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CHAPTER 1

Foundations of Criminal Investigations

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. U.S. police agencies were modeled after the:
- a. London Metropolitan police.
 - b. Posse comitatus.
 - c. Bow Street Runners.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: A

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page: 3

Level: Intermediate

2. Who was the leader of the Bow Street Runners who instituted organized mounted patrols on the highways and foot patrols on the city streets?
- a. Henry Fielding
 - b. Robert Peel
 - c. August Vollmer
 - d. John Fielding

Answer: D

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Difficult

3. The first professional U.S. police force was established in which of the following cities?
- a. Abilene, KS
 - b. Gulfport, MS
 - c. Boston, MA
 - d. Virginia City, NV

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

4. Which of the following best illustrates the Bertillon system of criminal identification?
- a. Having victims identify a suspect from a lineup of several similar people
 - b. Using the fingerprints taken from the crime scene to identify a suspect
 - c. Collecting blood samples from underneath a victim's fingernails
 - d. Matching the shape of the ears and skeletal size to a particular suspect

Answer: D

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

5. Which of the following best describes a “bobby”?
- a. A full-time paid officer of the London Metropolitan Police Department
 - b. A Bow Street Runner operating in London
 - c. A London thief taker
 - d. A member of the London Watch

Answer: A

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

6. Which of the following actions is the best interpretation of the commonly heard phrase, “Call in Scotland Yard”?
- a. Using uniformed officers to supplement the efforts of detectives in criminal investigations
 - b. Invoking the investigative section of the London Metropolitan Police
 - c. Seeking the advice of a private detective listed with the London Metropolitan Police
 - d. Calling in military intelligence experts to solve a case of espionage

Answer: B

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

7. Which of the following best explains the growth of American police functions in the mid-to-late 19th century?
- a. More petty street crime in mid-sized towns
 - b. Increased drug smuggling into American port cities
 - c. Incidents of mob violence between ethnic groups
 - d. Corruption within city halls in large cities

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

8. Who is credited with establishing England’s first police investigative unit by creating a working relationship with local business owners and reducing the profits of London’s criminals?
- a. Sir Robert Peel
 - b. Henry Fielding
 - c. Henry Goddard
 - d. Alan Pinkerton

Answer: B

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

9. Who was the man who developed the first means of human identification, known as anthropometry?
- a. Mathieu Orfila

- b. Hans Gross
- c. Alphonse Bertillon
- d. Francis Galton

Answer : C

Objective : Identify how research affects criminal investigations.

Page number : 3

Level : Intermediate

10. Which scientist's studies led to the use of blood evidence in solving crimes?

- a. Sir Francis Galton
- b. Henry Goddard
- c. Alphonse Bertillon
- d. Paul Uhlenhuth

Answer : D

Objective : Identify how research affects criminal investigations.

Page number : 4

Level : Basic

11. Which of the following describes inductive reasoning?

- a. Reasoning based on specific pieces of evidence to establish proof that a suspect is guilty of an offense
- b. Reasoning that takes us beyond what we know, to conclusions about what we don't know
- c. A proposal about a likely explanation for an event
- d. Knowledge of facts

Answer: B

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

12. Which of the following describes deductive reasoning?

- a. Reasoning based on specific pieces of evidence to establish proof that a suspect is guilty of an offense
- b. Reasoning that takes us beyond what we know, to conclusions about what we don't know
- c. A proposal about a likely explanation for an event
- d. Knowledge of facts

Answer: A

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 8

Level: intermediate

13. Which of the following refers to the use of rational skills, worldviews, and values to get as close as possible to the truth?

- a. Abduction
- b. Critical thinking
- c. Abstract thinking
- d. Knowledge

Answer: B

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

14. What is the objective of criminal investigation?

- a. Recover stolen property
- b. Preserve evidence in crimes
- c. Prepare criminal cases for prosecution
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

15. Which of the following responses best describes investigating crimes BEFORE they are committed?

- a. Proactive response
- b. Reactive response
- c. Preventive response
- d. Limited response

Answer: A

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

16. Which of the following is responsible for crime scene protection and the identification and preservation of evidence?

