

1. Which Latin term means “to track” or “trace” and relates most closely with contemporary police investigations?
- a. *nolo contendere*
 - b. *voir dire*
 - c. *vestigare*
 - d. *certiorari*

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. Which term describes a logical process in which a conclusion follows from specific facts?
- a. deductive reasoning
 - b. *minutiae*
 - c. Locard's principle of exchange
 - d. latent investigation

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. Because definitions of crimes and their penalties vary considerably depending on where they occur, investigators must be familiar with:
- a. local ordinances, county ordinances, and federal/state statutes.
 - b. zoning laws.
 - c. geographical boundaries of the local area.
 - d. penalties.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

4. A criminal's modus operandi involves the details of:
- a. a criminal's multiple ordinance violations.
 - b. how, when, and where a criminal usually operates.
 - c. a multiple regression analysis to determine the suspect's operating methods.
 - d. a criminal's motive and opportunity.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Primary Goals of Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.02 - Summarize the primary goals of the criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Primary Goals of Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.02 - Summarize the primary goals of the criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

6. According to the text, when both the public and other professionals within the justice system have unrealistic expectations of investigators' abilities, law enforcement agencies are said to be suffering from
- a. Grissom effect.
 - b. TV syndrome.
 - c. CSI effect.
 - d. Peel disturbance.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Basic Investigative Functions: The Responsibility of All Police Personnel

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.03 - List and describe the basic functions performed by investigators.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Characteristics of an Effective Investigator

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.04 - Understand the intellectual, psychological, and physical characteristics possessed by an effective investigator.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

8. An inference is a(n):
- a. assumption.
 - b. process of reasoning by which a fact may be deduced.
 - c. appropriate method of moving to the solution of the crime.
 - d. expectation of guilt.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Characteristics of an Effective Investigator

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.04 - Understand the intellectual, psychological, and physical characteristics possessed by an effective investigator.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. Securing the crime scene is a major responsibility of the:
- a. dispatchers.
 - b. forensic specialists.
 - c. first officer(s) on the scene.
 - d. field supervisor.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Spontaneous statements uttered by a suspect at the time of a crime, concerning and closely related to actions involved in the crime, are referred to as what type of statements?
- a. *in flagrante delicto*
 - b. exculpatory
 - c. *res gestae*
 - d. uttering

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. At a death scene, what is of immediate concern?
- a. interviewing witnesses
 - b. identifying the body
 - c. preserving the scene
 - d. identifying the murder weapon

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. Which statement is one of the components of CompStat?

- a. exact and opportune intelligence
- b. disposition of information
- c. operational tactics
- d. relentless follow-up and assessment

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. 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:

- a. data dumping.
- b. data defense.
- c. data banking.
- d. data mining.

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Which process helps detectives use maps to understand the hunting patterns of serial criminals, to determine where they might live, and to identify their next likely target?

- a. crime controls
- b. target hardening
- c. "bull'seye" targeting
- d. crime mapping

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. Problem-oriented policing places a high value on new responses that are more:

- a. task oriented.
- b. aggressive.
- c. preventive.
- d. assertive.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Brief Word About Problem-Oriented Policing

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

17. The initial contact with law enforcement in a criminal investigation is usually made between a citizen and a(n):

- a. patrol officer.
- b. civilian report taker.
- c. dispatcher.
- d. investigator.

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. 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:

- a. investigative productivity.
- b. an officer's workload.
- c. partnership with the community.
- d. data collection.

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Word About Investigative Productivity

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.06 - Explain how investigators decide whether or not to pursue a criminal investigation and what information they consider in this process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. In cases where officers were not able to complete the investigation, what may be required?

- a. redaction
- b. follow-up investigation
- c. motion to dismiss
- d. waiver of a speedy trial

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Follow-Up Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.06 - Explain how investigators decide whether or not to pursue a criminal investigation and what information they consider in this process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

20. According to the text, most cases that are lost are lost during which part of the investigation?

- a. in the first hour
- b. before the 911 call is ever made
- c. in the forensic lab
- d. when witnesses recant testimony

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. What type of response time is necessary to increase the probability of arrest at the scene?

- a. one minute or less
- b. three to five minutes
- c. 5 to 10 minutes
- d. any response within 15 minutes

ANSWER: a

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: c

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

23. Medical examiners and coroners (ME/C) have the authority to investigate deaths and determine whether they were:
- a. natural
 - b. accidental
 - c. the result of a criminal act
 - d. all of these choices

ANSWER: d

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

24. Which approach to case investigation involves using specialists in various fields from within a particular jurisdiction?
- a. multijurisdictional
 - b. multidisciplinary
 - c. multipredictory
 - d. multicriminalistic

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Major-Case Task Forces

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. Critical aspects of a successful investigation include thorough planning and preparation, efficient information management, a focus on effective communication, and a(n):
- competent medical examiner to analyze the physical evidence.
 - advanced role definition and delineation of responsibilities.
 - understanding of the need for investigative productivity.
 - positive relationship with the prosecutor's office.

