**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:

* 1. Arrest the suspect
  2. Call for backup
  3. Administer first aid to injured parties
  4. 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:

1. Aid to the injured
2. Evaluate the situation
3. Call for an ambulance
4. 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