- a. Pinkerton units
- b. Witnesses
- c. Crime scene investigator units (CSU)
- d. Prosecutors

Answer: C

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

17. In 1924, J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI's newly named director announced that he would strive to:

- a. decrease the agency's responsibilities.
- b. eliminate corruption and get the agency out of politics.
- c. fulfill the motto, "we never sleep."
- d. focus the agency's attention on enforcing Prohibition.

Answer: B

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

18. Which of the following agencies originated as the Justice Department's Bureau of Investigation in 1907?

- a . CIA
- b. Bow Street Runners
- c. FBI
- d. Pinkerton National Detective Agency

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

19. The first duty of the officer at the scene is to:

- a. Arrest the suspect
- b. Call for backup
- c. Administer first aid to injured parties
- d. Wait for a supervisor

Answer: C

Objective: Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

20. The second step in the crime scene response is:

- a. Aid to the injured
- b. Evaluate the situation
- c. Call for an ambulance
- d. Interview witnesses

Answer: B

Objective: Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 True-False

1. The father of criminal identification, the person who developed the first means of human identification, was Alphonse Bertillon.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Identify how research affects criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

2. A police force that adopts the recommendations of the PERF study would direct officers to make greater efforts to canvass the neighborhood in locating witnesses to a crime.

- a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Identify how research affects criminal investigations.

Page number: 7

Level: Intermediate

3. Critical thinking is the use of rational skills, worldviews, and values to get as close as possible to the truth.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective:

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

4. The criminal investigator typically uses inductive reasoning NOT deductive reasoning when evaluating evidence in a case.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

5. Investigators should consider using both critical thinking and scientific methods in their investigations.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

6. In the book Dead Reckoning: The Art of Forensic Detection, Jon Nordby suggested that investigators should limit themselves to collecting and analyzing evidence.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

7. "I always buy red roses; therefore, all roses are red" is an example of a weak induction.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 8

Level: Intermediate

8. Those crimes that require follow-up investigation are typically referred to a detective division.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

9. Responding to crime and that has already occurred and taking actions to identify and arrest the perpetrator is an example of the proactive response to crime.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Page number: 9

Level: Intermediate

10. Patrol officers are often authorized to conduct investigations of certain categories of crimes, such as misdemeanors.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

11. One of the objectives of criminal investigations is to physically punish criminals.

a. True

b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

12. The premise behind criminal investigation is that people make mistakes while committing crimes.

a. True

b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

13. Generalizing, investigators are specialists while patrol officers routinely spend their time with order maintenance and general services.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Page number 7

Level: Basic

14. One primary solvability factor in an investigation is not knowing the suspects' vehicle and its movement.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Discuss the solvability factors in a criminal investigation.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

15. An officer's preliminary investigation should include determining what happened.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 Fill in the Blank

1. _____ was a term for the English police used in reference to Robert Peel and was a term of respect and appreciation.

Answer: Bobbies

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

2. In 18th-century England, _____ - _____, often criminals themselves, were motivated by reward money and their ability to confiscate the possessions of the criminal.

Answer: thief-catchers

Objective: Explain the history of criminal investigations.

Page number: 3

Level: difficult

3. _____ is a procedure that was established to study human blood stains and distinguish them from the blood of most other animals.

Answer: serology

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations.

Page number: 4

Level: intermediate

4. The process of proposing a likely explanation for an event that must be tested is referred to as _____.

Answer: abduction

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 9

Level: intermediate

5. The criminal investigator must use _____ thinking with known scientific methods in their investigations.

Answer: critical

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 8

Level: intermediate

6. Critical thinking deliberately evaluates the _____ of thinking.

Answer: quality

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 8

Level: intermediate

7. _____ method involves collecting data through observation and experimentation and forming and testing hypotheses.

