1. If a reported crime cannot proceed for a variety of legal or environmental factors, police may later choose to:
   A. Clear the case.
   B. Unfound the crime.
   C. Investigate it for some other crime.
   D. Refer it to another agency.

2. The basic process in investigating a crime is known as:
   A. Preliminary investigation.
   B. Discretionary investigation.
   C. Follow up investigation.
   D. Grand jury investigation.

3. The measure for crimes when police have identified the offender with charging that person, or making the arrest, the crime is classified as:
   A. Reliably known.
   B. Clearance rate.
   C. UCR rate.
   D. Case screened positive.

4. Hate crimes are not separate and distinct crimes but are offense that are motivated by:
   A. Social breakdown.
   B. Offender bias.
   C. Racial opportunity.
   D. Anti-religious views.

5. What is an example of a proactive anticrime strategy?
   A. citizen calls to report crime
   B. stopping a burglary in progress
   C. drug enforcement
   D. none of these

6. In the problem solving process SARA involving the rigorous feedback and effectiveness represents:
   A. Assessment.
   B. Response.
   C. Scanning.
   D. Analysis.

7. What does it mean to "unfound" a crime?
   A. when police officers complete crime reports
B. when police officers enter the crime report into the UCR
C. when police officers fail to make an arrest
D. when police officers do not complete a crime report

8. The assignment considered a “high status” assignment by most officers is:
   A. sergeant.
   B. detective
   C. beat officer.
   D. gang task force officer.

9. When a citizen reports a crime to a police officer but the police officer does not complete a crime report, this is called:
   A. clearing a crime.
   B. unfounding a crime.
   C. being lazy.
   D. a statistical disagreement.

10. What is perhaps the best-known directed patrol effort aimed at reducing gun violence?
    A. the Chicago Safe Streets Program
    B. the New York Central Park Program
    C. the Kansas City Gun Experiment
    D. the Denver Firearms Experiment
    E. the Atlanta Hot Spot Experiment

11. Criminal investigation offers a clearly defined measure of success. What is this measure?
    A. unfounding a report
    B. uncovering a lead
    C. arresting a suspect
    D. convicting an offender

12. The Broken Window Theory is a sign that no one:
    A. Cares about the appearance of the property.
    B. Will cooperate with police about crime.
    C. Believe crime prevention methods will work.
    D. Has respect for police efforts to protect property.

13. The most important difference in community policing is that it represents a:
    A. Alternative source of major funding.
    B. New method doing the same type of work.
    C. Major change in the role of the police.
    D. Direct application of the Broken Windows Theory.
14. Where the police and community work together to identify causes of neighborhood decay is termed:
   A. Alternative police strategy.
   B. Problem solving.
   C. Reduction in crime.
   D. Working together.

15. In the problem solving process SARA the ability to identify problems represents:
   A. Scanning.
   B. Response.
   C. Thinking.
   D. Analysis.

16. In the problem solving process SARA the ability to collect information about the problem in an attempt to identify the scope, nature, and cause represents:
   A. Scanning.
   B. Response.
   C. Gathering.
   D. Analysis.

17. The strategy for police to primarily focus on disorder and minor crimes is called:
   A. Minor crime enforcement.
   B. Zero tolerance policing.
   C. Problem oriented policing.
   D. Aggressive peace policing.

18. According to community policing advocates, the most effective way of reducing community decay and disorder is through:
   A. neighborhood awareness and fast police response time.
   B. strong police presence.
   C. collaborative relationships between the police and community.
   D. increased arrests in decayed residential areas.

19. One of the major problems with the implementation of the CAPS program was:
   A. great demand for more change on part of police.
   B. the 911 system.
   C. no community involvement.
   D. distribution of large financial resources.

20. In the problem solving process SARA the data used to develop a strategy to address the problem represents:
   A. Scanning.
21. Discretion is defined as:
   A. A decision based on sound public policy.
   B. A decision by a judge based upon all the facts submitted by the individual.
   C. A decision by criminal justice official based on the best course of action.
   D. Reinforcement of law with a good decision.

22. Discretion increases as one moves down the police organization. Police are known as:
   A. Process bureaucrats.
   B. Street level bureaucrats.
   C. First level judges.
   D. Street level justices.

23. Good judgment, efficient use of resources, and sound public policy are examples of:
   A. Positive use of discretion.
   B. Negative use of discretion.
   C. Reverse use of discretion.
   D. Street level discretion.

24. The probability of arrest and officers' use of force increases when a suspect is:
   A. Wanted by law enforcement.
   B. Socially rejected by law enforcement.
   C. Disrespectful toward police.
   D. Offends others in the presence of police.

25. The manner to guide the exercise of police discretion through written policy is called:
   A. Department philosophy.
   B. Bureaucratic controls.
   C. Administrative rulemaking.
   D. Profession downward judgment.

26. A police department collects and codifies its rules and policies through a:
   A. Standard operating procedure manual.
   B. Rules manual.
   D. Administrative guide to patrol.