ANSWER: b

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Major-Case Task Forces

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

26. "Latent examination" refers to specialists trained in recording, identifying, and interpreting the *minutiae* of physical evidence, who usually work at crime scenes and in a crime lab.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. DNA was discovered in 1968 in England.
- True
 - False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. 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.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Primary Goals of Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.02 - Summarize the primary goals of the criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. One of the reasons departments perceived a need for specialization is because of the need to know about criminals and their MOs.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Basic Investigative Functions: The Responsibility of All Police Personnel

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.03 - List and describe the basic functions performed by investigators.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. 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.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Characteristics of an Effective Investigator

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.04 - Understand the intellectual, psychological, and physical characteristics possessed by an effective investigator.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

32. It is more difficult to expand the perimeter of a crime scene than it is to make the crime scene smaller.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. 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.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

34. The media has a constitutional right to enter any crime scene to which the general public does not have access.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

35. CompStat is a word that means computer statistics or comparison statistics.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. Today the majority of law enforcement agencies use some degree of geographic information systems (GISs) or mapping technology to locate callers and to provide first responders with critical information before arriving on the scene.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

38. 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."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. 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.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. Scientific evidence supports a belief that eyewitness identification is very credible, reliable, and responsible for solving many crimes.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.06 - Explain how investigators decide whether or not to pursue a criminal investigation and what information they consider in this process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. The Violent Criminal Apprehension Program (ViCAP) mission is to facilitate cooperation, communication, and coordination among law enforcement agencies and provide support in their efforts to investigate, identify, track, apprehend, and prosecute violent serial offenders.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Major-Case Task Forces

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. The use of a siren or emergency lights in response to a crime scene by patrol officers or investigators may depend on the information furnished or may be dictated by department policy.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

44. Inquiries to the police from the defense counsel about a case should be referred to the prosecutor's office.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.08 - Describe some of the ways investigators can protect against civil lawsuits.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: deductive

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. Determining the _____ is more important than obtaining a conviction or closing a case.

ANSWER: truth

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Primary Goals of Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. Edward Henry developed a(n)_____ that was adopted throughout England in 1900.

ANSWER: fingerprinting system

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. DNA was first used in a criminal case in England to prove the innocence of a defendant in the year_____.

ANSWER: 1986

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

50. The motto of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency was, “We never_____.”

ANSWER: sleep

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: A Brief History of Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

51. The acronym “MO” means _____.

ANSWER: modus operandi

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Primary Goals of Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.02 - Summarize the primary goals of the criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

52. One of the goals of criminal investigations is to present the best possible case to the _____.

ANSWER: prosecutor

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Primary Goals of Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.02 - Summarize the primary goals of the criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

53. Criminals often leave_____, which is less visible evidence such as fingerprints, small particles of glass or dirt, body hairs, or clothing fibers.

ANSWER: trace evidence

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Primary Goals of Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.02 - Summarize the primary goals of the criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

54. 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.

ANSWER: field

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

55. *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.

ANSWER: hearsay

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

56. During a preliminary investigation, an officer should determine if a crime has been committed or if the case is a _____ matter.

ANSWER: civil

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. What is the definition of an "investigation"?

ANSWER: An investigation is a patient, step-by-step inquiry or observation, a careful examination, a recording of evidence, or a legal inquiry.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Definitions Pertinent to Criminal Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.01 - Define criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

ANSWER: The major goals of a criminal investigation are to determine whether a crime has been committed, legally obtain sufficient information and evidence to identify the responsible person, locate and arrest the suspect, recover stolen property, and present the best possible case to the prosecutor.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Primary Goals of Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.02 - Summarize the primary goals of the criminal investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

59. What are some characteristics of effective investigators?

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Characteristics of an Effective Investigator

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.04 - Understand the intellectual, psychological, and physical characteristics possessed by an effective investigator.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

60. After having dealt with any emergency, what is the first and most important function of a first responder?

ANSWER: The first and most important function of a first responder is to protect the crime scene and evidence.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

61. What are the officer's responsibilities during the preliminary investigation?

ANSWER: Responsibilities during the preliminary investigation include questioning victims, witnesses, and suspects; conducting a neighborhood canvass; measuring, photographing, videotaping, and sketching the scene; searching for evidence; identifying, collecting, examining, and processing physical evidence; and recording all statements and observations in notes.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

62. What is the difference between crime mapping and location intelligence?

ANSWER: 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 positioning systems (GPSs).

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

ANSWER: 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: Automated vehicle location is 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Computer-Aided Investigation

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: The Initial Investigation and Police Contact

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.05 - Describe the key aspects of the initial investigation.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

66. What is the purpose of case screening?

ANSWER: Case screening is used to help determine solvability factors and whether to continue with an investigation.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Incident Review and Solvability Factors: A Critical Step in Managing Criminal Investigations

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.06 - Explain how investigators decide whether or not to pursue a criminal investigation and what information they consider in this process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

ANSWER: Medical examiners and coroners' 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Investigative Liaisons Within a Community Policing Paradigm

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.07 - Identify the various individuals and entities with whom successful investigators interrelate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

68. What four elements are included in protection against lawsuits?

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Avoiding Civil Liability

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.08 - Describe some of the ways investigators can protect against civil lawsuits.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

ANSWER: 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Avoiding Civil Liability

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.08 - Describe some of the ways investigators can protect against civil lawsuits.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

70. What sanctions are led to by leaving out exculpatory evidence?

ANSWER: This 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.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Avoiding Civil Liability

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.08 - Describe some of the ways investigators can protect against civil lawsuits.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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

ANSWER: The police investigator should keep complete, accurate records of all official actions he or she takes.

POINTS: 1

REFERENCES: Avoiding Civil Liability

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CRIM.HESS.17.01.08 - Describe some of the ways investigators can protect against civil lawsuits.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply