1. In which century did British police practices become legalized by the Statute of Winchester?

(A) Thirteenth  
(B) Fifteenth  
(C) Seventeenth  
(D) Nineteenth

2. Serving warrants, transporting prisoners, and posting delinquent tax notices are typical responsibilities of

(A) an FBI agent  
(B) a highway patrol officer  
(C) a constable  
(D) a special district police officer

3. Which of the following consumes the most resources at local and state police agencies?

(A) Criminal investigations  
(B) Emergency response calls  
(C) Routine patrol activities  
(D) Routine incident responses

4. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey is an example of a

(A) local police agency  
(B) state police agency  
(C) special district police agency  
(D) federal law enforcement agency

5. Which of the following identifies a court’s right to review a lower court’s decision?

(A) Diversity jurisdiction  
(B) Appellate jurisdiction  
(C) Personal jurisdiction  
(D) Original jurisdiction
6. The most common type of order maintenance performed by the police is

(A) traffic enforcement  
(B) criminal investigations  
(C) domestic disturbance calls  
(D) vice enforcement

7. A police officer’s choosing between arresting or releasing a citizen is an example of using

(A) caution  
(B) discretion  
(C) preference  
(D) discrimination

8. The goal of problem-oriented policing within a community is to

(A) reduce chronic offenses  
(B) provide emergency assistance  
(C) gather substantial evidence  
(D) coordinate with other agencies

9. Federal funds provided by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration and distributed to state and local law enforcement agencies were used to

(A) expand diversity  
(B) examine crime rates  
(C) study prison systems  
(D) research criminal justice

10. Which of the following is the largest employer of federal officers?

(A) U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement  
(B) U.S. Customs and Border Protection  
(C) Federal Bureau of Prisons  
(D) Federal Bureau of Investigation
11. Prostitution is an issue of order maintenance, so police often attempt to

(A) confine the activity to a small area
(B) arrest as many offenders as possible
(C) incarcerate repeat offenders
(D) ignore the victimless behavior

12. General trial courts that have the jurisdiction to hear almost all types of civil and criminal federal cases are known as

(A) U.S. circuit courts
(B) U.S. district courts
(C) U.S. Court of Federal Claims
(D) Court of International Trade

13. Which of the following is a civilian on a police force who assists patrol officers with non-enforcement activities?

(A) Highway patrol officer
(B) Private security officer
(C) Special district officer
(D) Community service officer

14. What is the most commonly used pretrial release mechanism used in the American court system?

(A) Conditional release
(B) Third-party custody
(C) Deposit bail
(D) Cash bond

15. Which of the following is an objective of administrative rulemaking?

(A) Structuring discretion
(B) Eliminating discretion
(C) Overruling discretion
(D) Punishing discretion
16. Which of the following concepts was introduced by the first London Metropolitan Police Force?

(A) Harsh punishments  
(B) Judges and juries  
(C) Night watchmen  
(D) Preventive patrols

17. Which of the following led to the largest government reorganization in recent U.S. history?

(A) Homeland Security Act  
(B) Immigration and Nationality Act  
(C) USA Patriot Act  
(D) National Security Act

18. Requiring officers to complete reports each time they discharge their gun and having supervisors review the reports is an example of

(A) discouraging discretion  
(B) checking discretion  
(C) structuring discretion  
(D) confining discretion

19. Defendants are given the opportunity to challenge the legal basis of their detention at the

(A) arraignment  
(B) grand jury hearing  
(C) preliminary hearing  
(D) first appearance

20. Which of the following involves dispatching mental health crisis teams to provide field-level services to mentally ill individuals?

(A) Police-based specialized response  
(B) Medical-based specialized response  
(C) Police-based specialized mental health response  
(D) Mental-health-based specialized mental health response
21. In response to the federal Counterfeit Access Device and Computer Fraud and Abuse Act of 1984, the FBI formed the

(A) U.S. Computer Fraud Task Force
(B) Computer Technology Division
(C) National Computer Crime Squad
(D) Cooperative Cyber Defense Center

22. Officers who work with communities to establish neighborhood watch groups are focused on

(A) maintaining order
(B) preventing crime
(C) apprehending offenders
(D) investigating crime

23. A form of American law enforcement intended to prevent slave revolts and to capture runaway slaves was known as a slave

(A) plantation
(B) watch
(C) patrol
(D) rebellion

24. Which of the following roles of the police is exemplified by supervising elections, operating detention facilities, and staffing courts with security personnel?

(A) Service
(B) Crime control
(C) Order-maintenance
(D) Information gathering

25. A witness who reports hearing gunshots and then seeing a person running down a street holding a gun has provided

(A) real evidence
(B) circumstantial evidence
(C) corroborating evidence
(D) direct evidence
26. Which of the following would be categorized as an information-gathering role of the police?

(A) Giving a driving exam
(B) Writing a traffic citation
(C) Taking accident reports
(D) Investigating crime scenes

27. Where could a local law enforcement agency send forensic evidence for DNA testing?

(A) FBI Counterterrorism Division
(B) Central Intelligence Agency
(C) FBI Laboratory Division
(D) Combined DNA Index System

28. The chief local government official in the American colonies who was responsible for collecting taxes, enforcing laws, and conducting elections was the

(A) patrolman
(B) sheriff
(C) constable
(D) watchman

29. Maintaining organization within a police department requires a written set of rules known as the

(A) quality control guide
(B) military terminology
(C) administrative guide
(D) standard operating procedures

30. A potential problem associated with administrative rulemaking is that it

(A) encourages lying
(B) eliminates problem solving
(C) decreases officer safety
(D) creates bureaucratic atmosphere
31. During a criminal trial, opening statements occur immediately after
   (A) the judge’s charge to the jury
   (B) trial initiation
   (C) evidence presentation
   (D) jury selection

32. What is the most common form of police corruption?
   (A) Gratuities
   (B) Bribes
   (C) Burglary
   (D) Brutality

33. Which style of policing typically utilizes undercover sting operations, electronic surveillance, and complex forensic methods to fight crime?
   (A) Team
   (B) Strategic
   (C) Community
   (D) Problem-solving

34. A judge who sentences an offender to an imprisonment of not less than one and not more than twenty years is most likely using
   (A) presumptive sentencing
   (B) indeterminate sentencing
   (C) structured sentencing
   (D) determinate sentencing

35. According to the broken windows theory, police forces should focus their time, money, and effort on which of the following?
   (A) Poverty
   (B) Disorder
   (C) Trust
   (D) Violence
36. Which American city was the first to emulate Sir Robert Peel’s police force?

