

TEST ITEM FILE

Test Item File

Chapter 1

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

[Select the choice that best answers each question.]

1. The largest and most visible component of any municipal law enforcement agency is the:
 - a. investigations division.
 - b. narcotics investigations.
 - c. terrorism division.
 - d. patrol section.

Answer: d

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

2. Group A offenses include all but which one of the following?
 - a. Criminal homicide
 - b. Robbery
 - c. Disorderly conduct
 - d. Motor vehicle theft

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 4-5

Level: Basic

3. In a typical police department, the law enforcement agency prevents crime, investigates crimes, apprehends criminals, maintains order, and provides other miscellaneous services. A great many of these services are handled by the:
 - a. investigations function.
 - b. patrol function.
 - c. special services function.
 - d. Both a and b above

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

4. The majority of personnel with a police organization are assigned to:
 - a. patrol.
 - b. investigations.
 - c. administration.
 - d. community relations.

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

5. The United States system of policing has its roots in:
- Germany.
 - Great Britain.
 - Australia.
 - Denmark.

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

6. In the English tradition, when the _____ was raised (day or night) for any felony, a complaint about the crime was lodged immediately by men who were subjects of the king, until the person pursued was captured.
- Bucket-brigades
 - Wooden Rattle System
 - Hue and Cry
 - Hue and Apprehend

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss the influence of the English policing system on U.S. policing.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

7. Much of the police reforms in England that took place around 1829 were started by the English Home Secretary who is considered to be the Father of London Metropolitan police. His name is:
- Sir Charles IV.
 - Sir Robert Peel.
 - August Vollmer.
 - O.W. Wilson.

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the influence of the English policing system on U.S. policing.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

8. The bedrock of early U.S. policing is considered to be:
- the Reform era.
 - the Political era.
 - the Community era.
 - the Western era.

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

9. The 1930s brought about the impetus for reform in U.S. policing. This era, which spanned from the 1930s until the 1970s, was appropriately named the:
- political era.
 - reform era.
 - Vollmer era.
 - community policing era.

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 8-9

Level: Basic

10. This is a policing philosophy that promotes and supports organizational strategies to address the causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder. This philosophy or strategy is called:
- coactive oriented policing.
 - pro-active policing.
 - team policing.
 - community policing.

Answer: d

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

11. According to the authors of the text, crime prevention is the responsibility of:
- every rank-and-file police officer.
 - the specialized crime prevention unit.
 - the patrol force.
 - the community policing team.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

12. Research has shown that the majority of police activities are:
- law enforcement related.
 - non-criminal and service related.
 - traffic accidents.
 - investigation of gang homicides.

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 14-15

Level: Basic

13. One of the largest and well known crime prevention programs is:
- community policing.
 - landlord training programs.

- c. neighborhood watch.
- d. national night out.

Answer: c

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 16

Level: Basic

14. This is a process where citizens' calls to 9-1-1 are matched to the importance or severity of the calls.
- a. Traditional response
 - b. Differential response
 - c. Delayed response
 - d. Proactive response

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

15. The line of authority and responsibility in a police agency along which orders are passed is referred to as the:
- a. authority of command.
 - b. span of control.
 - c. chain-of-command.
 - d. bureaucracy.

Answer: c

Objective: Explain how a police department is organized.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

16. Which of the following are crime indexes, published annually by the FBI?
- a. FBI Journal
 - b. Unified Crime Journal
 - c. Unified Crime Report
 - d. None of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

17. Which era promotes and supports organizational strategies to address causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving tactics?
- a. Community Policing Era
 - b. Reform Era
 - c. Political Era
 - d. Western Era

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.
Page number: 10
Level: Basic

18. Which of the following describes actions taken by the police and the community to reduce crime risks and build individual and community safety?
- Proactive patrol
 - Reactive patrol
 - Crime prevention
 - None of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Identify the variety of police patrol methods.
Page number: 14
Level: Basic

19. Which of the following describes a citizens' organization devoted to crime prevention within their neighborhoods?
- Neighborhood watch
 - Community alliance
 - Community policing
 - Guardian watch

