 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.

16. 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.
   b. coercion.
   c. corruption.
   d. extortion.

17. 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 undercover officers and teenagers
   d. preventing drug use among undercover officers and teenagers

18. 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
   b. 20
   c. 30
   d. 50

19. 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.
   d. They found no corruption.

20. 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.

21. 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

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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
30. 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

31. 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

32. The practice of avoiding work or performing only the amount of work necessary to satisfy supervisors is known as:
   a. goldbricking.
   b. corruption.
   c. slacking.
   d. laziness.

True/False

1. The term “ethics” has a well-understood and well-defined meaning.
2. There is a single source of police ethics that should form the basis of all police decisionmaking.
3. The first law enforcement code of ethics was established in 1989 after recommendations from the Police Executive Research Forum’s annual meeting.
4. The existence of a code of ethics is often one of the criteria used to determine whether an occupation is a “profession.”
5. Police officers learn occupational norms from senior officers.
6. Police values rarely conflict with personal and community values.
7. All crimes committed by police officers are “police crimes.”
8. The Christopher Commission found widespread corruption in the New York City Police Department.
9. Officers who engage in illegal activity only when opportunities present themselves are known as “grass-eaters.”
10. A police officer that is active in seeking illegal activities for personal gain is referred to as a “meat-eater.”
11. Deviant behavior by police officers is always illegal.
12. Bribery occurs when an officer violates the norms or rules of conduct expected by a member of the police profession.
13. There is only one form of sexual harassment.
14. Suggestive comments, jokes, or obscene gestures are NOT sexual harassment.
15. Police sexual misconduct can take the form of citizen-initiated sexual contact.
16. The practice of extending gratuities to police officers is a problem that began in the 1970s.
17. The war on drugs has impacted the issue of “driving while black.”
18. “Goldbricking” is a term that is used to imply that an officer avoids work or performs only the amount necessary to satisfy supervisors.

Chapter 10
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. 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.

2. 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

3. What is the average jury award of liability against a municipality?
4. 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.

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

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

10. 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

11. 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

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

14. 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.

15. 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.

16. 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

17. 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

18. 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

19. 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

20. 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.

21. 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

22. 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
23. 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

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. 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

28. 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

29. 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.

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

33. Which type of defense covers police officers when performing discretionary duties?
   a. qualified immunity
   b. absolute immunity
   c. probable cause
   d. good faith

34. 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.

35. 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

36. 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.

37. 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 10
1. From 1967 to 1971, the number of civil suits filed against the police increased by 124 percent.
2. Police chiefs have indicated that liability issues are the most important to their departments.
3. Settling lawsuits out of court can lead to frivolous civil suits and create morale problems in police organizations.
4. The plaintiff in a civil suit is the same as the defendant in a criminal trial.
5. A police department can be a defendant in a civil lawsuit.
6. Some torts can also be crimes.
7. The level of proof in a tort case is the same as a criminal trial.
8. Wrongful death lawsuits are based on state statutes.
9. In Tennessee v. Garner, the Supreme Court expanded the use of deadly force by police by establishing the “fleeing felon doctrine.”
10. More than 30,000 civil actions are filed against the police each year.
11. Plaintiffs who claim false arrest may allege that they were willfully detained.
12. The best way to prevent liability for false arrest is to secure a warrant before the arrest.
13. Negligence is inadvertent behavior that results in damage or injury.
14. Wrongful death lawsuits are based on state statutes.
15. 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.
16. “Failure to investigate” is a liability of supervisors.
17. Police officers can be found liable for negligent operation of an emergency vehicle.
18. Negligent failure to arrest relates to an officer’s failure to enforce the law.
19. Off-duty police officers cannot be found to be acting under color of law.
20. Violations of state laws or city ordinances by police officers are actionable under Section 1983.
21. Violations of judge-made case law are actionable under Section 1983.