27. What is the purpose in controlling police discretion?
   A. To enhance citizen satisfaction
28. Joseph Goldstein conducted one of the first studies of police discretion, in which he concluded that:
   A. discretion typically does not pose a problem.
   B. discretion is effective and necessary.
   C. it is illegal and should be abolished.
   D. it efficiently allocates limited police resources.

29. What is an advantage that written rules offers to the police officer?
   E. They eliminate the need for professional judgment.
   F. They increase citizen satisfaction with police.
   G. They provide direction on how to handle critical incidents.
   H. They allow for more efficient patrolling activity.

30. An example of administrative rulemaking is:
   I. how to wear the uniform.
   J. the use deadly force.
   K. the budget of the police department.
   L. the type of patrol car that is purchased.

31. The relations between police and racial-ethnic minority communities is referred to as:
   A. Police community relations.
   B. Tense relations.
   C. Police race relations.
   D. Police culture affairs.

32. Any level of force more than is necessary to fulfill a lawful objective is called:
   A. Excessive force.
   B. A lot of force.
   C. Physical force.
   D. Police violence.

33. The practice of police stopping drivers because of their race or ethnicity and not because a legitimate law violation is commonly referred to as:
   A. Racial profiling.
   B. Street profiling.
   C. Ethnic profiling.
   D. Cultural profiling.
34. Different outcomes that are not necessarily caused by differential treatment are known as:
   A. discrimination.
   B. disparity.
   C. disparate treatment.
   D. inequality.

35. Public attitudes are affected by controversial incidents, particularly:
   A. questionable shootings or use of physical force.
   B. theft or organized theft rings.
   C. sex crimes or organized prostitution.
   D. internal scandals or questions of integrity.

36. The U.S. Supreme Court decision that accelerated the trend toward adoption of the defense of life standard, which greatly restricts the use of deadly force by police officers, was:
   A. Robins v. United States.
   B. Edwards v. United States.
   D. Terry v. Ohio.

37. Police departments have generally adopted a scale indicating the levels of force used for particular situations. The scale is called the:
   A. use of force continuum.
   B. scale of force.
   C. force applied scale.
   D. physical force use (PFU).

38. The two most important specific programs that police departments have adopted for improving police-community relations have been:
   A. creating police-community relations units and providing training to officers.
   B. creating race relations task forces and mobile race relation patrols.
   C. creating citizens advisory boards and chief’s race relations committees.
   D. overseeing officers’ training in race relations and severe punishments for race-related incidents.

39. What is the largest minority racial group in America?
   A. African Americans
   B. Hispanics/Latinos
   C. Asians
   D. Italians
40. The term “driving while black” refers to:
   A. race patrolling.
   B. random patrolling.
   C. racial profiling.
   D. directed patrol.

41. The two key elements of police corruption are:
   A. Deviance and force.
   B. Money and authority.
   C. Authority and force.
   D. Misuse of authority and personal gain.

42. The most common form of police corruption involves:
   A. Force issues.
   B. Bribery.
   C. Gratuities.
   D. Narcotics.

43. The Knapp Corruption Commission coined the term “grass eater” as defined by:
   A. Officers who passively accept what is offered to them.
   B. Officers who aggressively demand favors.
   C. Investigative divisions who only investigate narcotics corruption cases.
   D. Administrators who do not take a serious approach to police corruption.

44. The Knapp Corruption Commission coined the term “meat eater” as defined by:
   A. Officers who passively accept what is offered to them.
   B. Officers who aggressively demand favors.
   C. Investigative divisions who only investigate narcotics corruption cases.
   D. Administrators who do not take a serious approach to police corruption.

45. Successful control of corruption begins with the:
   A. City government structure.
   B. Police community tolerance.
   C. Attitude of the chief administrator.
   D. Level of narcotics enforcement.

46. Clearly defining what action will not be tolerated is developed through:
   A. Rules and regulations.
   B. Standard operating procedures.
   C. Department guidelines.
47. The most important organizational variable in reducing corruption is:
   A. the quality of personnel and the quality of the work product.
   B. a quality human resource management program.
   C. a competitive salary with competent management.
   D. the quality of management and supervision.

48. Assuming the temptations to corruption are prevalent in all communities, individual officers are more likely to succumb if:
   A. they believe they won’t be caught or the punishment will not be severe.
   B. profits are much greater than their present compensation.
   C. the rewards they receive in terms of peer recognition are as great as the monetary profits received from the corruption.
   D. rewards do not impose tremendous guilt on their conscience.

49. The successful control of corruption begins with:
   A. the attitude of the chief administrator.
   B. proper funding of a corruption control program.
   C. extensive anti-corruption training of the entire organization.
   D. the support of the current political party in power.

50. Officers in the CRASH unit of which police department were accused in 1998-99 of routinely choking and punching individuals for the sole purpose of intimidating them?
   A. Los Angeles
   B. Chicago
   C. New York
   D. Washington
   E. Detroit

51. Herman Goldstein said that corruption:
   A. “thrives best in poorly run organizations where lines of authority are vague and supervision is minimal.”
   B. “begins with the chief and works its way down.”
   C. “occurs mostly in medium-sized cities.”
   D. “occurs mostly in poorly educated police departments.”
   E. “occurs mostly in police departments that are too strict with rules and regulations.”