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.
Page number: 16
Level: Basic

20. Which of the following is a critical element of the community policing strategy?
- Neighborhood watch
 - Problem solving
 - National night out
 - None of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.
Page number: 17
Level: Basic

Chapter 1 True/False

[Select the choice that best answers each question]

1. The division of labor is the number of persons that one person can effectively supervise.
- True
 - False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.
Page number: 24-25
Level: Basic

2. The police foundation found that introducing foot patrol in a mix of police strategies had no effect on citizens' perception of safety in the neighborhood.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

3. Two officer patrol units have been found to operate just as cost-effective when compared to single officer patrols.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 29-30

Level: Basic

4. Motorcycle patrol has traditionally been used for a wide variety of police activities, including responding to crimes in progress, pursuits, and traffic enforcement.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Identify the variety of police patrol methods.

Page number: 30

Level: Basic

5. The chief disadvantage to mounted horse patrol is the maintenance cost.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Identify the variety of police patrol methods.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

6. Managing and supervision are two distinctly different functions. Managing police operations entails the actual hands-on direction of police activities in the field.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the role of the police supervisor.

Page number: 32-33

Level: Basic

7. Police work is unique, thus, the courts have ruled that all criteria for hiring do not have to be based on a “bona fide occupational qualification (BFOQ).”
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the police selection process.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

8. The Uniform Crime Report is a collective effort on the part of city, county, tribal, and federal law enforcement agencies to present a nationwide view of crime. The United States Marshals service is charged with maintaining the Uniform Crime Report.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 3-4

Level: Basic

9. During the reform era of American policing, the main objective of police operations became crime control.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 8-9

Level: Basic

10. Landlord training programs have not been shown to be vital for the police to participate in.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 15-16

Level: Basic

11. One of the largest and well known crime prevention programs is neighborhood watch.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 16

Level: Basic

12. Differential response is a process where citizens' calls to 9-1-1 are matched to the importance or severity of the calls.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number:

Level: Basic

13. The line of authority and responsibility in a police agency along which orders are passed is referred to as the chain-of-command.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

14. Community policing is a philosophy that promotes and supports organizational strategies to address the causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

15. According to the authors of the text, crime prevention is the responsibility of every rank-and-file police officer.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 Fill-in-the-Blank

[Fill in the blank with the word (or words) that best answers each question.]

1. The United States system of policing has its roots in _____.

Answer: Great Britain

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

2. In the English tradition, when the _____ was raised (day or night) for any felony, a complaint about the crime was lodged immediately by men who were subjects of the king, until the person pursued was captured.

Answer: Hue and Cry

Objective: Discuss the influence of the English policing system on U.S. policing.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

3. Much of the police reforms in England that took place around 1829 were started by _____, the English Home Secretary who is considered to be the Father of London Metropolitan police.

Answer: Sir Robert Peel

Objective: Discuss the influence of the English policing system on U.S. policing.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

4. The bedrock of early U.S. policing is considered to be the _____.

Answer: political era

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

5. The 1930s brought about the impetus for reform in U.S. policing. This era, which spanned from the 1930s until the 1970s, was appropriately named the _____.

Answer: reform era

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 8-9

Level: Basic

6. This is a policing philosophy that promotes and supports organizational strategies to address the causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder. This philosophy or strategy is called _____.

Answer: community policing

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

7. According to the authors of the text, crime prevention is the responsibility of every _____ police officer.

Answer: rank-and-file

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

8. Research has shown that the majority of police activities are _____ and service related.

Answer: non-criminal

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 14-15

Level: Basic

9. One of the largest and well known crime prevention programs is _____.

Answer: neighborhood watch

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 16

Level: Basic

10. _____ is a process where citizens' calls to 9-1-1 are matched to the importance or severity of the calls.

Answer: Differential response

Objective: Explain the purpose of police patrol.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

11. The line of authority and responsibility in a police agency along which orders are passed is referred to as the _____.

Answer: chain-of-command

Objective: Explain how a police department is organized.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

12. The _____ is a crime index published annually by the FBI.

Answer: Unified Crime Report

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

13. The _____ era promotes and supports organizational strategies to address causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving tactics.

Answer: community policing

Objective: Explain the differences between police operations during the three eras of policing.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

14. _____ describes actions taken by the police and the community to reduce crime risks and build individual and community safety.

Answer: Crime prevention

Objective: Identify the variety of police patrol methods.

Page number: 14

Level: Basic

15. _____ is a critical element of the community policing strategy.

Answer: Problem solving

Objective: Discuss factors that should be considered in the allocation of police patrol.

Page number: 17

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 Matching

[Match the items in each column that most closely correspond. Each item will be used only once.]

1. unity of command	a. Work specialization, the degree to which tasks in an organization are divided into separate jobs
2. span of control	b. All organizational personnel operate under a single commander with the requisite authority to direct personnel employed in pursuit of a common purpose
3. division of labor	c. The number of persons that one person can effectively supervise
4. department	d. A subdivision of a division
5. bureau	e. A subdivision of a section
6. division	f. The primary organizational unit within a governmental structure
7. section	g. Typically the largest unit within a police department
8. unit	h. A subdivision of a bureau
9. watch	i. The progressive concentration of control over subordinate units in successively higher levels of authority in an organization's vertical command structure. Police departments are generally organized in successively higher levels of authority in a vertical command structure with the police chief at the apex
10. hierarchy of authority	j. A time division of the day for purposes of police assignment

1. b (page 27)
2. c (page 27)
3. a (page 27)
4. f (page 27)
5. g (page 27)
6. h (page 27)
7. d (page 27)
8. e (page 27)
9. j (page 27)
10. i (page 27)

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 Essay

[Provide comprehensive answers to each question, utilizing correct grammar and spelling.]

1. Discuss the NIBRS and identify the Group A offenses.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Arson
- Assault offenses—aggravated assault, simple assault, intimidation
- Bribery
- Burglary/breaking and entering
- Counterfeiting/forgery
- Destruction/damage/vandalism of property
- Drug/narcotic offenses—drug/narcotic violations, drug equipment violations
- Embezzlement
- Extortion/blackmail
- Fraud offenses—false pretenses/swindle/confidence game, credit card/automatic teller machine fraud, impersonation, welfare fraud, wire fraud
- Gambling offenses—betting/wagering, operating/promoting/assisting gambling, gambling equipment violations, sports tampering
- Homicide offenses—murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, negligent manslaughter, justifiable homicide
- Kidnapping/abduction
- Larceny/theft offenses—pocket-picking, purse-snatching, shoplifting, theft from building, theft from coin-operated machine or device, theft from motor vehicle, theft of motor vehicle parts or accessories, all other larceny
- Motor vehicle theft
- Pornography/obscene material
- Prostitution offenses—prostitution, assisting or promoting prostitution
- Robbery
- Sex offenses, forcible—forcible rape, forcible sodomy, sexual assault with an object, forcible fondling
- Sex offenses, nonforcible—incest, statutory rape
- Stolen property offenses (receiving, etc.)
- Weapon law violations

2. Identify and discuss the various expectations of a police officer as defined in the text.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Knowing his or her patrol area, not only its physical characteristics, but also the usual behavior patterns and routines of the citizens who live in that area
- Exercising, generally within short reaction time, initiative, effective judgment, and problem-solving capacity
- Making effective decisions in life and death situations with little reaction time
- Demonstrating wise judgment in making decisions regarding arrests or the use of force
- Conducting skillful and effective interrogations and interviews of possible witnesses and or victims of crime
- Conducting duties in a professional manner at all times
- Never panicking or losing his or her temper
- Being a model citizen

- Maintaining objectivity and perspective in various stressful situations
3. Identify and discuss the concepts currently being used in U.S. community policing programs.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- The basic mission of the police should be to prevent crime and disorder.
- Police must perform their duties subject to public approval.
- Police need the cooperation of the public in order to secure and maintain public order.
- Police in performing their duties must demonstrate impartiality.
- Police should not use force unless absolutely necessary.
- The test for success of the police is the absence of crime and disorder.