(A) Philadelphia  
(B) Boston  
(C) New York City  
(D) Chicago

37. The right against cruel and unusual punishment and the right to reasonable bail is protected by the

(A) Fifth Amendment  
(B) Sixth Amendment  
(C) Eighth Amendment  
(D) Fourteenth Amendment

38. Which of the following has been shown to be an effect of police foot patrols?

(A) Reduced fear of crime  
(B) Increased professionalism  
(C) Reduced traffic violations  
(D) Increased conviction rates

39. Which of the following was enacted to extend government wire tapping restrictions to include computer transmissions of electronic data?

(A) Title V of the Telecommunications Act  
(B) Electronic Communications Privacy Act  
(C) Communications Decency Act  
(D) Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act

40. Saturation patrol, stakeouts, surveillance, and decoys are examples of

(A) physical patrol  
(B) directed patrol  
(C) routine preventive patrol  
(D) random patrol
41. An example of a mitigating circumstance would be when a defendant

   (A) commits an offense to escape custody
   (B) commits an offense under coercion
   (C) receives payment for committing a crime
   (D) encourages others to participate in a crime

42. In 1992, “Miranda” rights were extended to which of the following?

   (A) Illegal immigrants residing in the U.S.
   (B) Foreign visitors traveling in the U.S.
   (C) All residents of foreign embassies
   (D) Minors under the age of 18

43. Targeting driving offenses that are believed to be a significant factor in injuries and accidents is known as

   (A) preventive enforcement
   (B) reactive enforcement
   (C) discretionary enforcement
   (D) selective enforcement

44. When a citizen volunteers to pay a police officer for the protection of an ongoing illegal activity, such as prostitution, drug trafficking, or gambling, which of the following has occurred?

   (A) Gratuity
   (B) Extortion
   (C) Bribery
   (D) Discretion

45. The most important factor in the effectiveness of an internal affairs unit is the attitude of the

   (A) suspected officer
   (B) investigating officer
   (C) police chief
   (D) alleged victim
46. Ninety days in jail and one year of supervised probation is an example of a
   (A) indeterminate sentence
   (B) shock sentence
   (C) mixed sentence
   (D) split sentence

47. Crime and police corruption during the 1920s in America were primarily caused by
   (A) illegal drugs
   (B) gang violence
   (C) liquor bootlegging
   (D) inner-city rioting

48. A police department with numerous officers independently involved in bribery and extortion is
    experiencing which level of corruption?
   (A) Rotten apple
   (B) Rotten pocket
   (C) Pervasive organized corruption
   (D) Pervasive unorganized corruption

49. Which of the following was the first significant ruling in regards to police interrogations?
   (A) “Coolidge v. New Hampshire”
   (B) “U.S. v. Patane”
   (C) “Brown v. Mississippi”
   (D) “Horton v. California”

50. What is the most significant problem facing most internal affairs units?
   (A) Insufficient recordkeeping
   (B) Lack of funding and staffing
   (C) Insufficient evidence
   (D) Lack of appropriate discipline
51. Which of the following stems from a Supreme Court ruling that upheld mandatory drug testing for employees involved in drug interdictions on behalf of the U.S. Customs Service?

(A) Sneak and peak searches
(B) Searches incident to an arrest
(C) Suspicionless searches
(D) Emergency searches

52. Which of the following terms refers to an officer who habitually avoids assigned duties or who performs only the minimum amount of work to satisfy supervisors?

(A) Goldbricker
(B) Rotten apple
(C) Meat eater
(D) Grass eater

53. Jails that are constructed and managed with the combined resources of multiple jurisdictions are known as

(A) direct-supervision jails
(B) jail boot camps
(C) regional jails
(D) local jails

54. Which of the following is an order from an appellate court that requires a lower court to provide the records of its proceedings in a specific case?

(A) Writ of “certiorari”
(B) “Nolo contendere”
(C) Writ of “habeas corpus”
(D) Trial “de novo”

55. Which aspect of police work is perceived to be the greatest obstacle facing female police officers?

(A) Problem-solving skills
(B) Marksmanship
(C) Communication
(D) Physical tasks
56. In the police subculture, veteran officers teach rookies that the most important duty of a police officer is to protect fellow officers and to exhibit

(A) ethics
(B) loyalty
(C) respect
(D) discretion

57. The Boston police strike of 1919 occurred when police officers demanded

(A) fewer work hours
(B) higher salaries
(C) union support
(D) new equipment

58. Which of the following cases provided the basis for the exclusionary rule regarding illegally seized evidence?

(A) “Arizona v. Evans”
(B) “Weeks v. U.S.”
(C) “Illinois v. Perkins”
(D) “Miranda v. Arizona”

59. Which of the following refers to guidelines and behavior restrictions for a specific professional group, such as law enforcement agents?

