



OBJ: Describe how to determine whether a crime has been committed.

7. Crime mapping focuses on
- hot spots where crime occurs.
  - developing leads through the use of city maps and districts.
  - the use of maps to direct officers to the scene.
  - triangulating cell phone usage with criminal activity.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 24

OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

8. The act of sifting through the mountains of available information to find the data that pertains to an investigator's case is referred to as
- data dumping.
  - motion to allow discovery from defense.
  - data banking.
  - data mining.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

9. Problem-oriented policing places a high value on new responses that are more
- task oriented.
  - aggressive.
  - preventive.
  - assertive.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 25

OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

10. Determining the optimal case assignment load, determining what factors are needed to solve crimes and reducing the number of crimes assigned for investigations that cannot be solved are all ways to increase
- investigative productivity.
  - an officer's workload.
  - partnership with the community.
  - data collection.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: p. 26

OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

11. The initial contact with law enforcement in a criminal investigation is usually made between a citizen and a
- patrol officer.
  - civilian report taker.
  - dispatcher.
  - investigator.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

12. Whose staff can provide information and advice to investigators about legal issues, search and seizure, warrants, confessions and admissibility of evidence?
- defense counsel
  - ACLU
  - prosecutor
  - federal task force

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: p. 28

OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

13. Medical examiners and coroners' (ME/C) offices provide death investigation services locally and are responsible for what type of investigation of deaths?
- autopsies
  - medicolegal

- b. crime scene reconstruction                      d. all of these choices

ANS: D                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 29

OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

14. Because definitions of crimes and their penalties vary considerably depending on where they occur, investigators must be familiar with
- local ordinances, county ordinances and state statutes.
  - zoning laws.
  - geographical boundaries of the local area.
  - all of these choices.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 10

OBJ: Describe what criminal investigation is.

15. A criminal's modus operandi is the details of
- a criminal's multiple ordinance violations.
  - how, when and where a criminal usually operates.
  - a multiple regression analysis to determine the suspect's operating methods.
  - a criminal's motive and opportunity.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 10

OBJ: Describe what criminal investigation is.

16. A logical process of investigation includes
- delegating assigned tasks, deciding who completes the initial investigation and then turning the work over to the supervisor.
  - interrogating witnesses, taking numerous photos at the scene of the crime, interviewing the suspect and taking accurate notes of the process.
  - obtaining physical evidence legally, effectively interviewing witnesses, legally and effectively interrogating suspects, thoroughly developing leads and recording all details.
  - developing, arresting and prosecuting a suspect.

ANS: C                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 11

OBJ: Define the major goals of criminal investigation.

17. A fact is
- an action, an event, a circumstance or an actual thing done.
  - a process of reasoning.
  - an action based on the known facts.
  - something that is known to all.

ANS: A                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 13

OBJ: Describe what effective investigators do.

18. An inference is
- an assumption.
  - a process of reasoning by which a fact may be deduced.
  - an appropriate method of moving to the solution of the crime.
  - an expectation of guilt.

ANS: B                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 13

OBJ: Describe what effective investigators do.

19. What type of response time is necessary to increase the probability of arrest at the scene?
- one minute or less
  - five to ten minutes



## TRUE/FALSE

26. The best investigators follow their hunches, follow leads as they come in and attack cases with a random approach so as not to miss an important clue.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: pp. 11-12  
OBJ: Define the major goals of criminal investigation.

27. A fact is an action, an event, a circumstance or an actual thing done. In contrast, an inference is a process of reasoning by which a fact may be deduced.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 13  
OBJ: Explain the basic functions investigators perform.

28. "Latent examination" refers to specialists trained in recording, identifying and interpreting the *minutiae* (minute details) of physical evidence, who usually work at crime scenes and in a crime lab.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 8  
OBJ: Describe what criminal investigation is.

29. The use of a siren to speed the response to the scene by patrol officers or investigators is sometimes of value, but the siren may cause the offender to flee the scene.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 16  
OBJ: Discuss what should be done initially at a crime scene.

30. The actions the first responders take at a crime scene have little to do with the value of the evidence for investigators and prosecutors.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 16  
OBJ: Discuss what should be done initially at a crime scene.

31. The media has a constitutional right to enter any crime scene to which the general public does not have access.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 20  
OBJ: Describe how to determine whether a crime has been committed.

32. A basic forensic theory which holds that objects that come in contact with each other always transfer material, however minute, to each other is referred to as Locard's principle of exchange.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 18  
OBJ: Explain how the crime scene and evidence are protected and for how long.

33. The specialty of a forensic specialist is the organized scientific collection and processing of evidence.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 21  
OBJ: Describe how to determine whether a crime has been committed.