Answer: scientific

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations.

Page number: 9

Level: intermediate

8. The premise behind criminal investigation is that people make _____ while committing crimes.

Answer: mistakes

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations.

Page number: 7

Level: intermediate

9. Investigating anticipated criminal activity is an example of the _____ response to crime.

Answer: proactive

Objective: Explain the expanding role of the patrol officer as criminal investigator.

Page number: 9

Level: intermediate

10. _____ are specialists who undertake activities related primarily to law enforcement.

Answer: investigators

Objective: Discuss the objectives of criminal investigations.

Page number: 10

Level: basic

Chapter 1 Matching

Locate the correct matches from Column 1 to Column 2

1. Reactive response	a. First police to work at night
2. Proactive response	b. guide investigation to case resolution
3. Preventive response	c. Henry Fielding's crime fighters
4. Solvability factors	d. crime investigation prior to it happening
5. Bobbies	e. Names after Sir Robert Peel
6. Thief catchers	f. prevention through deterrence
7. Old Charleys	g. Aided law enforcement in locating criminals
8. Bow Street Runners	h. Crimes have already occurred

1. h

2. d

3. f

4. b

5. e

6. g

7. a

8. c

Chapter 1 Essay

1. Discuss the solvability factors in a criminal investigation and provide examples.

Answer: Solvability factors are identification leads that have proven to be valuable and are most likely to result in case solution. Examples include availability of witnesses, information about the suspect, significant physical evidence, and judgment by the patrol officer that there is enough information to continue an investigation.

Objective: Discuss the solvability factors in a criminal investigation.

Page number: 11-12

Level: Intermediate

2. Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Answer: For many criminal investigations, the investigative process begins with the preliminary investigation. It is during this phase that patrol officers typically arrive at the scene before the investigator and conduct some extremely important duties. These duties include securing the scene, arresting any perpetrators, providing first aid to the injured, and identifying and separating witnesses. Typically, the officer conducting the preliminary investigation will take some notes and turn over all information to the criminal investigator upon their arrival.

Objective: Describe the preliminary investigation process.

Page number: 11-12

Level: Intermediate

3. Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Answer: After an initial evaluation of evidence in a case, the criminal investigator draws conclusions through a process of reasoning. This process is typically achieved through inductive or deductive reasoning. Inductive reasoning is sometimes called inductive logic; it is reasoning that takes us beyond what we know (our current evidence or information) to conclusions about what we don't know. Deductive reasoning is reasoning based on specific pieces of evidence to establish proof that a suspect is guilty of an offense.

Objective: Distinguish the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning.

Page number: 7-8

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1 Critical Thinking

1. You are a patrol officer and have been for over 10 years. You have finally been selected to move into the position of police detective and have been assigned to the robbery unit. When you asked why you were selected for the position, the police chief discusses the qualities of what makes good investigator. Identify these qualities.

Answer: Motivation, Intuition, Stability, Judgment, Street knowledge, Teamwork, Persistence, Reliability, Intelligence, Dedication, and Integrity

Objective:

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

2. You are a detective working a homicide case. You have been called to process this particular crime scene. There are 12 essential questions which need immediately addressed. Define all 12 of these questions as stated in your text and discuss the importance of these questions.

Answer:

1. Immediate availability of witnesses
2. Name(s) of the suspect
3. Information about the suspect's location

4. Information about the suspect's description
5. Information about the suspect's identification
6. Information about the suspect's vehicle and vehicle movement
7. Information about traceable property
8. Information about significant MO
9. Information about significant physical evidence
10. Discovery of useful physical evidence
11. Judgment by the patrol officer that there is sufficient information available to conclude that anyone other than the suspect could not have committed the crime
12. Judgment by the patrol officer on case disposition. If the officer believes there is enough information available and with a reasonable investment of investigative effort that the probability of the case solution is high, then the investigation should be continued.