(A) Professionalization movement
(B) Performance of duties
(C) Professional code of ethics
(D) Primary responsibilities

60. Developing a pool of adequately qualified applicants from which to hire police officers is known as

(A) assessment
(B) selection
(C) screening
(D) recruitment
61. According to “Chimel v. California,” a search becomes illegal if it goes beyond an area within the defendant’s

(A) plain view
(B) workspace
(C) proximity
(D) immediate control

62. In the administrative structure of a police department, which of the following is the lowest level in the hierarchy?

(A) Sergeant
(B) Captain
(C) Lieutenant
(D) Major

63. A document issued by a judicial officer that directs a law enforcement officer to arrest a person is known as a

(A) writ of “habeas corpus”
(B) booking
(C) “modus operandi”
(D) warrant

64. Which of the following would most likely supervise a squad of patrol officers?

(A) Assistant chief
(B) Sergeant
(C) Captain
(D) Major

65. If an officer responding to a domestic violence call at a residence notices a bag of marijuana beside the front door, the evidence would be admissible in court according to the

(A) plain view doctrine
(B) suspicionless search rule
(C) clear sight doctrine
(D) reasonable suspicion rule
66. Small communities that have no active police force often rely on
   (A) sheriff’s departments
   (B) state police
   (C) federal agencies
   (D) community deputies

67. Which of the following is a management method that allows for input from every level within a police force?
   (A) Horizontal staff meetings
   (B) Quality circles
   (C) Brainstorming groups
   (D) Vertical staff meetings

68. Serving court papers, managing county jails, and maintaining security inside state courtrooms is primarily the responsibility of
   (A) sheriff’s departments
   (B) state police departments
   (C) the Department of Justice
   (D) municipal police departments

69. In the community policing style, decreasing the administrative and personal distance between a patrol officer and a police chief is an attempt to
   (A) delayerize
   (B) deformalize
   (C) despecialize
   (D) decentralize

70. Which of the following is responsible for sentencing a convicted offender in most court cases?
   (A) Jury
   (B) Judge
   (C) Prosecutor
   (D) Parole boards
71. Which of the following consists of personnel and equipment from different law enforcement organizations that work together to combat a specific crime problem?

(A) Special district
(B) Interagency task force
(C) Specialized unit
(D) Multiagency task force

72. Which of the following was the first full-time federal criminal investigation agency?

(A) Bureau of Investigation
(B) Department of Justice
(C) U.S. Marshals Service
(D) Central Intelligence Agency

73. Which of the following was first implemented by the New York City Police Department in 1994 as a method of analyzing crime trends, deploying officers, and assessing arrest data in every precinct?

(A) UCR
(B) NCVS
(C) NIBRS
(D) COMPSTAT

74. Individual rights of criminal defendants facing state or federal prosecution are protected by the principle of

(A) “habeas corpus”
(B) limited jurisdiction
(C) due process
(D) original jurisdiction

75. Nearly half of all local police departments have

(A) fewer than 10 officers
(B) 10 to 30 officers
(C) 30 to 50 officers
(D) more than 50 officers
76. Which of the following is an organization that has the legal authority to represent police officers during collective bargaining?

(A) Task force  
(B) Bureaucracy  
(C) Union  
(D) Special district

77. What is the nation’s largest law enforcement agency?

(A) Houston Police Department  
(B) New York City Police Department  
(C) Chicago Police Department  
(D) Los Angeles Police Department

78. Which of the following was part of the professionalization reform agenda?

(A) Creating partnerships with the public  
(B) Integrating all emergency services  
(C) Following federal policing guidelines  
(D) Developing specialized crime units

79. Which of the following police supervisor styles provides inspirational motivation and shields patrol officers from high-level disciplinary action?

(A) Traditional supervisor  
(B) Innovative supervisor  
(C) Supportive supervisor  
(D) Active supervisor

80. Which of the following levels of law enforcement has the greatest responsibility for dealing with serious crime and providing emergency services?

(A) Federal  
(B) State  
(C) County  
(D) Municipal
81. The scientific study of the causes and consequences of crime and the punishment and rehabilitation of criminals is known as
(A) forensic anthropology
(B) sociology
(C) crime typology
(D) criminology

82. The first decision that must be made by a dispatcher regards
(A) whether a response is necessary
(B) whether the information is accurate
(C) which patrol car should respond
(D) which route an officer should take

83. Which of the following refers to law enforcement searches that may occur without warrants if there is a danger to life, possible escape, or destruction of evidence?
(A) Searches incident to arrest
(B) Vehicle searches
(C) High technology searches
(D) Exigent circumstances searches

84. The comparison of the number of crimes reported to the number of crimes solved is known as the
(A) efficacy rate
(B) clearance rate
(C) crime statistics
(D) crime typology

85. The 1929 Wickersham Commission conducted a national study of the
(A) criminal justice system
(B) rights of criminals
(C) prevention of crimes
(D) child labor laws
86. A system for prioritizing and managing calls for service from citizens that sends information to an officer’s mobile computer is known as

(A) geocoded dispatch  
(B) computer-aided dispatch  
(C) manual dispatch  
(D) integrated dispatch

87. Which of the following answers the question of whether a person has been arrested in violation of the Fourth Amendment?

(A) Prosecutorial discretion  
(B) Free to leave test  
(C) Officer discretion  
(D) Probable cause test

88. Which of the following is classified as a Part I offense according to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program?

(A) Aggravated assault  
(B) Embezzlement  
(C) Driving under the influence  
(D) Disorderly conduct

89. Police officers are allowed to search vehicles on the basis of probable cause and without a warrant because of the

(A) exclusionary rule  
(B) plain view doctrine  
(C) good-faith exception  
(D) fleeing-targets exception

90. Which of the following provides summary data about crime in a community?

(A) Administrative crime analysis  
(B) Strategic crime analysis  
(C) Tactical crime analysis  
(D) Organizational crime analysis
91. Tasks of major criminal investigations are combined with patrolling state highways in a

(A) decentralized state police agency
(B) cooperative state police agency
(C) centralized state police agency
(D) collaborative state police agency

92. American police forces in the nineteenth century hired personnel based primarily on

(A) military training
(B) education levels
(C) legal knowledge
(D) political connections

93. Which of the following is responsible for the majority of funds used to support research studies about policing and criminal justice?

(A) Law enforcement unions
(B) Academic institutions
(C) The federal government
(D) Private foundations

94. Which of the following is best described as a law enforcement agency that has statewide police power to regulate traffic and investigate crimes?

