Introduction to Security Operations and Management 5th edition Johnson Test Bank

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CHAPTER 2 TEST QUESTIONS

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. These types of disasters are the result of human activities and decisions compounded with natural forces, such as wind, tornadoes, etc.

   a. Natural Disasters
   b. Man-Made Disasters
   c. Hybrid Disasters
   d. Non-Origin Disasters

   Answer: C
   Objective: Threats to safety and security
   Page Number: 44-45
   Level: Basic

2. In this stage of fire, the fire has become more intense and there is an ample supply of oxygen:
   a. Incipient
   b. Flashover
   c. Free Burning
   d. Smolder

   Answer: C
   Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
   Page Number: 30
   Level: Basic

3. The most dangerous category of combustible hazards in a fire is/are:
   a. Irritant Gasses
   b. Asphyxiant Gasses
   c. Radiant Gasses
   d. Irritant Gasses

   Answer: B
   Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
   Page Number: 30
   Level: Basic

4. These are underlying conditions of situations that increase the potential that harm will occur:

   a. Perils
   b. Hazards
   c. Risk
   d. Vulnerabilities

   Answer: B
   Objective: Threats to safety and security
   Page Number: 26
   Level: Basic

5. A _____ is where the hazard has materialized into a tangible or definite human or non-human danger.

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a. Perils
b. Threat
c. Risk
d. Vulnerability

Answer: B
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

6. These are gaps or weaknesses in the protection of an organization's assets.

a. Perils
b. Hazard
c. Risk
d. Vulnerabilities

Answer: D
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

7. These are situations or events that can cause loss, injury, or damage.

a. Perils
b. Hazard
c. Risk
d. Vulnerabilities

Answer: A
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

8. The presence of factors or elements that expose assets to a given risk that can cause some type of loss is known as:

a. Perils
b. Hazards
c. Risks
d. Vulnerabilities

Answer: A
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 25
Level: Basic

9. Security threats can be classified as human and/or:
a. Real
b. Organic
c. Natural

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d. Man-Made

Answer: D
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

10. What is the main point of Institutional Anomie theory?

a. The socio-economic structure of the United States causes crime
b. Psychological abnormalities cause crime
c. Crime is learned in intimate groups
d. Socially disorganized areas cause crime

Answer: A
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 39
Level: Basic

11. This is a weakness or anything that can exploited by a threat. It can also be considered a gap in asset protection:

a. Countermeasure
b. Adversary
c. Threat
d. Vulnerability

Answer: D
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

12. Which of the following are sources of risk?

a. Humans
b. Mechanical factors
c. Environmental factors
d. Procedural Factors
e. All of the above

Answer: E
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

13. This is the process of anticipating, recognizing and appraising a risk, and developing plans to eliminate or reduce it:

a. Risk Management
b. Security Analysis
c. Threat Profiling

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d. Security Segmentation

Answer: A
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

14. An acute an unintended event that leads to an injury is a(n).

a. Accident
b. Incident
c. Event
d. Disaster

Answer: A
Objective: Discuss the importance of accident prevention
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

15. The ACME Corporation is prepared to manage all types of risk and specific hazards. What approach has this company taken?

a. An all risks approach
b. An all hazards approach
c. An all disasters approach
d. An all incidents approach

Answer: B
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 26
Level: Basic

16. Which of the following statements best describes the fire triangle?

a. Fire, fuel & Oxygen
b. Fuel, Fire & Combustibles
c. Heat, fuel & Oxygen
d. Gas, Oxygen & Friction

Answer: C
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 29
Level: Basic

17. Fires involving powders, flakes, or shavings of combustible metals are classified as what type of fire?

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

Answer: D

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Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 30
Level: Basic

18. Ordinary combustible materials, such as wastepaper, rags, drapes, and furniture can contribute to what class of fire?