By answering the 12 questions the solvability factor of a crime increases significantly.

Objective: Discuss the solvability factors in a criminal investigation.

Page number: 12

Level: Difficult

CHAPTER 2

The Crime Scene: Field Notes, Documenting, and Reporting

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is the most important method for police officers in initially documenting a crime scene?

- a. Photographing the crime scene
- b. Taking field notes
- c. Obtaining laboratory reports
- d. Sketching the crime scene

Answer: B

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 20

Level: Intermediate

2. An officer uses field interview cards (FI cards) to:

- a. record names of potential witnesses in a neighborhood canvass.
- b. sketch physical evidence at a crime scene.
- c. jot down notes about suspicious persons not connected with any case.
- d. make personal notes about a case when the officer does not intend for any other person to see the notes.

Answer: C

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 22

Level: Intermediate

3. Which of the following is the most accurate interpretation of the “best evidence rule”?

- a. Videotapes are usually better than photos.
- b. Testimony is better than physical evidence.
- c. Original notes are usually better than photocopies.
- d. Authenticated photocopies are admissible in court.

Answer: C

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 26

Level: Intermediate

4. The note-taking process should begin:

- a. when the first witness is identified.
- b. when the responding officer notices evidence for the first time.
- c. as soon as an officer gets a call to the scene of a crime.
- d. after the search of the crime scene is complete.

Answer: C

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 20

Level: Intermediate

5. Which of the following would be the best wording to use in a report?
- a. John Brown indicated he was white.
 - b. John Brown said, "He was white."
 - c. Subj. stated sus. was wht.
 - d. The witness indicated he was white.

Answer: B

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 24

Level: Intermediate

6. Which of the following is NOT considered essential information for a report?
- a. Preliminary information
 - b. A list of possible suspects
 - c. Information about witnesses
 - d. Information about physical evidence

Answer: B

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 24

Level: Intermediate

7. Which of the following is meant to provide a reader with information about an investigation quickly and succinctly?
- a. Field notes
 - b. The report
 - c. Photographs
 - d. Sketches

Answer: B

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 22

Level: Intermediate

8. Which one of the following is NOT one of the three-pronged rule of thumb about reports?
- a. They should be factual.
 - b. They should be written using police jargon.
 - c. They should be thorough.
 - d. They should be to the point.

Answer: B

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 23

Level: Basic

9. Which of the following is the best use of a close-up photo?
- a. Conducting surveillance
 - b. Getting a picture of a getaway car

- c. Noting bullet holes in a wall
- d. Documenting blood splatters on a rug

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 27

Level: Intermediate

10. For photographs to be admissible in court, they must be:

- a. legal.
- b. at least 16" X 24" in size.
- c. material and relevant.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 26

Level: Intermediate

11. Which of the following best expresses the purpose of using markers at a crime scene?

- a. To register specific places on videotape of the crime scene
- b. To assist in listing all physical evidence at the scene
- c. To provide a sense of the size of physical evidence
- d. To note the exact location of bullet holes at the crime scene

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 26

Level: Intermediate

12. Which of the following is the best example of a prejudicial photo?

- a. A photo of a body with chalk drawn around it
- b. A color photo of blood stains on a wall
- c. An arrest photo of the suspect showing him dirty and unkempt
- d. A photo of the murder weapon, taken at the scene

Answer: C

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 28

Level: Intermediate

13. Which types of investigation commonly use surveillance photography?

- a. Prostitution
- b. Vice and organized crime
- c. Drugs and missing persons
- d. Burglary and theft

Answer: B

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 30

Level: Intermediate

14. The advantage of a crime scene sketch that cannot be accomplished with any type of photography is the:

- a. ability to improve lighting conditions.
- b. elimination of unnecessary detail.
- c. unique ability of the artist come through.
- d. addition of missing or necessary detail.

