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TEST BANK

Practical Criminal Investigation, 5th

Chapter 1 Test

1. A preliminary hearing is not a criminal trial.

2. The statute of limitations stops when a suspect is identified.

3. It is the sole province for the grand jury to charge the accused when the prosecutor takes the case before the grand jury.

4. At a preliminary hearing the accused is not held to answer.

5. Case preparation is the same for both the court and grand jury.

6. Personal identification is needed to substantiate a felony.

7. Juvenile arrestees may not be interrogated without an attorney present.

8. The defense attorney may decline to appear at the identification procedure.

9. It is not required to substantiate a case against the accused prior to charges being filed.

10. Spontaneous remarks or admissions, prior to being Mirandized, may be used in court in most cases.

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11. A grand jury hearing is not a legal trial primarily because:

A)testimony given is for the defense
B)accused nor defense counsel are present
C)jurors are not selected
D)there is no redirect

12. If evaluation of the complaint reveals no crime has been committed the investigator should:

A)normally conduct a civil investigation
B)drop the issue with no further action
C)refer complainant to an attorney
D)arbitrate the civil dispute then and there

13. A case file presented to the prosecutor should contain:

A) only that information that will stand up in court
B) personal references for the accused
C) summary of facts and witness statements
D) prior test case history

14. *Corpus delicti* refers to:

A) elements of a crime
B) the method used in the commission of a crime
C) a homicide victim's body
D) contents of the case file given the prosecutor

15. Personal identification of the suspect by the victim/witness is:

A) required to substantiate a criminal charge
B) not required in some cases
C) is limited by the *Miranda* ruling
D) demonstrates a thorough investigation has taken place

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16. The objectives of a criminal investigation include:

A) *corpus delicti* only
B) an open and shut case
C) complaint evaluation
D) basing conclusions on fact

17. An investigator must evaluate a complaint prior to action:

A) due to regulated state standards of investigation
B) so as to reduce his case load and wasted time
C) in order to determine how this accused can be prosecuted
D) because some information may be influenced

18. A search incident to arrest may include:

A) the suspect and companions
B) the immediate vicinity
C) suspects residence
D) any location the investigator may choose

19. Admissions made while not under oath on impulse are:

A) considered a breach of *Miranda*
B) typically inadmissible in court
C) of no concern to the investigator
D) considered spontaneous remarks

20. Evaluation of the emotional/physical condition of arrestee:

A) are no concern of the investigator only the jail doctor
B) may be admissible in court
C) are never admissible in court
D) is needed pursuant to the CDC code

21. An arrestee is normally advised of 5th Amendment rights when:

A) under 18 years of age and considered a juvenile
B) prosecution is certain
C) he is the prime suspect
D) he is placed in handcuffs

22. Interrogation of a suspect may take place:

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A) where greatest potential is offered and is legal
B) only in the presence of defense counsel
C) only with both counsels present to insure legalities
D) best in the jail for the effect of concrete and bars

23. Interrogation is best accomplished by:

A) a rotating team so as to keep interrogator fresh
B) only those familiar with the case
C) the highest ranking officer present
D) a specialist from the D.A.'s office

24. In a formal show-up or line-up:

A) counsel for both sides are present
B) only the prosecutor is allowed
C) only the defense counsel is allowed
D) it is at counsel's discretion to attend

Chapter 1 Test—Answer Key:

1. T	7. F	13. C	19. D
2. F	8. T	14. A	20. B
3. T	9. T	15. B	21. A
4. T	10. T	16. D	22. A
5. T	11. B	17. D	23. B
6. F	12. C	18. B	24. D

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Chapter 2 Test

1. The unfounded complaint syndrome is usually the result of the investigator not keeping an open mind.

2. Rapid decisions are based on preconceived ideas and are of value to the professional investigator.

3. The most important and accurate of the senses is hearing.

4. Eyes often see what they are looking for and therefore sight can be erroneous.

5. Side vision is the same as peripheral vision.

6. Bias is the highly personal and unreasonable distortion of judgment.

7. Patience is sometimes necessary but courtesy and sympathy have no place with the professional investigator.

8. Rapport can be a prime facilitator in an investigation.

9. An investigator should tell all he knows to a victim.

10. A good investigator will be a show-off to some extent.

11. It is imperative the investigator take nothing for granted:

    A) because granted evidence is inadmissible in court
    B) because anyone can be motivated to deceive
    C) since it is unethical by nature for the investigator
    D) since everyone will try to mislead police to a degree

12. Perception via the five senses can be erroneous because:

    A) 70 percent of adult males are color blind
    B) most crimes occur in all but the best conditions
    C) it is impossible to coordinate all five senses at once
    D) past experiences may cause distortion in the present

13. A hasty conclusion may be justified if:

    A) needed to apprehend a suspect
    B) hasty conclusions are never justified
    C) it is made by the chief investigator
    D) the conclusion is not questioned

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14. An investigator may establish rapport by:

A) showing concern and tolerance
B) telling all that he knows or suspects to witnesses
C) knowing everything and exuding confidence
D) remaining professional and detached

15. The “Search for Truth” for the investigator means:

A) establishing the accused as guilty
B) only to consider information that is fact
C) to conduct a complete investigation based on fact
D) to evaluate the ethics of other investigators

16. A successful investigator becomes a trained observer by:

A) being born with it
B) acquiring it only after many years of practice
C) training in taking notice of the five senses
D) riding with an old-timer who has it already

17. An investigator can insure maximum effectiveness as an observer by:

A) associating with the best investigators
B) memorizing observations and perceptions
C) developing self hypnotic skills that increase awareness
D) assuming something illegal is always going on

18. Bias or prejudice can be tolerated in an investigation only when:

A) conducting a child molesting case
B) the general public supports it in the case
C) the evaluation determines it as appropriate
D) in no case whatsoever

19. It is possible to overcome predispositioned attitudes by:

A) self-hypnosis
B) being different on-duty versus off-duty
C) direct orders from the supervisor
D) training and education

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