52. Police and other government agencies having to answer to the public defines:
   A. Oversight.
   B. Accountability.
C. Responsibility.
D. Authority.

53. The program COMPSTAT was originally developed in:
   A. Philadelphia.
   B. Milwaukee.
   C. New York City.
   D. Dallas.

54. One of the central tasks of police management primarily falling upon the Sergeant is:
   A. Routine supervision.
   B. Delegation.
   C. Span of control.
   D. Mentoring.

55. Programs through which officers can receive professional counseling related to the specific problems they encounter are called:
   A. Stress relief units.
   B. Counsel relief programs.
   C. Pre termination wellness unit.
   D. Employee assistance program.

56. The office within a police organization responsible for investigating alleged misconduct by police officers is known as:
   A. Citizen Review Office.
   B. Fair Discipline Unit.
   C. Internal Affairs Unit.
   D. Personal Integrity Section.

57. The unwillingness of police officers to report misconduct by other officers is called the:
   A. Performance closure.
   B. Code of silence.
   C. Unity of silence.
   D. Brotherhood of blue.

58. The program which rests on the assumption that because of the police subculture, police officers cannot objectively investigate complaints against fellow officers is referred to as:
   A. Community over view.
   B. Citizen oversight.
   C. Independent review.
   D. Citizen complaint audit.
59. What is accreditation?
   A. a process by which departments receive federal funding
   B. a system that sets the maximum officer standards
   C. a mandatory system setting department standards
   D. a process of professional self-regulation

60. The ruling in Miranda v. Arizona held that police must:
   A. advise a suspect of their rights in order to guarantee their Fifth Amendment
      right to protection against self-incrimination.
   B. protect a person's Fourteenth Amendment rights.
   C. not enter a suspect's home without a warrant.
   D. make arrests in felonious assault cases.

61. The Justice Department can bring lawsuits against police departments under a section of
    the law known as the:
   B. Police Brutality Act.
   C. Police Misconduct Act.
   D. Civil Rights Guarantee Act.

62. What is a consent decree?
   A. a formal statement issued to the press after a civil trial
   B. a formal agreement by both sides to settle a suit
   C. a means by which police avoid civil suits
   D. an injunction issued by a judge to stop misconduct investigations

63. Which of the following is not one of the Miranda warnings?
   A. the right to remain silent
   B. the right to have an attorney
   C. the right to trial by a jury of 12 people
   D. the right to have a court appointed attorney

64. The right against self-incrimination is based in the _________ Amendment.
   A. First
   B. Second
   C. Fourth
   D. Fifth
   E. Sixth

65. One of the most influential changes taking place in policing today is related to:
   A. Community policing.
66. The changes faced by law enforcement in the composition of American society are called:
   A. Social change.
   B. Population shift.
   C. Demographic change.
   D. Immigration adjustment.

67. The agreement permitting local police to enforce immigration law after training is known as the:
   A. Illegal alien program.
   B. 287 (g) program.
   C. ICE assist program.
   D. Border 24-7 protection.

68. The process used to input and organize information in one easy-to-access format is referred to as:
   A. Identifications system.
   B. Words management system.
   C. Records management system.
   D. Data base system.

69. One the most widely applied technology weapons used today by police is:
   A. Satellite monitoring.
   B. License plate readers.
   C. Bean bag launchers.
   D. Tasers.

70. One of the most time-consuming activities engaged in by police agencies was the:
   A. management of vehicle technology.
   B. management of paperwork.
   C. information database software.
   D. management of calls for service.

71. With all the concerns over terrorism leading to a major expansion of the role of state and local police agencies, there is a danger that the new roles and responsibilities:
   A. will lead agencies to become dependent on the new funds coming in from the federal government.
   B. will divert personnel and effort from current responsibilities.
C. will infringe on the right of citizens to travel without being considered to be suspicious.
D. will increase the powers of government so much so that government becomes too large to be effective in another terrorist incident.

72. Many local police departments do not want to become involved in the enforcement of federal immigration laws. The concern is that:
   A. this will force them to learn a new set of laws.
   B. such activities will alienate them from local communities.
   C. the federal authorities will then become dependent upon the local authorities to enforce federal law.
   D. the U.S. Constitution has always separated federal, state, and local law enforcement.

73. Record management systems are used to
   A. allow the officer to record his or her report on tape for an intern to type later.
   B. allow the officer to fill out one written report for each suspect.
   C. input and organize information from different types of reports in one easy-to-access format.
   D. all of these

74. A battery-powered electro muscular device (EMD) that fires two metal prongs attached to a wire delivering approximately 26 watts of electricity at more than 50,000 volts is called a:
   A. TASER.
   B. laser.
   C. phaser.
   D. ray gun.
   E. lethal weapon.

75. The Phoenix Police Department argues that the use of TASERS has:
   A. increased the number of injuries to police officers and suspects.
   B. reduced the number of injuries to police officers and suspects.
   C. increased the number of injuries to police officers but decreased the number of injuries to suspects.
   D. increased the number of injuries to suspects and decreased the number of injuries to police officers.