Chapter 1 Critical Thinking

[Provide comprehensive answers to each question, utilizing correct grammar and spelling.]

1. Discuss what studies have shown about the effectiveness of police patrol. How might law enforcement increase the effectiveness of police patrol?

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers will vary.

2. Identify the problems that might result from police agencies utilizing a paramilitary organizational structure. What might be done to mitigate these problems?

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers will vary.

Test Item File Chapter 2

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice

[Select the choice that best answers each question]

1. A written and codified manual of a police organization that serves as a roadmap to assist and guide police officers in the field is referred to as:
 - a. standard operating procedures.
 - b. rules and regulations.
 - c. special orders.
 - d. general orders.

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss police procedures when making a traffic stop.

Page number: 42

Level: Basic

2. According to the text, what percent of police departments require officers to wear protective body armor?

- a. 25%
- b. 35%
- c. 45%
- d. More than 50%

Answer: d

Objective: Describe what is involved in preparation for patrol.

Page number: 45

Level: Basic

3. Many police officers suffer from this psychological condition resulting from personal frustration and inadequate coping skills. In police culture, this is sometimes mistaken as an attitude problem.
- a. Cynicism
 - b. Burnout
 - c. Motivation
 - d. Hopelessness

Answer: b

Objective: Understand the serious nature of police stress and burnout.

Page number: 45

Level: Basic

4. A police officer needs to check on the conditions of annual leave and overtime. The officer most likely will consult the:
- a. standard operating procedure.
 - b. departmental regulations.
 - c. departmental goals and objectives.
 - d. departmental special orders.

Answer: b

Objective: Understand the serious nature of police stress and burnout.

Page number: 46

Level: Basic

5. A geographical area of responsibility for a police patrol officer during a tour of duty is referred to as a:
- a. territory.
 - b. terrain.
 - c. beat.
 - d. response area.

Answer: c

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 46

Level: Basic

6. This is an order issued by a court of law directing a law enforcement officer to arrest or seize a specifically named person, or to search a specific known location for fruits or instrumentalities of a crime.

- a. Directive
- b. Exhibit
- c. Warrant
- d. True bill

Answer: c

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 48

Level: Basic

7. This is a brief interview that a police officer conducts with a suspicious person:
- a. Field interrogation
 - b. Field interview
 - c. Field force
 - d. Field grilling

Answer: b

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 48

Level: Basic

8. The Supreme Court held in this decision that police officers during a field interview may perform a quick surface search of the person's outer clothing for weapons. The Court decision was:
- a. *Miranda v. Arizona.*
 - b. *Terry v. Ohio.*
 - c. *Mapp v. Ohio.*
 - d. *Mapp v. Texas.*

Answer: b

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 48

Level: Basic

9. Crime calls can typically be divided into which of the following two areas?
- a. Crimes in progress and crimes that have already occurred
 - b. Crimes against persons and crimes against property
 - c. Serious and non-serious crimes
 - d. Minimal crimes and escalating crimes

Answer: a

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 49

Level: Basic

10. This is a report that details a crime incidence and completed by the first responding patrol officer:
- a. Preliminary report
 - b. Supplemental report
 - c. Follow-up report

d. Major report

Answer: a

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 54

Level: Basic

11. In order to make an arrest, police must have:

- a. reasonable suspicion.
- b. probable cause.
- c. gut instinct.
- d. a fair probability.

Answer: b

Objective: Identify officer safety factor issues when handling offenders.

Page number:

Level: Basic

12. The officer should make it a habit when arresting a suspect for a minor crime to handcuff the suspect's hands:

- a. in front.
- b. handcuffing the suspect is not necessary in arrests for minor crimes.
- c. behind the back in all arrests.
- d. to the cage in the patrol car.

Answer: c

Objective: Identify officer safety factor issues when handling offenders.

Page number: 54

Level: Basic

13. This occurs when one or more individuals restrain another, impairing the subject's ability to breathe. For example, this mechanical impairment of respiration can occur in a prone (face-down) position or in other positions.