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

Answer: A
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 29
Level: Basic

19. The Human Factors Analysis and Classification System is a model that examines the causal factors in accidents. Which of the following IS NOT one of the four levels of gaps in safety?

a. Unsafe acts by operators
b. Preconditions for unsafe acts
c. Unsafe Supervision
d. Legal/Extra-legal influences that impact safety-related resources

Answer: D
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 27
Level: Basic

20. This legislation requires employers to provide a work environment that is free from hazards that can cause injury and death to employees:
a. FEMA
b. CITI
c. OSHA
d. CALEA

Answer: C
Objective: The importance of accident prevention
Page Number: 27
Level: Basic

21. Human error often contributes to accidents. Which of the following IS NOT one of the types of human error as identified in the textbook?

a. Mistakes or errors in planning
b. Technical failures
c. Legal violations of safety laws
d. Deliberate deviations from safe practices

Answer: C

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Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 27
Level: Basic

22. The thermochemical process of a fire is called what?

a. Hydrology
b. Themo-pulsating reaction
c. Pyrolysis
d. Degradation

Answer: C
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 29
Level: Basic

23. According to the Fire Tetrahedron model, there is a fourth element of a fire. What is this element?

a. Heat to keep the fire hot
b. Fuel to "feed" the fire
c. A chemical chain reaction
d. Oxygen to keep the fire going

Answer: C
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 29
Level: Basic

24. A factory has a lot of combustible materials include wood, rags and paper. What types of combustibles are present, based on fire classification?

a. A
b. B
c. C
d. D

Answer: A
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 29
Level: Advanced

25. A local restaurant has a large quantity of cooking oils accumulated in its venting system. If this oil should ignite what type of fire and extinguishing agent would be needed?

a. Class A
b. Class B
c. Class C
d. Class K

Answer: D

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Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 30
Level: Advanced

26. In an electrical fire, what type of extinguishing agent should be used?

a. Water-based agents
b. Non-conductive chemical agents)
c. Wet chemical agents
d. Water-based foam-agents

Answer: B
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 30
Level: Basic

27. A sudden increase in flame in a fire setting is known as a:

a. Backdraft
b. Flashover
c. Explosion
d. Detonation

Answer: B
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 30
Level: Basic

28. This is considered the last stage in a fire:

a. Incipient
b. Free Burning
c. Backdraft
d. Smoldering

Answer: D
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 30
Level: Basic

29. In this stage of a fire, small amounts of heat and fire gasses are being produced:

a. Incipient
b. Free Burning
c. Backdraft
d. Smoldering

Answer: A
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 30

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Level: Basic

30. In some cases, the reintroduction of oxygen into a fire can lead to fire gasses igniting rapidly and causing a sudden increase in flame. What is this event called?

a. A backdraft explosion
b. An envelopment
c. A free-burning event
d. Oxidation

Answer: A
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 30
Level: Basic

31. Combustible hazards are an issue in any type of fire. Which of the following IS NOT one of the groups of combustible hazards, as identified in the textbook?

a. Toxic gasses
b. Heat
c. Smoke
d. Flames

Answer: D
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 30
Level: Basic

32. This is an exothermic reaction or process where oxygen combined with other substances releases heat and energy:

a. Pyrolysis
b. Hydropheny
c. Oxidation
d. Atomization

Answer: C
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 29
Level: Basic

33. Thermal and heat-related injuries often occur in fires. In some cases, direct contact with heat energy is the result of injuries, where for example, a person is in direct contact with flame or a hot surface. What type of thermal injury is this?

a. A convection-related injury
b. A conduction-related injury
c. A radiation-related injury
d. A neutrino-related injury

Answer: B

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Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 31
Level: Basic

34. Thermal and heat-related injuries often occur in fires. In some cases, simply being near a fire or heat source, with no contact with it can result in injury. What type of thermal injury is this?
a. A convection-related injury
b. A conduction-related injury
c. A radiation-related injury
d. A neutrino-related injury

