

CJ 320 – Police – O’Shea

True/False

1. The idea of democracy embodies the principles of individual rights, respect for the rule of law and majority rule.
2. Police power is split among several levels of government (federal, state and local).
3. Henry Fielding, Patrick Colquhoun and Sir Robert Peel were all French police reformers.
4. In-service training refers to training that is designed to provide veteran officers with new skills or to update them regarding changes in the law and procedure.
5. Participative management allows officers at lower levels of the organization to have input into departmental matters.
6. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment demonstrated the effectiveness of, and citizen satisfaction with, differential response.
7. Police detectives or investigators solve the majority of all crimes through follow-up investigations.
8. Administrative discretion refers to decisions concerning the allocation of police personnel and the development of plans and policies.
9. A violation of one of the police culture norms is likely to result in the officer being dismissed from the organization.
10. The term “ethics” has a well-understood and well-defined meaning.
11. In *Tennessee v. Garner*, the Supreme Court expanded the use of deadly force by police by establishing the “fleeing felon doctrine.”
12. Violations of state laws or city ordinances by police officers are actionable under Section 1983.
13. Socioeconomic status has little impact on public perception of the police.
14. There is a great uniformity in the types of community policing techniques used by police departments across the country.
15. Researchers have found that police officers commit suicide for reasons directly related to their work.

16. The watchman style of policing emphasizes

- a. the provision of services.
- b. the limited use of discretion.
- c. order maintenance and crime control.
- d. all of the above.

17. Which era of modern policing is characterized by extensive corruption that overshadowed the social service of the police during this time period?

- a. political.
- b. reform.
- c. professional.
- d. community.

18. Which of the following is/are used in the selection of police officers?

- a. written examination.
- b. physical agility tests.
- c. polygraph examination.
- d. all of the above.

19. Which of the following is the typical administrative foundation of the typical police organization?

- a. classical organizational theory.
- b. systems theory.
- c. human relations theory.
- d. none of the above.

20. Which of the following is not a benefit of specialization?

- a. simplified training.
- b. administrative control.
- c. development of expertise.
- d. enhanced solidarity.

21. Which of the following was characteristic of the “detective as rogue?”

- a. they focused on the criminal rather than the crime.
- b. they focused on investigating crimes.
- c. they performed intricate, detailed investigations.
- d. they were mostly female.

22. Which model of criminal justice emphasizes individual rights?

- a. crime control.
- b. due process.
- c. conflict.
- d. consensus.

23. The process by which norms and values are internalized is called

- a. socialization.
- b. culturalization.
- c. institutionalization.
- d. professionalization.

24. What influences the high costs associated with civil suits?

- a. cost of liability insurance.
- b. litigation expenses.
- c. out-of-control awards.
- d. all of the above.

25. How can officers and departments reduce liability exposure?

- a. know the law of liability.
- b. read and follow departmental rules and regulations.
- c. keep adequate records.
- d. all of the above.