- a. Positional asphyxia
- b. Restraint asphyxia
- c. Sudden myocardial infarction
- d. Positional reflux

Answer: b

Objective: Define positional asphyxia and restraint asphyxia.

Page number: 55

Level: Basic

14. Which one of the following is not a common procedure used for transporting an offender?

- a. Always place a seat belt on the offender
- b. Inspect the police vehicle after the offender is removed from the vehicle
- c. Always search all prisoners before placing them in a vehicle
- d. Always handcuff the offender to the cage in the patrol vehicle

Answer: d

Objective: Identify officer safety factor issues when handling offenders.

Page number: 55-56

Level: Basic

15. This type of crowd assembles for a common purpose, but without leadership. For example, spectators at a sporting event or concertgoers are an example of this type of crowd.
- Causal crowd
 - Cohesive crowd
 - Expressive crowd
 - Aggressive crowd

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the police response to social unrest.

Page number: 59

Level: Basic

16. Which of the following is a written and codified manual of a police organization?
- Officer's guidebook
 - Officer's manual
 - Standard operating procedure
 - None of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Describe what is involved in preparation for patrol.

Page number: 42

Level: Basic

17. Which of the following describes a form of stress that police officers may suffer to some degree at various times in their career?
- Cynicism
 - Burnout
 - Cop syndrome
 - None of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Understand the serious nature of police stress and burnout.

Page number: 45

Level: Basic

18. Which of the following govern the conditions of police service, annual leave, overtime, promotion and have an influence on almost all daily police activities?
- Police unions
 - Departmental regulations
 - Both a and b
 - None of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Understand the serious nature of police stress and burnout.

Page number: 46

Level: Basic

19. Which of the following describes the geographical area of responsibility for a police patrol officer during a tour of duty?
- a. Run
 - b. District
 - c. Beat
 - d. Region

Answer: c

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 46

Level: Basic

20. Which of the following is a writ or judicial order issued by a court of law directing a law enforcement officer to arrest or seize a specifically named person, or to search a specific known location for fruits or instrumentalities of a crime?
- a. Affidavit
 - b. Warrant
 - c. Usufruct
 - d. All of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Identify officer safety factor issues when handling offenders.

Page number: 48

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 True/False

[Select the choice that best answers each question]

1. A public disturbance involving one or more persons is referred to as riot.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the police response to social unrest.

Page number: 60

Level: Basic

2. As a result of the dangerous nature and liability involved in police pursuits, they have decreased steadfastly over the years.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss research conclusions centering on police pursuits.

Page number: 61

Level: Basic

3. Weather conditions should not be a factor in determining whether to continue a police pursuit in cases where the suspect is wanted on a felony crime.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Provide a general overview of police pursuit procedures.

Page number: 62

Level: Basic

4. Minimal training of a dog and its handler is required prior to the dog being used for police duties.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Identify the advantages of using trained police canines in police operations.

Page number: 69-70

Level: Basic

5. In most cases, the traffic stop is the only contact a citizen will have with a police officer.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss police procedures when making a traffic stop.

Page number: 71

Level: Basic

6. David Berkowitz, the “Son of Sam” who killed three people, was caught because he was driving a vehicle without a license plate.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss police procedures when making a traffic stop.

Page number:

Level: Basic

7. All stops should be initiated by activating the emergency lights on the patrol car.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss police procedures when making a traffic stop.

Page number: 72

Level: Basic

8. There are a number of situations in which officers operate in an emergency operations mode.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss factors that go into police emergency response “code three” mode.

Page number: 74-75

Level: Basic

9. The use of force continuum model includes physical appearance, verbalization, weaponless strategies, cap-stun, and impact weapons.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the use of force continuum.

Page number: 76-77

Level: Basic

10. Officers should use their gut instinct when engaging in code three driving.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss factors that go into police emergency response “code three” mode.