(A) State police
(B) State highway patrol
(C) State university police
(D) State investigative agency

95. A brief stop and frisk by police officers based on reasonable suspicion is known as a

(A) Dickerson frisk
(B) Jerry-type stop
(C) Chimel frisk
(D) Terry-type stop
96. Which of the following refers to DNA information gained through blood samples submitted by an individual convicted of a crime?

(A) Convicted offender index data
(B) Toxicology screen
(C) Forensic index data
(D) Blood alcohol level

97. Which of the following requires police to focus on removing visible signs of disorder and to enforce criminal and civil laws that will lead to restored order?

(A) Community policing
(B) Traditional policing
(C) Zero-tolerance policing
(D) Problem-oriented policing

98. According to the Uniform Crime Reports, shoplifting is categorized as

(A) vandalism
(B) burglary
(C) robbery
(D) larceny theft

99. One of the most distinct themes in the police subculture is

(A) humility
(B) corruption
(C) familiarity
(D) solidarity

100. Which of the following is an aspect of the National Incident-Based Reporting System?

(A) It records one offense per incident.
(B) It consists of monthly aggregate crime counts.
(C) It records rapes of female victims only.
(D) It collects weapon information for all violent offenses.
1. **The correct answer is A.** The Statute of Winchester was written in 1285. The law established a system in English towns that required citizens to aid in apprehending criminals and protecting city streets. In the following centuries, law enforcement became more organized.

2. **The correct answer is C.** Constables are responsible for serving warrants and subpoenas and for transporting prisoners when necessary. The number of constables in the U.S. is dwindling, and most of them work within the county court system. Choices A, B, and D do not usually post delinquent tax notices.

3. **The correct answer is C.** Routine preventive patrols account for the largest portion of local and state police agency resources. The various types of patrol activities, such as foot, automobile, helicopter, motorcycle, horse, and boat, depend on the municipality and situation. Although police are involved in criminal investigations and various response calls, patrols remain the largest expense for police departments, so choices A, B, and D are incorrect.

4. **The correct answer is C.** The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey is a special district police agency with more than 1,600 officers and jurisdiction in two states. The special district officers patrol multiple tunnels, bridges, airports, bus terminals, and seaports. Officers participate in fire fighting, fire rescues, and water rescues in addition to typical policing operations. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect.

5. **The correct answer is B.** Appellate jurisdiction refers to the lawful authority of a court to review a decision made by a lower court. Original jurisdiction refers to a court's right to hear a case for the first time. Diversity jurisdiction and personal jurisdiction are not relevant to court appeals, so A and C are incorrect.

6. **The correct answer is A.** Traffic enforcement is the order maintenance activity most often carried out by police. Although criminal investigations, domestic disturbance calls, and vice enforcement are also activities of order maintenance, traffic enforcement takes up more time. Almost all adults drive cars, so traffic violations and accidents occur frequently. Choices B, C, and D are incorrect.

7. **The correct answer is B.** Discretion is the term used to refer to a police officer's use of personal judgment in handling a situation. Police discretion can be abused, as in the case of discriminating against citizens based on their race or ethnicity. Discretion can be useful when an officer determines that no crime has been committed and that there is no purpose for filing a crime report. Choices A, C, and D are not terms used to describe a police officer's proper use of personal judgment.

8. **The correct answer is A.** Reducing chronic offenses within a community is the goal of problem-oriented policing. With problem-oriented policing, officers communicate with citizens about community problems, analyze chronic crimes, and develop effective response strategies to prevent future crimes. Choices B, C, and D are activities of most police departments, but they are not related to problem-oriented policing.

9. **The correct answer is D.** Funds from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) were used for criminal justice research, educational programs, and technology at the local and state levels. The LEAA was abolished in 1982. Choices A, B, and C were not activities that were funded by the LEAA.

10. **The correct answer is B.** The largest employer of federal officers is the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which has over 28,000 agents. Choices A, C, and D are the next largest employers of federal officers. The Federal Bureau of Prisons has over 15,000 agents, the FBI has more than 12,000 agents, and
U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement employs over 10,000 agents.

11. The correct answer is **A**. In attempting to maintain order, police often try to confine prostitution to a limited area. Police also attempt to prevent related and more serious disorders from occurring, such as robbery and drug violations. Choices B, C, and D are not methods of order maintenance.

12. The correct answer is **B**. U.S. district courts are considered the general trial courts of the federal court system and are able to hear both civil and criminal federal cases. U.S. circuit courts are appellate courts, so choice A is incorrect. Choices C and D are special types of district courts that do not have jurisdiction over all types of civil and criminal cases, so they are incorrect choices.

13. The correct answer is **D**. Community service officers (CSO) are often employed by police departments to assist patrol officers with non-enforcement activities to save both time and money. A CSO may refer homeless people to shelters, direct traffic during parades, or assist citizens. Choices A and C are not civilian positions, and choice B is hired to provide security, not assist patrol officers.

14. The correct answer is **D**. Cash bonds are the most commonly used method for gaining a defendant's release from jail prior to trial. Choices A, B, and C are alternatives to the cash bond system, although they are not used as frequently as cash bonds.

15. The correct answer is **A**. Structuring, confining, and checking discretion are the objectives of administrative rulemaking. Structuring discretion involves developing policy statements and rules regarding discretion. Choices B, C, and D are not objectives of administrative rulemaking.

16. The correct answer is **D**. Crime prevention through continuous patrolling was a new concept in law enforcement that was introduced by Peel's London Metropolitan Police Force in 1829. Punishment, judges, and night watchmen were already in place, but deterring crimes was a new approach in law enforcement. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect.

17. The correct answer is **A**. The Homeland Security Act of 2002 caused the largest reorganization of U.S. government since the Department of Defense was created by the 1947 National Security Act, choice D. Choices B and C are incorrect because the Immigration and Nationality Act and the USA Patriot Act did not lead to government reorganization.