Answer: C
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 31
Level: Basic

35. Fires often generate hot gasses and the movement of hot masses of air. In some instances, individuals can be injured as a result of this movement of hot masses of air. What types of injury would this represent?

a. A convection-related injury
b. A conduction-related injury
c. A radiation-related injury
d. A neutrino-related injury

Answer: A
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 31
Level: Basic

36. Human beings are quite vulnerable to the effects of heat. This inability to withstand high temperatures is known as what?

a. Tolerance limits
b. Temperance limits
c. Tenability Limits
d. Intolerability Limits

Answer: C
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 31
Level: Basic

37. According to FEMA, which of the following activities is the most common cause of nonresidential fires in the United States?

a. Carelessness
b. Arson

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c. Open flame sources
d. Open heat sources

Answer: B
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 31
Level: Basic

38. The mass of combustibles including furnishings and building components in a given area is the:

a. Fire load
b. Fuel load
c. Ignition Point
d. Pyrotechnic burden

Answer: B
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 31
Level: Basic

39. The total energy content of combustible materials in a given area is known as the

a. Fire load
b. Fuel load
c. Ignition Point
d. Pyrotechnic burden

Answer: A
Objective: Describe the fire triangle and classifications of fire
Page Number: 31
Level: Basic

40. These are voluntary behaviors that violate significant organizational norms is/are:

a. Workplace Rule Violations
b. Workplace Violence
c. Workplace Deviance
d. Workplace Infractions

Answer: C
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 32
Level: Basic

41. While at work, a worker threatens, intimates, and harasses another co-worker. What term applies to this activity?

a. Workplace Rule Violations
b. Workplace Violence
c. Workplace Deviance
d. Workplace Infractions

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Answer: B
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 32
Level: Advanced

42. Workplace violence activities fall into four major groups. Which of the following IS NOT one of the four major categories of workplace violence?

a. Employer-on-worker
b. Criminal Intent
c. Customer/Client
d. Personal relationships

Answer: A
Objective: Threats to safety and security
Page Number: 33
Level: Basic

43. One of the primary sources of crimes known or reported to the police is the:

a. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
b. The National Crime Inventory System (NCIS)
d. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
d. The National Institute of Justice Index (NIJI)

Answer: D
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 34
Level: Basic

44. The UCR generates which of the following statistics that is/are useful for security managers?

a. The crime rate
b. The victimization rate
c. The calls for service rate
d. The number of security agencies in the US

Answer: A
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 34
Level: Basic

45. The NCVS generates which of the following statistics that is/are useful for security managers?

a. The crime rate
b. The victimization rate
c. The calls for service rate
d. The number of security agencies in the US

Answer: B
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 34

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Level: Basic

46. This is an enhanced data collection process conducted by the FBI. It reports crimes and the characteristics of these crimes:

a. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
b. The National Crime Inventory System (NCIS)
d. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
d. The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Answer: D
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 35
Level: Basic

47. These are offenses committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of an occupation:

a. Organized Crimes
b. Personal Crimes
c. Victimless Crimes
d. White Collar Crime

Answer: D
Objective: List and describe types of crime
Page Number: 35
Level: Basic

48. What are the primary motives of white collar criminals?

a. To hurt or destroy the reputation of the company
b. Personal financial gain
c. To put the victim company out of business
d. To provide illegal services to clients and customers

Answer: B
Objective: List and describe types of crime
Page Number: 35
Level: Basic

49. This term refers to relatively permanent groups of individuals that engage in illegal activities and provide illegal services:

a. White collar crime
b. Occupational Deviance
c. Organized Crime
d. Corporate Crime

Answer: C
Objective: List and describe types of crime
Page Number: 35
Level: Basic

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50. Security managers need to be concerned about crime groups that operate in more than one country where there activities can substantially impact or affect another state. What term best describes these crime organizations?

a. White collar crime
b. Transnational Organized Crime
c. Organized Crime
d. Corporate Crime

Answer: B
Objective: List and describe types of crime
Page Number: 35
Level: Basic

51. What is the Classical School of Thought based on?
a. Free Will and deterrence
b. That humans are born criminals
c. That factors beyond the humans' control influences their criminality
d. Abnormal psychological issues cause crime

Answer: A
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 36
Level: Basic

52. A company has multiple locations throughout the world. Recently, a security manager has been notified that a crime group may be using the company's supply chain distribution network to transport drugs and human beings from one country to another. What category of crime does this example best represent?

a. White collar crime
b. Transnational Organized Crime
c. Organized Crime
d. Corporate Crime

Answer: B
Objective: List and describe types of crime
Page Number: 35
Level: Advanced

53. Routine activities theory is often used to explain crime. Which of the following IS NOT one of the three components of Routine Activities Theory?

a. Motivated and Likely Offender
b. Suitable Target
c. Capable Guardians
d. Endangered Citizens

Answer: D
Objective: The nature and extent of crime

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Page Number: 37
Level: Basic

54. These are individuals that have underdeveloped regions of the brain that regulate and control impulse and emotion:

a. Psychopaths
b. Meglopaths
c. Antipaths
d. Monopaths

Answer: A
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 37
Level: Basic

55. Routine Activities theory posits that target hardening activities are one way to deter would-be offenders. Which of the following is an example of target hardening?

a. Placing an offender in jail or prison for committing a criminal act
b. Placing high-value items in locked cases
c. Placing offenders on probation
d. Sentencing offenders to longer prison sentences

Answer: B
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 37
Level: Advanced

56. Sigmund Freud uses a psychodynamic approach to explain crime. In this context, the Superego is best described as:

a. The regulator of primitive drives and emotions
b. Performing a socializing role that internalizes values and morals
c. The impulsive part of human personality
d. The aggressive and compulsive part of human personality

Answer: B
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 37
Level: Basic

57. Sigmund Freud uses a psychodynamic approach to explain crime. In this context, the Id is best described as:

a. The regulator of primitive drives and emotions
b. Performing a socializing role that internalizes values and morals
c. The impulsive part of human personality
d. That part of the personality that satisfies the Ego

Answer: C

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Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 37
Level: Basic

58. These theories use social and environmental characteristics to explain crime:

a. Strain theories
b. Social structure theories
c. Anomie-based theories
d. Social Learning Theories

Answer: B
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 38
Level: Basic

59. The premise of these theories is that all individuals do not have the same opportunities to economic success. As such, some individuals may resort to committing crime to achieve the "American Dream."

a. Strain theories
b. Social structure theories
c. Deterrence-based theories
d. Social Learning Theories

Answer: A
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 39
Level: Basic

60. This theory posits that deviance is a normal and learned behavior:

a. Anomie
b. Differential Association
c. Social Disorganization
d. Routine Activities

Answer: B
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 39
Level: Basic

61. This theory posits that the ecological characteristics of neighborhoods can lead to increased levels of crime and deviance:

a. Anomie
b. Differential Association
c. Social Disorganization
d. Routine Activities

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Answer: C
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 39
Level: Basic

62. A company engages in efforts to reduce the occurrence of criminal activities on its property. What activity does this best describe?

a. Threat Analysis
b. Threat Prevention
c. Crime Analysis
d. Crime Prevention

Answer: D
Objective: Evaluate crime prevention strategies
Page Number: 40
Level: Basic

63. The practice of modifying the environment in order to change an offender's decision to commit a crime is known as:

a. Environmental Enhancement
b. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED)
c. Specific Deterrence
d. Building Out Crime

Answer: B
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 40
Level: Basic

64. A group of individuals are protesting outside of a company regarding its recent environmental-based activities. Their actions disrupt the peace and tranquility of the business, requiring the intervention of the police and private security personnel. What type of activity is this?

a. A Riot
b. A Civil Disturbance
c. Group Violence
d. A Demonstration

Answer: B
Objective: Distinguish between natural and environmental disaster & civil disorder
Page Number: 41
Level: Advanced