Page number: 75

Level: Basic

11. A police officer should approach each situation on the lowest level of the force continuum as possible in order to achieve the best resolution to the problem.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Discuss the use of force continuum.
Page number: 78
Level: Basic

12. According to the text, more than half of all police departments require officers to wear protective body armor while working.
- True
 - False

Answer: a
Objective: Describe what is involved in preparation for patrol.
Page number: 45
Level: Basic

13. Many police officers suffer from burnout that results from personal frustration and inadequate coping skills.
- True
 - False

Answer: a
Objective: Understand the serious nature of police stress and burnout.
Page number: 45
Level: Basic

14. A police officer needing to check on the conditions of annual leave and overtime will most likely consult the departmental regulations.
- True
 - False

Answer: a
Objective: Understand the serious nature of police stress and burnout.
Page number: 46
Level: Basic

15. A field interview is a brief interview that a police officer conducts with a suspicious person.
- True
 - False

Answer: a
Objective: Identify officer safety factor issues when handling offenders.
Page number: 48
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Fill-in-the-Blank

[Fill in the blank with the word (or words) that best answers each question.]

1. A geographical area of responsibility for a police patrol officer during a tour of duty is referred to as a _____.

Answer: beat

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 46

Level: Basic

2. A _____ is an order issued by a court of law directing a law enforcement officer to arrest or seize a specifically named person, or to search a specific known location for fruits or instrumentalities of a crime.

Answer: warrant

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 48

Level: Basic

3. A _____ is a brief interview that a police officer conducts with a suspicious person.

Answer: field interview

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 48

Level: Basic

4. The Supreme Court held in _____ that police officers, during a field interview, may perform a quick surface search of the person's outer clothing for weapons.

Answer: Terry v. Ohio

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 48

Level: Basic

5. Crime calls can typically be divided into two areas; crimes in progress and crimes that have already _____.

Answer: occurred

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

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Level: Basic

6. The _____ report details a crime incidence and is completed by the first responding patrol officer.

Answer: preliminary

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 54

Level: Basic

7. In order to make an arrest, police must have _____.

Answer: probable cause

Objective: Identify officer safety factor issues when handling offenders.

Page number:

Level: Basic

8. The officer should make it a habit when arresting a suspect for a minor crime to handcuff the suspect's hands in _____ of his or her body.

Answer: front

Objective: Identify officer safety factor issues when handling offenders.

Page number: 54

Level: Basic

9. _____ occurs when one or more individuals restrain another, impairing the subject's ability to breathe. For example, this mechanical impairment of respiration can occur in a prone (face-down) position, or in other positions.

Answer: Restraint asphyxia

Objective: Define positional asphyxia and restraint asphyxia.

Page number: 55

Level: Basic

10. A _____ crowd assembles for a common purpose, but without leadership. For example, spectators at a sporting event or concertgoers are an example of this type of crowd.

Answer: cohesive

Objective: Discuss the police response to social unrest.

Page number: 59

Level: Basic

11. A _____ is a written and codified manual of a police organization.

Answer: standard operating procedure

Objective: Describe what is involved in preparation for patrol.

Page number: 42

Level: Basic

12. _____ is a form of stress that police officers may suffer to some degree at various times in their career.

Answer: Burnout

Objective: Understand the serious nature of police stress and burnout.

Page number: 45

Level: Basic

13. _____ govern the conditions of police service, annual leave, overtime, promotion and have an influence on almost all daily police activities.

Answer: Departmental regulations

Objective: Understand the serious nature of police stress and burnout.

Page number: 46

Level: Basic

14. A _____ describes the geographical area of responsibility for a police patrol officer during a tour of duty.

Answer: beat

Objective: Describe important factors that go into effective beat management.

Page number: 46

Level: Basic

15. A _____ is a writ or judicial order issued by a court of law directing a law enforcement officer to arrest or seize a specifically named person, or to search a specific known location for fruits or instrumentalities of a crime.

Answer: warrant

Objective: Identify officer safety factor issues when handling offenders.

Page number: 48

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Matching

[Match the items in each column that most closely correspond. Each item will be used only once.]