18. The correct answer is **B**. Checking discretion is exemplified with required firearms discharge reports. According to the principles of administrative rulemaking, discretion is checked when officer's decisions are reviewed by an authority. Choices C and D are two other methods of administrative rulemaking, while choice A is a distractor.

19. The correct answer is **C**. The main purpose of the preliminary hearing is to allow defendants to challenge the legality of their detention. At the preliminary hearing, a defendant's competency to stand trial may also be determined. Defendants cannot challenge their detention at arraignments, grand jury hearings, or first appearances, so choices A, B, and D are incorrect.

20. The correct answer is **D**. The mental-health-based specialized mental health response model is a method
of responding to calls involving mentally ill individuals. The method involves coordination between a police department and a community mental health facility to provide services in the field by mental health crisis teams. Choices A, B, and C do not utilize mental health crisis teams in the field.

21. **The correct answer is C.** The National Computer Crime Squad was formed to investigate computer fraud violations. Choice D is operated by NATO, while choices A and B are not divisions of the FBI.

22. **The correct answer is B.** Crime prevention is the goal of officers who work alongside neighborhood watch groups. Crime prevention officers are also responsible for educating young people about drugs, alcohol, gangs, and crime. Maintaining order, apprehending offenders, and investigating crime are not priorities for crime prevention officers, so choices A, C, and D are incorrect.

23. **The correct answer is C.** Slave patrols were used primarily in southern American states to capture runaway slaves and prevent revolts. Rebellions occasionally occurred on plantations, which is why the concept of slave patrols became popular. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect.

24. **The correct answer is A.** The service role of police forces includes activities such as supervising elections and running jails. Although some service activities could be performed by other agencies, in some cases the authority to use force and the investigative ability of police officers is deemed useful. Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because staffing courts and managing jails are not aspects of crime control, order-maintenance, or information gathering.

25. **The correct answer is B.** The account is considered circumstantial evidence because the witness did not see who actually pulled the trigger. Circumstantial evidence requires the judge or jury to interpret the information. Real, corroborative, and direct evidence would validate the circumstantial evidence.

26. **The correct answer is C.** Taking accident reports is an aspect of the information-gathering role of the police. Writing traffic citations and investigating crime scenes are aspects of the order-maintenance role, so choices B and D are incorrect. Giving a driving exam is part of the service role of the police, so choice A is incorrect.

27. **The correct answer is C.** The FBI Laboratory Division is the largest crime lab in the world, and it makes its services available to all U.S. law enforcement agencies. The Combined DNA Index System is a DNA database that enables law enforcement agencies to compare DNA profiles with DNA found on evidence, so choice D is incorrect. Choices A and B are not capable of testing DNA evidence.

28. **The correct answer is B.** The sheriff was the chief government official in a local government. Although constables performed some of the same duties as sheriffs, they were the second in command, so choice C is incorrect. The watchman's role was to protect citizens from crimes and fires, and watchmen later evolved into patrolmen, so choices A and D are incorrect.

29. **The correct answer is D.** Standard operating procedures (SOP) are the written rules that govern the behavior of employees. Law enforcement agencies depend on the SOP to encourage individual performance and to improve the functioning of the organization. Choices A, B, and C are not terms used for policy manuals or standard operating procedures.
30. The correct answer is A. Administrative rulemaking as it applies to officer discretion may encourage evasion or lying. Officers fearing disciplinary actions may lie about the circumstances of an incident, even when no wrongdoing occurred. Choices B, C, and D have no bearing on administrative rulemaking.

31. The correct answer is D. Trial initiation is the first stage of the criminal trial process, followed by jury selection and opening statements. Evidence presentation, closing arguments, and the judge's charge to the jury are later steps in the process. The final steps are jury deliberations and the verdict announcement. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect.

32. The correct answer is A. Gratuities are the most common form of police corruption and occur when an officer accepts free meals, free services, or discounts. While some departments allow officers to accept some gratuities, others strictly prohibit the practice. Bribes, burglary, and brutality are forms of police corruption that do not occur as frequently as gratuities, although they receive more media coverage. Choices B, C, and D are incorrect.

33. The correct answer is B. Strategic policing uses creative enforcement methods, such as stings and surveillance to catch criminals, especially serial offenders, mobsters, and white-collar criminals. Choices A, C, and D are other methods of policing that use less elaborate methods to fight crime and that consider communities and underlying societal problems that lead to criminal acts.

34. The correct answer is B. Indeterminate sentencing occurs when an imposed prison time is a range of time rather than a specified amount of time. The method of indeterminate sentencing relies on a judge's discretion to set upper and lower limits of prison time. Determinate and presumptive sentencings are types of structured sentencing methods, so choices A, C, and D are wrong.

35. The correct answer is B. According to the broken windows theory, disorder leads to citizen fear, withdrawal, and crime; repairing disorder in a community will bring about positive change. Violence is one element of social disorder, but the broken window theory emphasizes the need to repair all types of disorder, so choice D is incorrect. Choices A and C are elements of the theory, but disorder is the primary focus.

36. The correct answer is A. In 1830, Philadelphia became the first American city to create a police force similar to the 1829 London Metropolitan Police Force developed by Peel. New York formed a police force in 1844, and Boston did the same in 1855. Choices B, C, and D are incorrect.

37. The correct answer is C. The right against cruel and unusual punishment and the right to reasonable bail is protected by the Eighth Amendment of the Constitution. The Fifth Amendment protects against double jeopardy and self-incrimination, while the Sixth Amendment provides the right to a speedy trial. The Fourteenth Amendment provides a definition of citizenship. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect.

38. The correct answer is A. Foot patrols have been shown to reduce the fear of crime and, in some cases, to decrease violent crime in areas where officers made door-to-door contact with citizens. Studies have not indicated a correlation between foot patrols and choices B, C, and D.