65. This form of civil unrest involves spontaneous group violence:

a. A Riot
b. A civil Disturbance
c. Group Violence

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d. A demonstration

Answer: A
Objective: Distinguish between natural and environmental disaster & civil disorder
Page Number: 41
Level: Basic

66. These types of disasters are the result of geophysical, climatic and biological events:

a. Natural Disasters
b. Man-Made Disasters
c. Hybrid Disasters
d. Natech Disaster

Answer: B
Objective: Distinguish between natural and environmental disaster & civil disorder
Page Number: 42
Level: Basic

67. Hurricane-force winds disable a local petroleum refinery which results in a large fire and resulting regional disaster. What type of disaster is this?

a. Natural Disaster
b. Man-Made Disaster
c. Hybrid Disaster
d. Compounding Disaster

Answer: A
Objective: Distinguish between natural and environmental disaster & civil disorder
Page Number: 44
Level: Advanced

68. Another term that is used to describe a hybrid disaster is which of the following?

a. Natural Disasters
b. Man-Made Disasters
c. Hybrid Disasters
d. Natech Disaster

Answer: D
Objective: Distinguish between natural and environmental disaster & civil disorder
Page Number: 45
Level: Basic

69. A group of individuals are deterred from trespassing through the use of "No Trespassing" signs and physical fencing. What type of deterrence is this?

a. Specific Deterrence
b. Conical Deterrence
c. General Deterrence
d. Routine Deterrence

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Answer: C
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 36
Level: Basic

70. A person is found sleeping on the job and receives a 3-day suspension for doing it. What type of deterrence strategy is this?

a. Specific Deterrence
b. Conical Deterrence
c. General Deterrence
d. Routine Deterrence

Answer: A
Objective: The nature and extent of crime
Page Number: 36
Level: Advanced

71. Which of the following is a common cause of accidents?

a. Environmental Contaminants
b. The Presence of motivated criminals
c. Human error
d. The lack of effective guardianship

Answer: C
Objective: The importance of accident prevention
Page Number: 42
Level: Basic

TRUE/FALSE QUESTIONS

1. Safety is defined as freedom from risk or harm

a. True
b. False* (p. 27)

2. Natural disasters can be prevented through physical security measures:

a. True
b. False* (p. 44)

3. A hazard does not become a risk until the asset is exposed to that specific hazard at a level that might do harm.

a. True* (p. 26)
b. False

4. The research shows that most individuals die from the result of fire gasses, not from the effects of direct flame or heat.

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a. True* (p. 30)
b. False

5. Some of the Part I crimes in the UCR reporting system include simple assaults, drug crimes, fraud and embezzlement, vice-related crimes and weapons-related offenses:
a. True
b. False* (p. 34)

6. Crime rates in America have dropped since the 1970s.

a. True* (p. 33)
b. False

7. Freud's psychoanalytical approach proposes that crime is caused by conscious actions:

a. True
b. False* (p. 37)

8. The causes of fire can be categorized as incendiary (arson-based), accidental, and man-made.

a. True
b. False* (p. 31)

9. A civil disturbance is defined as spontaneous group violence.

a. True
b. False* (p. 41)

10. Crime prevention strategies are proactive efforts and policies that reduce the occurrence of criminal activities.

a. True* (p. 40)
b. False

11. Under the concept of specific deterrence, individuals will be deterred from engaging in a criminal or deviant act out of the fear of getting caught and punished.

a. True
b. False* (p. 36)

12. This classical perspective on the causes of crime posits that all human beings have free will where they rationally and freely choose their actions, always choosing to engage in pleasurable activities while avoiding or minimizing any pain related to their action.

a. True* (p. 36)
b. False

13. Hybrid disasters are the result of human activities and decisions compounded with natural forces.

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a. True* (p. 44)
b. False

14. The legal right to belong to unions can be traced to the National Labor Relations Act of 1947 that provided the right for workers to unionize and engage in other concerted and protected labor-related activities.

a. True
b. False* (p. 42)

15. Social disorganization theory posits that the social structure of the United States leads to increased levels of crime and deviance.

a. True
b. False* (p. 38)

FILL IN THE BLANK

Short Answer:

1. _____ is the absence of accidents.