Answer: B

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 30

Level: Intermediate

15. Which of the following methods is best for sketching an outdoor crime scene that has no easily identifiable points of reference?

- a. The cross-projection method
- b. The Mercator projection
- c. The coordinate method
- d. The triangulation method

Answer: D

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 31-32

Level: Intermediate

16. Which of the following is NOT a common sketching method?

- a. The cross-projection method
- b. The Mercator projection
- c. The coordinate method
- d. The triangulation method

Answer: B

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 31

Level: Intermediate

17. Which of the following is NOT typically included with a crime scene sketch?

- a. The investigator's name and rank
- b. The date, time, type of crime, and assigned case number
- c. The list of possible suspects
- d. The scale of the drawing

Answer: C

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 30-31

Level: Basic

18. Supplemental information by officers should include:

- a. Time of arrival at crime scene
- b. Lighting and weather conditions

- c. Names of officers contacted
- d. All of the above

Answer: D

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 22

Level: Intermediate

19. For every photograph taken at the crime scene, the officer should annotate the:
- a. Shutter speed
 - b. Time of photograph
 - c. Distance
 - d. All of the above

Answer: D

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 22

Level: Intermediate

20. This is the backbone of the criminal prosecution process:
- a. Time of events
 - b. Official police report
 - c. Photographs
 - d. Recordings

Answer: B

Objective: Summarize the legal precedents for the admissibility of photographs as evidence in court.

Page: 22

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 True-False

1. Ideally, an officer should begin to take notes after she has arrived at the crime scene, after all evidence has been located (including witnesses), but before any arrests are made.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 20

Level: Basic

2. The investigator's field notes should include the date and time of her assignment to the case.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 22

Level: Basic

3. Officers usually write field notes in the order in which information was learned, rather than in chronological order.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 21

Level: Intermediate

4. An officer may use a tape recorder instead of taking field notes; however, it is highly recommended that the officer make a transcript of the tape.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 21

Level: Basic

5. Once the officer has prepared the official detailed investigative report, it is okay to discard the original field notes.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation

Page: 21

Level: Basic

6. The report should be structured to give information about an investigation quickly and succinctly.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 22

Level: Basic

7. The face sheet contains a summary of an investigation.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 24

Level: Basic

8. Investigators should remember that it is the officer's memory, not the official police report that is the backbone of the criminal prosecution process.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 22

Level: Basic

9. New information that is gathered during an investigation should be included in the supplemental report.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 25

Level: Basic

10. Typically, crime scene photographers should take between 25 and 50 photos, depending on the nature and complexity of the crime.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 26

Level: Basic

11. Photos frequently convey information more accurately than does an officer's verbal explanation.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 26

Level: Basic

12. As a rule, the crime scene photographer will find that natural light at the scene is adequate for good-quality photos.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 27

Level: Basic

13. It is vital in prosecuting a case for the person who took the photos of a crime scene to be the one who testifies about them in court.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

Page: 29

Level: Basic

14. A rough sketch is one drawn by the police officer at the crime scene and is not generally drawn to scale.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: True

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 30

Level: Basic

15. The finished sketch is simply a completed sketch drawn from information contained in photographs or from the drawer's memory.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 31

Level: Basic

16. The increased use of photography at crime scenes has made sketching crime scenes unnecessary and obsolete.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: False

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 31-32

Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Fill in the Blank

1. _____ made during the search of a crime scene are the basic record of the search and the evidence discovered.

Answer: field notes

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 20

Level: Intermediate

2. The _____ - _____ process should begin as soon as an officer gets a call to the scene of a crime.

Answer: note-taking

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 20

Level: Intermediate

3. When first encountering a witness or a victim, it is important for the investigator to allow the person to state in his or her own words what occurred. This is best accomplished by asking the simple question, “_____?”

Answer: what happened?