39. The correct answer is B. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) updated government
restrictions on intercepting wire communications by establishing requirements for accessing computer data. The Communications Assistance for Law Enforcement Act provided $500 million to redesign the U.S. phone system to provide for continued wire-tapping by law enforcement, so choice D is incorrect. Choices A and C are laws regarding telephone solicitation and indecency.

40. The correct answer is B. Directed patrol consists of using stakeouts, surveillance, and decoys to apprehend criminals and increase the productivity of patrol officers. Directed patrols focus police resources on areas with repeat calls in the attempt to attack the problem directly. Choices C and D, two terms with the same meaning, are incorrect, and choice A is a distractor.

41. The correct answer is B. A defendant who is threatened into committing a crime may be considered less to blame for the crime. Mitigating circumstances may lead to a reduced sentence for the defendant. Choices A, C, and D are examples of aggravating circumstances that make a crime more serious than average.

42. The correct answer is A. In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that "Miranda" rights must be extended to illegal immigrants residing in the U.S. Choices B, C, and D were not groups affected by the 1992 Supreme Court ruling.

43. The correct answer is D. Selective enforcement is used to focus on specific driving offenses that are particularly harmful. For example, when citizens complain about drivers who speed through school zones, police officers may engage in selective enforcement around schools. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect terms for targeting specific driving offenses.

44. The correct answer is C. Bribery occurs when a police officer accepts money in exchange for ignoring a crime. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect. Gratuity involves accepting meals or services as a gift but not for overlooking a crime, while extortion is a bribe initiated by an officer. Discretion is using personal judgment in the field, such as when to chase a suspect or when to arrest a vagrant.

45. The correct answer is C. The attitude and actions of the police chief directly affect how a police force views the internal affairs unit. It is the responsibility of the police chief to explain that misconduct will be disciplined and that investigations will be fair. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect and have less bearing on internal affairs investigations.

46. The correct answer is D. A split sentence calls for an offender to be confined for a brief period in jail and then serve a period of probation. Judges often assign split sentences for minor drug offenses with the warning that further offenses will lead to longer imprisonment. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect. Mixed sentences usually requires offenders to serve weekends in jail and then be on probation during the week. A short time in jail and a short probation period are not characteristic of indeterminate or shock sentences.

47. The correct answer is C. Prohibition against alcoholic beverages lasted from 1920 until 1933, which led to illegal bootlegging of liquor. Wealthy bootleggers paid off some police officials, which increased crime and corruption. Choices A, B, and D were law enforcement issues that occurred during other times of American history.

48. The correct answer is D. Pervasive unorganized corruption occurs when many officers are involved in
corrupt activities but without the active cooperation of other officers. Rotten apple is similar to pervasive unorganized corruption but involves only a few officers, so choice A is incorrect. Officers work together in corrupt activities in choices B and C.

49. The correct answer is C. "Brown v. Mississippi" was the first significant ruling about police interrogations. In 1936, the Supreme Court overturned the conviction of a man who had been beaten and whipped until he "confessed." Choices A, B, and D are incorrect. Choices A and D were cases about the seizure of evidence in plain view. Choice B was a court case regarding evidence gathered during the interrogation of an individual who had not been read the "Miranda" warning.

50. The correct answer is B. A lack of funding and staffing is the biggest problem facing most internal affairs units. Inadequate funds and personnel prevent internal affairs units from investigating all the complaints of misconduct. Though choices A, C, and D may affect some internal affairs units, they are not the primary problem and are incorrect.

51. The correct answer is C. The Supreme Court ruled that mandatory drug testing for employees involved in drug interdictions on behalf of the U.S. Customs Service was legal. Such suspicionless searches may be conducted without warrants and without suspicions if public safety is the primary concern. Choices A, B, and D, types of searches used by law enforcement officers that do not involve tests upon individuals not suspected of wrongdoing, are incorrect.

52. The correct answer is A. Goldbricking is slang for avoiding assigned work or shirking responsibilities, and it conflicts with the proactive approach of policing that requires officers to seek out ways to assist citizens or enforce laws. Rotten apple, meat eater, and grass eater are terms for describing different types of corrupt officers, so choices B, C, and D are incorrect.

53. The correct answer is C. Regional jails are built and run with combined funding from a number of local jurisdictions. Regional jails are replacing small, old local jails in some parts of the country. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect because consolidated funds are not used to support direct-supervision jails, jail boot camps, or local jails.

54. The correct answer is A. A writ of "certiorari" is issued by an appellate court to a lower court, and it requires the lower court to provide records of proceedings in a specific case. Choice C is incorrect because "habeas corpus" refers to bringing a prisoner before a judge to determine the lawfulness of imprisonment. Choice D means "new trial," and choice B is a plea of "no contest," so those choices are incorrect.

55. The correct answer is D. The greatest concern about policewomen among some male officers is that women lack the size and strength to be effective officers. Communication, marksmanship, and problem-solving skills have not been the dominant concern about female police officers, so choices A, B, and C are incorrect.

56. The correct answer is B. Loyalty to other officers is considered the most important duty according to veterans, but it is considered an inappropriate value taught to rookies. Concerns arise when loyalty to other officers supersedes legal duties and responsibilities. Choices A, C, and D are incorrect, although they are common terms used when discussing police behavior.
57. The correct answer is B. Boston police officers demanded raises in 1919 because salaries had not been increased in almost 20 years. Choice C is incorrect. The police formed a union during the strike, but the union fell apart after the violence. Choices A and D were not issues related to the Boston police strike.

58. The correct answer is B. "Weeks v. U.S." formed the basis of the exclusionary rule, which holds that illegally seized evidence will not be allowed in trial. Choice D is incorrect because "Miranda" requires officers to inform suspects of their rights. Choice A regards arrests based on clerical errors and choice C relates to using police informants in jail cells, so choices A and C are incorrect.

59. The correct answer is C. A professional code of ethics is the criteria that guides and limits certain behaviors within a profession. Duties and responsibilities are elements of a professional code of ethics, so choices B and D are close but incorrect. The professionalization movement in law enforcement is tied to the creation of the police code of conduct, so choice A is incorrect.