Answer: Safety (p. 27)

2. The chemical of thermal decomposition of combustible organic materials is called _____.

Answer: Pyrolysis

3. An exothermic reaction or process where oxygen combines with other heat substances and releases heat energy is _____

Answer: Oxidation (p. 29)

4. The three component of the fire triangle include _____, fuel, and oxygen.

Answer: Heat (p. 29)

5. The total energy content of combustible materials in a given area is called the _____ load.

Answer: Fire (p. 31)

6. Combustible hazards can be grouped into the categories of toxic gasses, heat, and _____.
Answer: Smoke (p. 30)

7. The mass of combustibles in a given area is known as the _____ load.

Answer: Fuel (p. 31)

8. Uniform Crime Report data is used to generate the _____ rate, per 100,000 residents.

Answer: Crime (p. 33)

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9. National Crime Victimization Survey data is used to generate the _____rate per 1,000 persons.

Answer: Victimization (p. 33)

10. _____ is the scholarly and scientific study of crime in the and deviance.

Answer: Criminology (p. 36)

11. _____ are individuals who have undeveloped regions of the brain that regulate and control impulse and emotion.

Answer: Psychopaths (p. 37)

12. Relatively spontaneous group violence is called a _____.

Answer: Riot

13. Underlying conditions or situations that increase the potential that harm will occur are _____.

Answer: Hazards (p. 26)

15 An _____ is an unfortunate event caused unintentionally by a human agent.

Answer: Accident (p. 26)

16. Situations or events that can cause loss, injury, or damage are _____.

Answer: Perils (p. 26)

17. Gaps or weaknesses in the protection of an organization's assets are _____.

Answer: Vulnerabilities (p. 26)

18. A _____ is the possibility of suffering harm or loss; exposure to probability of loss or damage.

Answer: Risk (p. 26)

19. _____ are extremely large-scale, man-made, or natural events that result in casualties, destruction, damage, and disruptions.

Answer: Disasters (p. 27)

20. _____ is the the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation.

Answer: Terrorism (p. 40)

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MATCHING

Match the fire class in Column 1 to its combustible in Column 2

Column 1	Column 2
1. Class A	a. High temperature fires involving cooking oils and fats
2. Class B	b. Cloth & wood: can be extinguished with water
3. Class C	c. Fires involving combustible metals
4. Class D	d. Liquids whose vapors ignite at certain flash points
5. Class K	e. Electrical Fires

1. b. (p. 29)
2. d. (p. 30)
3. e. (p. 30)
4. c. (p. 30)
5. a (p. 30)

Match the fire-related term in Column 1 to its definition in Column 2

Column 1	Column 2
6. Oxidation	a. Chemical or thermal decomposition of combustible organic chemicals
7. Pyrolysis	b. The mass of combustibles in a given area
8. Fire Load	c. Minimum temperature at which sufficient vapor is given off to form an ignitable mixture
9. Fuel Load	d. Exothermic reaction where oxygen combined with other substances releases heat energy
10. Flash Point	e. Total energy content of combustible materials in a given area

6. d. (p. 29)
7. a. (p. 29)
8. e. (p. 31)
9. b. (p. 31)
10. c. (p. 29)

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Match the Criminological theory found in Column 1 to its key points found in Column 2

Column 1	Column 2
11. Routine Activities	a. Crime is learned in intimate groups and through the process of communication
22. Differential Association	b. Ecological characteristics of places can lead to increased levels of crime and deviance
13. Social Disorganization	c. Three elements exist for any crime: a) suitable targets; b) likely offenders; and, 3) lack of capable guardians
14. Anomie	d. Offenders have underlying psychological disorders
15. Psychoanalytic Theories	e. The value system and socio-economic structure of the US leads to increased crime