34. Inquiries to the police from the defense counsel about a case should be referred to the prosecutor's office.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 29  
OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

35. Scientific evidence supports a belief that eyewitness identification is very credible, reliable and is responsible for solving many crimes.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 30  
OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

36. A crime scene must be protected until a suspect goes to trial.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 18  
OBJ: Explain how the crime scene and evidence are protected and for how long.

37. CompStat is a word that means computer statistics or comparison statistics.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 24  
OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

38. Today the majority of law enforcement agencies use some degree of geographic information systems (GIS) or mapping technology to locate callers and to provide first responders with critical information before arriving on the scene.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 24  
OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

39. Before any in-custody interrogation, an officer must read the *Miranda* warning to a suspect.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 17  
OBJ: Describe what to do if a suspect is still at a crime scene or has recently fled the scene.

40. In 1829 in England, Sir Henry Fielding gave birth to community policing when he stated, "The police are the public and the public are the police."

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 28  
OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

41. Community policing is a philosophy that addresses public safety issues (such as crime, social disorder and fear of crime) by working through organizational strategies to support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 28  
OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

42. Community policing is a true philosophical shift rather than simply a program or set of programs.

ANS: T                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 28  
OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

43. To demonstrate national unity in criminal statutes using the Model Penal Code, shoplifting is a felony in all states.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 10  
OBJ: Describe what criminal investigation is.

44. DNA was discovered in 1968 in England.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 9

OBJ: Explain the basic functions investigators perform.

45. The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (VICAP) mission is to facilitate cooperation, communication and coordination among federal law enforcement agencies only, and does not include local police agencies.

ANS: F                      PTS: 1                      REF: p. 31

OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

## COMPLETION

46. Criminal investigation is a reconstructive process that uses \_\_\_\_\_ reasoning, which is a logical process in which a conclusion follows from specific facts.

ANS: deductive

PTS: 1

REF: p. 8

OBJ: Describe what criminal investigation is.

47. The term MO means \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: modus operandi

PTS: 1

REF: p. 10

OBJ: Describe what criminal investigation is.

48. One of the goals of criminal investigations is to present the best possible case to the \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: prosecutor

PTS: 1

REF: p. 11

OBJ: Define the major goals of criminal investigation.

49. Determining the \_\_\_\_\_ is more important than obtaining a conviction or closing a case.

ANS: truth

PTS: 1

REF: p. 11

OBJ: Define the major goals of criminal investigation.

50. Successful investigations balance between \_\_\_\_\_ acquired by study and experience and the skills acquired by the artful application of learned techniques.

ANS: scientific knowledge

PTS: 1

REF: p. 11

OBJ: Explain the basic functions investigators perform.

51. What was discovered in 1868 that changed scientific investigations forever? \_\_\_\_\_

ANS: DNA

PTS: 1

REF: p. 9

OBJ: Explain the basic functions investigators perform.

52. In what year was DNA first used in a criminal case in England to prove the innocence of a defendant?  
\_\_\_\_\_

ANS: 1986

PTS: 1

REF: p. 9

OBJ: Explain the basic functions investigators perform.

53. The motto of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency was, "We never \_\_\_\_\_."

ANS: sleep

PTS: 1

REF: p. 7

OBJ: Describe what criminal investigation is.

54. *Res gestae* statements are generally an exception to the \_\_\_\_\_ rule because they are usually very closely related to facts and are therefore admissible in court.

ANS: hearsay

PTS: 1

REF: p. 19

OBJ: Define the meaning and importance of *res gestae* statements.

55. If no crime has been committed—for example, the matter is a \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a criminal situation—the victim should be told how to obtain assistance.

ANS: civil

PTS: 1

REF: p. 19

OBJ: Describe how to determine whether a crime has been committed.

56. Investigators can use \_\_\_\_\_ tests to develop and lift fingerprints; discover flammable substances through vapor and fluid examination; detect drugs, explosive substances on hands or clothing, imprints of firearms on hands or bullet-hole residue; and conduct many other tests.

ANS: field

PTS: 1

REF: p. 19

OBJ: Describe how to determine whether a crime has been committed.

## SHORT ANSWER

57. What is the real purpose of a criminal investigation?

ANS:

The ultimate purpose is to present a solid case to the prosecution.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 10

OBJ: Define the major goals of criminal investigation.

58. What are the major goals of a criminal investigation?

ANS:

The major goals of a criminal investigation are

- to determine whether a crime has been committed,
- to legally obtain sufficient information and evidence to identify the responsible person,
- to locate and arrest the suspect,
- to recover stolen property, and



- to present the best possible case to the prosecutor.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 11 OBJ: Define the major goals of criminal investigation.