60. The correct answer is D. Recruitment is the first step in hiring police officers and involves forming a pool of qualified applicants. After recruitment, a department selects officers to fill vacant positions. Assessment, selection, and screening are part of the hiring process, but they occur after recruitment, so choices A, B, and C are incorrect.

61. The correct answer is D. According to "Chimel v. California," a search becomes illegal if it goes beyond an area within the defendant's immediate control. Officers may search a premise during an arrest to ensure safety, but unless they have a warrant, searching an area outside of the defendant's immediate control is illegal. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because they not the terms used in "Chimel v. California."

62. The correct answer is A. Sergeants are only higher than officers in a police hierarchy. Majors have a higher rank than captains, who are ranked higher than lieutenants. Therefore, choices B, C, and D are incorrect.

63. The correct answer is D. A warrant allows a law enforcement officer to arrest an individual based on approval from a judicial officer. Suspects typically go through booking procedures after their arrest, so choice B is incorrect. Choices A and C are incorrect. "Habeas corpus" and "modus operandi" are not relevant to arrest warrants.

64. The correct answer is B. Sergeants in police departments act as first-level managers, so patrol officers would report to a sergeant. A sergeant would also be responsible for managing a sub-unit within a larger specialized unit, such as the fraud division within the criminal investigation unit. Choices A, C, and D are high-ranking officers not directly supervising patrol officers.

65. The correct answer is A. The plain view doctrine allows officers to seize evidence that is readily visible, and the evidence can be used in court. The doctrine typically applies to sightings that are coincidental and clearly incriminating. Reasonable suspicion allows an officer to stop what is believed to be a crime in progress without first requesting a warrant, so choice D is incorrect. Choices B and C are also incorrect.

66. The correct answer is A. Communities that are too small to have an active local police force typically
rely on local sheriff’s departments to deal with crimes and perpetrators. Some small communities contract with private security firms for police services. Choices B, C, and D would not be responsible for handling law violators in small communities.

67. The correct answer is D. Vertical staff meetings involve representatives from each level within a department. In contrast, horizontal meetings assemble representatives of one ranking to discuss issues, so choice A is incorrect. When officers who perform similar duties regularly gather to discuss issues, they are forming a quality circle, so choice B is incorrect. Choice C is also incorrect.

68. The correct answer is A. Sheriff’s departments are typically responsible for serving court papers, running county jails, and handling state courtroom security. Local police departments manage city jails, and state police departments patrol state highways, so choices D and B are incorrect. The Department of Justice oversees federal prisons, but not local or county prisons, so choice C is incorrect.

69. The correct answer is A. An attempt to delayerize a police department involves shrinking the administrative distance between patrol officers and police chiefs. Supporters of delayerizing suggest that it will speed up the decision-making process and give patrol officers increased powers. Choices B, C, and D are additional methods of enacting community policing, but are incorrect.

70. The correct answer is B. In most cases, judges are responsible for sentencing offenders; however, in cases where the death penalty is an option, juries may sentence punishment. Choices C and D are incorrect. Prosecutors may make sentencing recommendations, but they do not sentence offenders. Parole boards determine if prisoners should be released from prison.

71. The correct answer is D. A multiagency task force consists of multiple personnel from various law enforcement agencies working together to fight one type of crime, such as gangs, drugs, or computer fraud. An interagency task force consists of different ranks of officers from one law enforcement agency that work together to combat a specific crime problem, so choice B is incorrect. Choices A and C are not task forces.

72. The correct answer is A. The Bureau of Investigation, which later became the FBI, was established in 1908 as the first criminal investigation agency. Choice C is incorrect. Although the U.S. Marshals Service was established in 1789, the agency protects court officers and buildings. Choices B and D were not the first federal agencies to investigate crimes.

73. The correct answer is D. COMPSTAT, which stands for computer comparison statistics, was first used at the NYPD to control crime through technological accountability. COMPSTAT collects data about calls, arrests, complaints, and crime trends in an attempt to reduce crime and better manage resources. Choices A, B, and C are statistics and data not implemented by the NYPD.

74. The correct answer is C. Due process is the principle that state and federal governments must respect the individual rights of criminal defendants. In accordance with the due process principle, rights violations may become the basis of case dismissals or appeals. Choices A, B, and D have no bearing on individual rights.

75. The correct answer is A. Almost half of all police departments in the U.S. have nine or fewer sworn officers. The largest departments in the nation employ approximately 40 percent of all the full-time police
officers in the U.S. Choices B, C, and D are incorrect because their numbers are too high.

76. The correct answer is C. Police unions have the legal authority to represent members during collective bargaining with an employer. U.S. labor laws require employers to negotiate with unions. Choices A, B, and D do not represent police officers in collective bargaining.

77. The correct answer is B. New York City has the largest police department in the nation with approximately 45,000 employees, including almost 40,000 police officers. Houston, Chicago, and Los Angeles have large police forces, but New York has the largest police force in the U.S., so choices A, C, and D are incorrect.

78. The correct answer is D. Reformers helped develop the first specialized units, such as traffic, juvenile, and vice. Prior to police reforms, the only police divisions were patrol and detective. Choices A, B, and C were not part of the professionalization agenda.

79. The correct answer is C. The supportive style of police supervision tries to protect officers from punishment and criticism. Supportive supervisors want officers to be able to perform their duties without worrying about being punished for simple mistakes. Choices A, B, and D are additional styles of supervision often seen in police departments, but are incorrect.

80. The correct answer is D. Municipal or city police have the greatest responsibility in regards to providing emergency services, dealing with diverse populations, and handling serious crimes. Local agencies represent more than 70 percent of all law enforcement agencies. Federal, state, and county law enforcement agencies handle emergencies and crimes, but not to the same extent as local agencies, so choices A, B, and C are incorrect.