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 21

Level: Difficult

4. Field notes may be required later as _____ in court.

Answer: evidence

Objective: Explain what specific field notes should be taken during a criminal investigation.

Page: 21

Level: Intermediate

5. The _____ sheet, or initial page, of the initial complaint contains a summary of an investigation.

Answer: face

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 22

Level: Basic

6. Information should be _____ before stating it as fact in an official report.

Answer: verified

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 23

Level: Intermediate

7. Measurements for a crime scene sketch should extend along and from _____ and identifiable points.

Answer: fixed

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 31

Level: Intermediate

8. The _____ sketch is simply a completed sketch drawn from information contained in photographs or from the drawer's memory.

Answer: finished

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

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Level: Basic

9. A _____ sketch is one drawn by the police officer at the crime scene and is not generally drawn to scale.

Answer: rough

Objective: Describe how crime scene sketches are made.

Page: 31

Level: Basic

10. The _____ is the backbone of the criminal prosecution process.

Answer: Official police report

Objective: Summarize the legal precedents for the admissibility of photographs as evidence in court.

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Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 Matching

Locate the correct matches from Column 1 to Column 2

1. Hearsay	a. element of a report
2. Chain of custody	b. evidentiary items
3. Weapon	c. list of who handles evidence
4. Preliminary information	d. initial page
5. Physical evidence	e. 2 nd party information
6. Modus operandi	f. method of operation
7. Face sheet	g. required to admit into evidence
8. Authentication	h. time/manner complaint was received

1. e
2. c
3. a
4. h
5. b
6. f
7. d
8. g

Chapter 2 Essay Questions

1. For each official police report, there must be sufficient information to define and describe the accounts of a crime. List a minimum of 5 areas of information which should be contained within this report.

Answer: Type of offense, date and time of offense, location of violation, description of a suspect vehicle, description of weapons possessed by suspect, description of how the violation was discovered, who was involved, descriptions of evidence in the case, and evidence which was seized.

Objective: Identify the qualities of a good investigative report.

Page: 25-6

Level: Intermediate

2. Define and discuss the advantages and disadvantages to taking crime scene photographs.

Answer: Advantages—provide easy storage and retrieval data at the crime scene, remove many inferences by practically placing the judge/jury at the crime scene, and gives the investigator a source of reference as to the location of evidence at the crime scene. Disadvantages—does not show true or actual distances, can distort color or perceptions, and they can be ruined by mechanical errors in processing.

Objective: Explain the correct methods for photographing the crime scene.

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Level: Intermediate

3. Certain information should always be included within the photographic log of a crime scene investigator. Define the six types of required information.

Answer: Type of case, description of subject of photograph, location, names of persons handling evidence, assigned case number and any other relevant information.

Objective: Determine what types of information should be included in a photographic log.

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Level: Intermediate

Chapter 2 Critical Thinking

1. You have responded to a crime scene and will be in charge of processing this scene. It is imperative that you complete a crime scene sketch for accuracy and use in court. Discuss the pertinent information which you will place in the sketch and why this is important.

Answer: Investigator's complete name, date, time, type of crime, assigned case number, officers names who assist in producing the crime scene sketch, address of the crime scene, its position in a building, landmarks, the scale of the drawing, the primary items of evidence, and a key/legend identifying symbols or points of reference used within the sketch. The sketch is an official document meaning that it is the backbone of the prosecution of the case.

Objective: Describe how crime-scene sketches are made.

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Level: Intermediate

2. Identify the various methods used within the sketching of crime scenes. Additionally, define what this method is and how it is used.

Answer: Coordinate method—measures and object from two fixed points of reference, the baseline technique is often used within this method. Triangulation method—bird's eye view of the scene which uses fixed objects from which to measure, useful in sketching outdoor crime scenes. Cross-projection method—used for indoor crime scenes, top-down view with the walls folded down to reveal locations of bullet holes, blood spatter, etc.

Objective: Describe how crime-scene sketches are made.

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Level: Difficult