

CHAPTER 1

History and Overview

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following is true of security management?
- a. It is defined as a service-related industry.
 - b. It focuses on prevention of loss from any source.
 - c. It is proactive rather than reactive.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the goals of security management.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

2. Security management is:
- a. A private sector function only.
 - b. Multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary.
 - c. Concerned only with the protection of corporate assets.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the goals of security management.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

3. Security manager salaries are:
- a. Generally lower than that of police officers.
 - b. Slightly higher than entry level management positions in private industry.
 - c. Competitive with those found in public law enforcement and corporate business.
 - d. All of the above.

Answer: c

Objective: Evaluate the roles of the security manager.

Page number: 6

Level: Difficult

4. In the _____ security operation, the security function is integrated or merged with another department such as risk management.
- a. Contract
 - b. Proprietary
 - c. Hybrid
 - d. Virtual

Answer: d

Objective: Describe the different types of security organizations.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

5. _____ security involves the protection of—as well as protection from—people.
- a. Physical
 - b. Information
 - c. Technical
 - d. Operations
 - e. Personnel

Answer: e

Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the essential elements of security.

Page number: 15

Level: Intermediate

- *6. Which of the following is correct?
- a. There are uniform standards for regulating security throughout the United States.
 - b. All security positions require a CPP designation.
 - c. Security educators must be former law enforcement officers.
 - d. Education and certification programs are important to professionalism.
 - e. All of the above are correct.

Answer: d

Objective: Evaluate professional certification and education programs for security personnel.

Page numbers: 23-24

Level: Difficult

7. The theoretical foundation for security is based on the assumption that:
- a. Individuals often make inappropriate decisions.
 - b. Individuals may commit a crime when an opportunity exists and social control is lacking.
 - c. The opportunity to commit a crime may be reduced through manipulation of the environment.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. b and c only.

Answer: d

Objective: Articulate the theoretical foundation for security.

Page numbers: 2-3

Level: Difficult

8. _____ codify and prescribe levels of punishment for misbehavior much like criminal codes.
- a. Public justice systems
 - b. Private police organization
 - c. Private justice systems
 - d. Public police organizations
 - e. All of the above

Answer: c

Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the essential elements of security.

Page number: 5

Level: Difficult

9. _____ is a major challenge facing the security management profession.
- a. Lack of employment opportunities
 - b. Protection of proprietary information
 - c. Fewer foreign and domestic competitive pressures
 - d. An increase in funding for public law enforcement
 - e. All of the above

Answer: b

Objective: Evaluate the roles of the security manager.

Page number: 15

Level: Difficult

*10. Choose the correct statement.

- a. In early times, protection of persons and property was the responsibility of individuals, clans, or tribes.
- b. The Code of Hammurabi represented the first laws prescribing the responsibilities of the individual to the group.
- c. During the early English common law period, individuals took turns as non-paid night watchmen.
- d. The thief takers were an early form of bounty hunters.
- e. All of the above are correct.

Answer: e

Objective: Outline and describe the history of security services.

Page number: 7

Level: Difficult

11. The first public police department in the world is attributed to:
- a. London in 1829.
 - b. New York City in 1844.
 - c. San Francisco in 1847.
 - d. Dallas, Texas in 1856.
 - e. None of the above.

Answer: a

Objective: Outline and describe the history of security services.

Page numbers: 7-8

Level: Intermediate

12. _____ is credited with establishing the first national security and investigations company in the United States.

- a. Henry Wells
- b. William Fargo
- c. August Pope
- d. Allan Pinkerton
- e. None of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Outline and describe the history of security services.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

13. The _____, formed in 1955, is the world's largest organization of security professionals.

- a. Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA)
- b. ASIS International
- c. Task Force on Private Security (TFPS)
- d. National Institute of Justice (NIJ)
- e. None of the above.

Answer: b

Objective: Outline and describe the history of security services.

Page numbers: 9-10

Level: Intermediate

*14. Choose the correct statement.

- a. Generally, private security is concerned with the welfare of a private client or group.
- b. Public law enforcement is a function of the executive branch of government.
- c. Generally, the public police are concerned with the welfare of the public.
- d. Public police authority does not extend to the enforcement of private organization policies.
- e. All of the above are correct.

Answer: e

Objective: Compare and contrast public law enforcement with private policing.

Page numbers: 4-5, 11, 13

Level: Difficult

15. The _____ recommended minimum training standards for security personnel.

- a. Task Force Report on Private Security
- b. Hallcrest Report I
- c. Hallcrest Report II
- d. National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals
- e. All of the above.

Answer: e

Objective: Discuss the importance of regulation of the security industry.

Page numbers: 10, 20-21

Level: Difficult

- *16. The crime (or problem) analysis triangle provides a mechanism to:
- a. Visualize crime.
 - b. Solve a problem.
 - c. Focus on eliminate an element (offender, victim, or opportunity).
 - d. Prevent crime.
 - e. All of the above.

Answer: e

Objective: Articulate the theoretical foundation for security.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

17. The Homeland Security Act of 2002:
- a. Merged the branches of the armed forces.
 - b. Created the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).
 - c. Created the U. S. Department of Defense.
 - d. Merged over twenty federal agencies into the U. S. Department of Homeland Security.
 - e. All of the above.

Answer: d

Objective: Compare and contrast public law enforcement with private policing.

Page numbers: 11-12

Level: Difficult

18. The _____ authorizes employers to conduct criminal history checks of applicants for security positions.
- a. Hallcrest Report II
 - b. Private Security Officer Employment Authorization Act
 - c. Metropolitan Police Act
 - d. Crime Control and Safe Streets Act
 - e. All of the above.

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the importance of regulation of the security industry.

Page number: 22

Level: Intermediate

- *19. The security management triad consists of _____ security.
- a. Physical
 - b. Personnel
 - c. Information
 - d. INFOSEC
 - e. All of the above are correct.

Answer: e

Objective: Demonstrate knowledge of the essential elements of security.

Page number: 15

Level: Intermediate