81. The correct answer is D. Criminology is the study of crime, including social consequences, punishment, and rehabilitation methods. Crime typology is a method of classifying crimes according to various aspects, such as offender motivation and victim behavior, so choice D is incorrect. Forensic anthropology and sociology differ from criminology, so choices A and B are incorrect.

82. The correct answer is A. The dispatcher must first decide if a response is necessary. If a response should be made, the dispatcher should determine which patrol car should respond to the call, but it is up to the officer to determine the best route, so choices C and D are incorrect. The accuracy of the information may not be determined until the officer arrives on the scene, so choice B is incorrect.

83. The correct answer is D. Exigent circumstances searches are known as emergency searches. Such searches are legal without a warrant if public safety is at risk, if a dangerous suspect is likely to escape, or if evidence will be destroyed. Choices A, B, and C are other types of searches often used by law enforcement officers, but they are incorrect.

84. The correct answer is B. Clearance rate is the term used to compare crimes reported and crimes solved as reported in the UCR. Clearances are based on arrests and not on whether the offender was found guilty or innocent. Crime typology is a method of classifying crimes, so choice D is incorrect. Choices A and C are incorrect.
85. The correct answer is A. The Wickersham Commission investigated the criminal justice system and produced a report that indicated routine police brutality. The commission also published a report suggesting that Prohibition laws could not be enforced. Choices B, C, and D were not issues addressed by the Wickersham Commission.

86. The correct answer is B. Computer-aided dispatch (CAD) is a computerized system for managing 911 calls that delivers information to an officer’s mobile computer. CAD systems improve officer safety by alerting dispatchers when officers fail to update their status at specified intervals. Manual dispatch refers to relaying information to officers with two-way radios, so choice C is incorrect. Choices A and D are incorrect.

87. The correct answer is B. The free to leave test refers to the 1980 case of "U.S. v. Mendenhall." The court initiated the free to leave test to help determine whether an individual is in official police custody or free to leave. The Fourth Amendment protects the rights of citizens from being arrested without probable cause. Choices A, C, and D are incorrect.

88. The correct answer is A. Aggravated assault, murder, rape, and robbery are considered Part I offenses according to the UCR. Part II offenses include less serious crimes. Embezzlement, driving under the influence, disorderly conduct, prostitution, and drug-law violations are Part II offenses, so choices B, C, and D are incorrect.

89. The correct answer is D. The fleeing-targets exception allows officers to search vehicles without a warrant because of the ability of a vehicle to leave a jurisdiction quickly. Fleeing-targets is an exception to the exclusionary rule, so choice A is incorrect. Choices B and C are incorrect as they have no bearing on searching vehicles without a warrant.

90. The correct answer is A. An administrative crime analysis summarizes statistics and data in order to assist with long-range projects. A police chief might use a daily crime report to stay informed about current trends in various jurisdictions. Choices B and C are other types of crime analyses, and choice D is a distractor.

91. The correct answer is C. Centralized state police agencies combine highway patrol tasks with criminal investigation tasks. States such as Pennsylvania, New York, and Delaware combine the duties of traffic enforcement and crime investigation. State police agencies that separate traffic and crime investigation follow the decentralized model. Choices A, B, and D are incorrect.

92. The correct answer is D. Police personnel were hired based on their political connections, so even men who were uneducated or had criminal records could be sworn in as officers. The professionalism movement worked to eliminate police corruption and to encourage the hiring of knowledgeable and well-trained officers. Choices A, B, and C were not the primary basis of hiring during the nineteenth century.

93. The correct answer is C. The federal government has been the primary sponsor of policing research, although private foundations, such as the Ford Foundation, have also provided some funding. The federal government supports policing research through the National Institute of Justice. Choices A and B are not major sources of funding for criminal justice research, although universities often perform the studies.
94. **The correct answer is A.** State police have the power to investigate crimes within the state and to give traffic citations. State highway patrol agencies enforce traffic violations and arrest any other type of violators, but they are generally not involved in crime investigations, so choice B is incorrect. Choices C and D do not investigate crimes and regulate traffic.

95. **The correct answer is D.** Terry-type stops are brief encounters that involve a stop and a frisk based on an officer's reasonable suspicion. The term stems from the Court's ruling in "Terry v. Ohio" that states officers need to protect themselves even when probable cause for arrest may be lacking. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect.

96. **The correct answer is A.** Convicted offender index data contains the DNA profile of an offender who was required to provide a blood sample while in custody. Forensic index data is a DNA profile gathered from evidence at a crime scene, so choice C is incorrect. Toxicology screens check for drugs in a person's body, while a blood alcohol level measures the amount of alcohol in a person's system, so choices B and D are incorrect.

97. **The correct answer is C.** Zero-tolerance policing calls for aggressive enforcement of minor crimes that relate to disorder in a community based on the belief that restoring order will lead residents to care for their community. A zero-tolerance policy was implemented in 1993 in New York City, and it is credited by many as the reason for a significant drop in homicides, robberies, and burglaries. Choices A, B, and D are types of policing that do not focus primarily on eliminating disorder.

98. **The correct answer is D.** Shoplifting is categorized as larceny theft according to the UCR. Other types of larceny thefts include thefts from motor vehicles, bicycle thefts, and pocket picking. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect. Burglary crimes involve unlawful entry into a structure, while robbery crimes involve face-to-face confrontation between victim and perpetrator. Vandalism is a Part II offense.

99. **The correct answer is D.** Shoplifting is categorized as larceny theft according to the UCR. Other types of larceny thefts include thefts from motor vehicles, bicycle thefts, and pocket picking. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect. Burglary crimes involve unlawful entry into a structure, while robbery crimes involve face-to-face confrontation between victim and perpetrator. Vandalism is a Part II offense.

100. **The correct answer is D.** The NIBRS collects weapon information for all violent offenses, unlike the UCR, which only reports weapons used for murder, robbery, and aggravated assault cases. Choices A, B, and C are incorrect because each of the statements applies to the UCR rather than the NIBRS.