1. Dean Scoville	a. A former gardener and prolific murderer, he was caught in New York State because he was driving a vehicle without a license plate.
2. David Berkowitz	b. He was convicted of 16 murders, stopped by California Highway Patrol officers for erratic driving and submitted to a field sobriety test. Later, the officers found a shrouded body in his car.
3. Ted Bundy	c. "There is no more misunderstood law enforcement duty than traffic enforcement."
4. Joel Rifkin	d. The Oklahoma City federal building bomber who was collared by an Oklahoma highway patrol officer on Interstate I-35 for driving without a license plate.
5. Randy Craft	e. Hewas convicted of murdering prostitutes in the Riverside, California area and was caught when he made an illegal U-turn.
6. William Lester Suff	f. Considered the murderer in the Atlanta Child Murders, this man was cited for stopping on a bridge. Later the body of one of the victims was discovered in the river below the bridge.
7. Timothy McVeigh	g. The New York "Son of Sam" killer who killed six people, he was caught because he received a parking ticket near the location of one of his murders.
8. Wayne Williams	h. The Shotgun Stalker in the Washington, DC area, he was stopped for running a red light and the officer found a recently fired shotgun in the vehicle.
9. James E. Swann, Jr.	i. The murderer of more than two dozen young women, he caught the attention of a Utah

	Highway Patrol Officer because he was driving with his lights off.
10. Larry Eyler	j. A conflicted homosexual who killed gay men, this man parked his pick-up on a highway. An officer stopped to investigate and noticed him moving along a tree line with a potential victim who was tied up.

1. c (page 72)
2. g (page 72)
3. i (page 72)
4. a (page 72)
5. b (page 72)
6. e (page 72)
7. d (page 72)
8. f (page 72)
9. h (page 72)
10. j (page 72)

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Essay

[Provide comprehensive answers to each question, utilizing correct grammar and spelling.]

1. Identify the information that should be obtained by the first officer to arrive at a crime scene.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- The presence of suspects (i.e., how many)
- Possible routes of escape that could be used by the suspect
- A description of the suspect(s) to include gender, race, approximate age, and any other distinguishing characteristics, such as a visible tattoo on the forearm, a full beard, a goatee, walking with a limp, etc.
- Description of suspect vehicle, including any unusual marks or distinguishing characteristics
- The presence of any weapons, including description
- If a weapon was seen, whether there were shots fired

2. Identify the proper procedures for handcuffing and searching offenders.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Handcuff first and search second.
- Keep a balanced position at all times.
- Keep the offender off balance.
- Watch the offender's head and shoulders for signs of movement.
- Keep verbal commands brief and clear (the offender has to understand what you want him or her to do).
- Keep a tight grip on the handcuffs during the entire handcuffing procedure.
- Don't simply pat down, grab and squeeze the clothing.

- Find out what is inside the pocket before reaching into it.
 - Always expect the unexpected (be prepared for the worst).
 - Check the snugness of the handcuffs to ensure that the prisoner cannot get his or her hands out of them.
 - Police officers should never handcuff themselves to a prisoner. This is a good way to get seriously injured or killed.
 - Double lock the handcuffs so they won't tighten up on the prisoner during transportation.
 - Place the handcuffs on the prisoner snugly (not so tight that they cause pain to the prisoner or the prisoner's wrists are visibly traumatized).
3. Identify the proper procedures for transporting an offender.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Always place a seat belt on the offender.
- Never handcuff an offender to any part of the police vehicle.
- Never make traffic stops or become involved in other police matters (unless life or death incidents) when transporting offenders. The offender's safety is your responsibility.
- Inspect the area where the prisoner will be seated before putting the prisoner there.
- Inspect the police vehicle after the offender is removed from the vehicle.
- Always search all prisoners before placing them in a vehicle.

Chapter 2 Critical Thinking

[Provide comprehensive answers to each question, utilizing correct grammar and spelling.]

1. What might be done to limit the amount of cynicism and burnout commonly experienced by police officers?

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers will vary.

2. Discuss the unique problems which may occur in regards to the handling of female and child offenders.

Answer: [key points to be made]

Answers will vary.