59. What are some characteristics of effective investigators?

ANS:

Effective investigators obtain and retain information, apply technical knowledge, and remain open-minded, objective, and logical. They are emotionally well-balanced, detached, inquisitive, suspecting, discerning, self-disciplined, and persevering. Further, they are physically fit and have good vision and hearing.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 12-14

OBJ: Describe which characteristics are important in investigators.

60. After emergencies are dealt with, what are the first and most important functions of a first responder?

ANS:

The first and most important functions of a first responder are to protect the crime scene and evidence.

PTS: 1 REF: pp. 16-18

OBJ: Discuss what should be done initially at a crime scene.

61. What type of statements are spontaneous statements made at the time of a crime, concerning and closely related to actions involved in the crime? They are often considered more truthful than later, planned responses.

ANS:

These spontaneous statements are called *res gestae* statements.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 19

OBJ: Define the meaning and importance of *res gestae* statements.

62. Protection against lawsuits includes what four elements?

ANS:

Protection against lawsuits includes

- effective policies and procedures clearly communicated to all,
- thorough and continuous training,
- proper supervision and discipline, and
- accurate, thorough police reports.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 32 OBJ: Discuss how to avoid civil lawsuits.

63. What legal statute states that anyone who acts under the authority of law and who violates another person's constitutional rights can be sued?

ANS:

Most civil lawsuits brought against law enforcement officers are based on Statute 42 of the U.S. Code, Section 1983, also called the Civil Rights Act. This act, passed in 1871, was designed to prevent the abuse of constitutional rights by officers who "under color of state law" denied defendants those rights.

PTS: 1 REF: p. 32 OBJ: Discuss how to avoid civil lawsuits.

64. Leaving out exculpatory evidence may lead to what sanctions?

ANS:

It may lead to sanctions such as liability for false arrest, malicious prosecution, and illegal search and seizure claims. To support such liability claims, a plaintiff must show that the affiant knowingly and deliberately, or with reckless disregard for the truth, omitted facts that are material or necessary to a finding of probable cause.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 32

OBJ: Discuss how to avoid civil lawsuits.

65. As a police investigator, what is one of the best ways to avoid lawsuits or to defend oneself if sued?

ANS:

Keep complete, accurate records of all official actions you take.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 32

OBJ: Discuss how to avoid civil lawsuits.

66. What is the role of medical examiners and coroners?

ANS:

Medical examiners and coroners' (ME/C) offices provide death investigation services. These officers are responsible for the medicolegal investigation of deaths. They may conduct death scene investigations, perform autopsies, and determine the cause and manner of death when a person has died as a result of violence, under suspicious circumstances, without a physician in attendance, or for other reasons.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 29

OBJ: Explain with whom investigators must relate.

67. What's the difference between crime mapping and location intelligence?

ANS:

Using computers such as CompStat, crime mapping gives analysts and policymakers a graphic representation of crime and its related issues. Location intelligence solutions consist of a combination of software, data, and expert services that help organizations leverage spatial capabilities without the need for a GIS expert. Location intelligence includes automatic vehicle location (AVL) and global position systems.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 24

OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

68. Discuss the advantage of geographic profiling in a criminal investigation. Include a definition of the phrase "least effort" in your discussion.

ANS:

Geographic profiling is an advancement in mapping that is based on the theory that all people, including criminals, have a pattern to their lives. This pattern involves, among other things, a limited geographical area that encompasses the bulk of a person's daily activities. According to the "least effort" principle of human behavior, people travel only as far as necessary to accomplish their goals, so the most likely area for a crime is where an offender's desire for anonymity intersects with the offender's desire to stay within his or her comfort zone.

PTS: 1

REF: pp. 24-25

OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

69. What are several ways to implement AVL/GPS technology in police work? In your answer, define AVL and GPS and describe their use.

ANS:

Three ways to implement AVL/GPS technology are: (1) to place a unit inside or on a police vehicle, (2) to install a unit into a laptop computer or (3) to equip the officer's portable radio with a built-in GPS transceiver. Note: AVL (automated vehicle locators) are a class of technologies designed to locate vehicles for fleet management purposes and for stolen vehicle recovery. Infrastructure can be land-based radio towers or satellites. Global positioning systems were originally designed by the Department of Defense, and are now used in a myriad of functions, including driving locations and locating lost pets or children. Police now can place locators on suspects' vehicles to track their movements.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 24

OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

70. What is the purpose of case screening?

ANS:

Case screening is used to help decide whether to continue with an investigation.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 26

OBJ: Discuss who is responsible for solving crimes.

71. Clarify the role and relationship investigators should have with the media and explain why this role is necessary.

ANS:

A healthy relationship with the media fosters a positive relationship with the general public. Dealing with the media is inevitable, and investigators should keep those dealings positive and professional.

PTS: 1

REF: p. 20

OBJ: Describe how to determine whether a crime has been committed.