Chapter 11
Multiple-Choice Questions

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 true 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 true 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
   d. all of the above

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 false?
   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
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 the fear of crime among citizens
   c. reducing crime
   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

True/False 11
1. Public perceptions of the police are generally positive.
2. Females tend to view the police much more positively than males.
3. African-American citizens tend to believe that the police are more corrupt.
4. Hispanic citizens tend to feel safer from crime than white citizens do.
5. Socioeconomic status has little impact on public perception of the police.
6. The SARA model stands for Stop, Arrest, Reinterview, Assess.
7. Incidents like the O.J. Simpson trial or the Abner Louima case affect the public’s perception of the police.
8. Internally oriented programs are designed to educate officers and attempt to reduce citizen complaints.
9. The police can be and should be exclusively responsible for combating crime.
10. Secondary crime prevention focuses on persons and the community in an effort to identify potential criminals and high-crime areas.
11. Media reporting of crime is the least used type of public education used by police departments.
12. Stealth is a key factor in the decision to commit some crimes.
13. Juvenile curfews are a new concept, first being used in the 1980s.
14. There is great uniformity in the types of community policing techniques used by police departments across the country.
15. For community policing to be successful, there must be some level of geographical permanence.
16. Two primary tactics in community policing include problem-solving and situational crime prevention.
17. Community policing dictates that the community becomes involved in protecting itself.
18. It is easy to incorporate community policing.

Chapter 12
Multiple-Choice Questions
1. President Richard Nixon administrated the first modern drug war, which was known as:
   a. DARE.
   b. Just Say No.
   c. Operation Intercept.
   d. CLEAR.

2. 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

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

4. 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.

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. 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

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

12. Which drug is the primary target of interdiction efforts?
    a. cocaine
    b. heroin
    c. marijuana
    d. LSD
13. What is the DARE program’s average in annual expenditures?
   a. $400,000  
   b. $1 million  
   c. $50 million  
   d. $700 million

14. 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

15. 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

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

17. 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

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

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

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

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

22. Which of the following statements is true?
   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.
23. 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

24. 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.

25. 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

26. 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

27. 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

True/False 12
1. The current drug war in America is the first ever in this country.
2. For the past several years, the drug abuse problem in the United States has remained fairly stable.
3. Interdiction efforts attempt to seal our borders from drug traffickers through air, maritime, and land operations.
4. Interdiction has been extremely successful.
5. Most youth tend to experiment with drugs.
6. The DARE program has been very successful at preventing children from experimenting with illicit drugs.
7. Drug education is an area that may have the greatest benefit for each dollar spent.
8. It is clear why some people become addicted to drugs.
9. Drug addicts and chronic abusers are a detriment to society and therefore we should not try to help them.
10. Drug treatment has been sorely neglected in this country.
11. The Medellin drug cartel is the only drug cartel in Colombia that deals in cocaine.
12. At one time, La Cosa Nostra families had prohibitions against drug trafficking.
13. The Hell’s Angels is the largest motorcycle gang in the United States.
14. Street gangs are a new problem, because they have only recently emerged.
15. Criminal forfeiture is applicable only after a successful criminal prosecution.

Chapter 13
Multiple-Choice Questions
1. Which of the following is a problem associated with predicting the future of law enforcement?
   a. shifts in public opinion
   b. social trends
   c. political trends
   d. all of the above
2. Which of the following is best defined as “assessing the existing values of society as expressed public sentiment and the changing nature of law?”
   a. sentiment-loaded futurology
   b. value-loaded futurology
   c. historical based futurology
   d. law enforcement futurology

3. James Q. Wilson made certain observations regarding the future of law enforcement. Which of the following is one of his predictions?
   a. increased enforcement of victimless crimes
   b. the public obsession with juvenile crime and the growing tendency to punish parents for the delinquency of their children.
   c. the war on drugs and the use of any means necessary to win this war.
   d. a trend towards the decriminalization of victimless crimes

4. Which of the following is best defined as “desired ends of our actions?”
   a. objectives
   b. directives
   c. goals
   d. predictions

5. Which of the following is best defined as “our calculations of what is likely to happen under given circumstances?”
   a. hypothesis
   b. goals
   c. aspirations
   d. predictions