11. c. (p. 36)
12. a. (p. 38)
13. b. (p. 38)
14. e. (p. 39)
15. d. (p. 39)

Match the term found in Column 1 to its definition found in Column 2

Column 1	Column 2
16. Vulnerability	a. Possibility of suffering harm or loss; exposure to probability of loss or damage.
17. Risk	b. Gaps or weaknesses in the protection of an organization's assets
18. Perils	c. Underlying conditions or situations that increase the potential that harm will occur.
19. Hazards	d. Situations or events that can cause loss, injury, or damage.
20. Threat	e. Where an underlying condition has materialized into a tangible or definite threat that can cause some type of damage, injury, or loss.

16. b (p. 26)
17. a (p. 26)
18. d (p. 26)
19. c (p. 26)
20. e (p. 26)

Match the Criminological theory found in Column 1 to its key points found in Column 2

Column 1	Column 2
21. Disaster	a. An acute and unintended event that leads to an injury
22. Safety	b. Large-scale, man-made, or natural events that result in casualties, destruction, damage, and disruptions
23. Accident	c. The absence of accidents
24. Human Error	d. Unintentional random events that are inherent in all human activities and professions"

21. b (p. 27)

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22. c (p. 27)
23. a (p. 26)
24. d (p. 28)

SHORT ANSWER

1. Explain the 4 elements of Human Factors Analysis and Classification System (p. 27)

The Human Factors Analysis and Classification System examines the causal factors of accidents in a systems perspective. It takes the position that human error accidents are a symptom of a larger problem in the organization. It also assumes that there are "holes" in the safety barriers of organizations that exist at four different levels: (1) unsafe acts by operators; (2) preconditions for unsafe acts that include factors in the work environment and the physiological and mental states of employees; (3) unsafe supervision; and (4) organizational influences that include top level decisions that have an impact on resources, and the organizational climate related to safety and policies and procedures.

2. What are the 3 stages of combustion? (p. 30)

There are three stages of combustion. In the incipient stage, the fire is in its beginning stage. It is small, where some heat and small amounts of fire gases are being produced. Generally, in this stage, hand-held fire extinguishers can be used to put the fire out. Next is the free-burning phase, where the fire has become more intense and there is an ample supply of oxygen where open or visible flaming is present. This oxygen is drawn into the fire and superheated gases from the fuels increase the temperature of the area, oftentimes above 1,000 degrees, igniting other combustible materials in the area and creating a lot of smoke that serves as a fuel source. In some cases, this rapid increase in heat, combined with the presence of fuels, results in a flashover , which is the sudden increase in flame in the fire setting. The smoldering stage can be considered the last stage of the fire. Here, oxygen levels are not high enough to sustain the fire, even though there is the presence of heat and fire gases. In these situations, as soon as oxygen is reintroduced, the fire will resume again. Because of the presence of a large amount of flammable fire gases and heat in the smoldering stage, there is potential for a backdraft explosion . A backdraft explosion occurs when the reintroduction of oxygen leads to the fire gases igniting rapidly, causing an explosion.

3. What are the two primary data sources for crime and victimization in the United States (p. 33)

There are two primary data sources for crime and victimization in the United States: the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) . One of the primary data sources for crimes known or reported to the police in the United States is the UCR. Currently, there are approximately 18,000 local, county, state, federal, campus, and tribal law enforcement agencies that voluntarily submit their crime-related data to the FBI for analysis. This crime data is used to generate the crime rate, which is the number of known or reported crimes to the police per 1000,000 persons. This data is also published in the report: Crime in the United States . Published annually since 1930, this comprehensive report provides meaningful information on crime and crime trends in the United States. The FBI classifies crime into two parts or categories. Part I offenses include the violent crimes of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault. Part I offenses also include serious property related crimes that include burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and

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arson. Some of the Part II crimes include simple assaults, drug crimes, fraud and embezzlement, vice-related crimes, sex crimes including prostitution, gambling, and weapons-related offenses.