6. Two major sets of predictions about the future of American policing and criminal justice are outlined in your text. Who are the authors of these predictions?
   a. Tafoya and Bennett
   b. Williamson and Martin
   c. Smith and Cockrin
   d. Markus and McCoy

7. Which of the following is a prediction made by William Tafoya?
   a. By 1997, state-of-the-art technology may begin to be employed in combating crime.
   b. By the year 2000, local law enforcement will be overwhelmed by sophisticated crimes.
   c. By 2035, private security agencies will assume a significant role in law enforcement.
   d. all of the above

8. Which of the following scholars predicted that by 1999, America would see massive urban unrest?
   a. James Q. Wilson
   b. William Tafoya
   c. Georgette Bennett
   d. Peter B. Kraska

9. Which of the following scholars predicted that “our civil liberties will be displaced in an effort to stem crime?”
   a. James Q. Wilson
   b. William Tafoya
   c. Georgette Bennett
   d. Peter B. Kraska

10. Which of the following has enhanced the communication between law enforcement agencies?
    a. fax machines
    b. video telephones
    c. Internet
    d. all of the above

11. Which of the following is true regarding the use of police radios?
a. They will continue to be used in the distant future and will not be replaced by other technology.
b. Police may become less dependent on radios as the primary mode of communication.
c. Computer software will make radios obsolete.
d. There have been no predictions about the use of police radios.

12. Some police departments are currently using portable, laptop, or notebook computers. Which of the following is a reason for this?
   a. It allows officers to e-mail the dispatcher if he/she cannot otherwise contact them.
   b. It makes officers look more professional, thus increasing community support.
   c. Officers can make clear and accurate reports at a crime scene.
   d. It helps officers take statements from hearing-impaired persons.

13. Which of the following is an innovative program operated by the FBI that is used to compare a criminal’s *modus operandi* and track movements using geographic analysis?
   a. CARE
   b. DETERS
   c. VICAP
   d. DARE

14. Which police department is currently using a Computer-Assisted Report Entry system that is intended to reduce the amount of time spent writing reports?
   a. St. Louis
   b. New York City
   c. Los Angeles
   d. New Haven

15. Which of the following computer software packages is currently being marketed to law enforcement agencies?
   a. crime-mapping software
   b. investigative-leads software
   c. software that makes managing the organization easier
   d. all of the above

16. The Detroit Emergency Response System uses which of the following?
   a. 911 emergency calling
   b. computer-aided dispatch
   c. mobile data terminals
   d. all of the above

17. Which of the following is included in automated traffic enforcement?
   a. camera
   b. strobe light
   c. radar device
   d. all of the above

18. Which of the following is a problem faced by departments using automated traffic enforcement devices?
   a. The use of private companies.
   b. Citizens are angry because they feel the police should “catch them.”
   c. Patrol officers are not being used to their fullest potential.
   d. The lack of revenues that are collected using this means of traffic control.

19. DNA can be extracted from which of the following?
   a. blood
   b. semen
   c. single cell of tissue
   d. all of the above

**True/False 13**

1. One major problem in predicting the future is our inability to foresee major political and social trends that directly effect
2. The formal scientific study of the future of policing is relatively new.
3. Law and the police are inherently liberal social institutions.
4. Civil liberties will not be affected by the increase in technology.
5. Some of the greatest changes in law enforcement may be seen in the use of DNA and automated fingerprint identification.
6. The fax machine has had a significant impact on police communication.
7. The integration of technologies into total information systems is a trend only for large departments.
8. Automated traffic enforcement makes it possible for a motorist to receive a speeding ticket and never have contact with a police officer.
9. Video recorders are sometimes placed in patrol cars to document activities.
10. Video recorders in patrol cars are useless because there is no audio recording.
11. DNA is most helpful when the police have a suspect.
12. DNA can be extracted from a single cell of tissue.
13. Computers will assist officers with the logging of evidence at crime scenes.
14. The increase in the federal deficit makes funding social programs difficult.
15. Globalization is not a dominant social theme of the twenty-first century.
16. The definition of terrorism is problematic.
17. The federalization of municipal agencies is leading to an internationalization of federal law enforcement.