4. Explain and apply Routine Activities Theory (pp. 36-37)

One specific criminological theory that is based on the classical perspective is Cohen and Felson's (1979) routine activities theory. Felson proposes that the opportunity to commit a deviant or criminal act consists of three elements: (1) a suitable target; (2) a motivated and likely offender; and (3) lack of capable guardianship. All three of these elements must be present to some degree for a deviant or criminal act to occur. Meanwhile, the removal of one of these variables can serve to reduce or eliminate crime. Consider, for example, shoplifting. The crime of shoplifting involves a motivated and likely offender who rationally considers the criminal act, based on the availability of a suitable target (merchandise) and the lack of effective guardianship of the merchandise. If the suitable target is readily available and the offender believes that the item is not protected well, then a shoplifting incident may occur. However, shoplifting can be prevented (or at least reduced) by increasing guardianship and making the target more difficult to obtain. For example, retail establishments use visible guards at entrances and undercover loss prevention associates throughout their stores to deter such activities, while CCTV technologies may give the impression that the person will be caught for trying to steal the item. guardianship may also use target hardening strategies, making items more difficult to steal. Some examples of target hardening include placing items in locked display cabinets or attaching various sensors to the item that will sound an alarm if taken.

5. Explain the main components of Differential Association theory (p. 38)

One well-known social learning theory is the principle of differential association, which was created by Edwin Sutherland in 1947. Sutherland proposed that deviance is a normal and learned behavior. The nine key points of his theory is that: (1) crime is learned; (2) it is learned through the process of communication; (3) it is learned in intimate groups; (4) the learning includes techniques and attitudes; (5) the specific direction of motives and drives is learned from definitions of the legal codes as favorable or unfavorable; (6) a person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of the law; (7) differential associations may vary in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity; (8) the process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves all of the mechanisms that are involved in any other learning; and (9) while criminal behavior is an expression of general needs and values, it is not explained by those needs and values, since noncriminal behavior is an expression of the same needs and values This theory may be applicable to explaining many workplace safety violations and deviance. Consider, for example, human error and workplace safety issues.

6. What is a natural disaster? What are the five categories of a natural disaster (p.44)

A natural disaster is defined as "a situation or event caused by nature, which overwhelms local capacity, necessitating a request to a national or international level for external assistance; an unforeseen and often sudden event that causes great damage, destruction and human suffering." These hazards exist in the natural environment and they pose a threat toward humans in some manner. The Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) classifies natural disasters into five main categories: (1) geophysical events that include earthquakes and volcanoes; (2) meteorological storms; (3) hydrologic or water disasters including floods; (4) climatological events cases by extreme changes in the weather that result in drought, extreme temperatures, and wildfires; and (5) biological events that can include epidemics and insect and

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animal infestations.

7. What are some causes of a riot? (p. 41)

The causes of these riots are broad. They can be: (1) issueless, having no purpose—such as looting after an earthquake; (2) purposeful, such as riots that occur as a result of some specific reason—such as labor unrest or police brutality; (3) revelous, which are celebratory in nature—such as college students celebrating a sports title or victory; and (4) symbolic that show discontent but have no specific goals.

8. Explain the main points of Anomie/Strain Theories. What is Institutional Anomie Theory? (p. 39)

These theories do not use the "place" or location to explain crime. Instead, they posit that the entire value system and socio-economic structure of the modern U.S. economy promotes deviance and crime. In essence, it looks at the cause of crime in macro-micro approach, arguing that society values lead to individuals experiencing "strains" that lead to crime. One heavily used strain-based theory is Robert Merton's Five Modes of Adaptation. Originally created by 1938, Merton proposed that crime and deviance was the result of "an acute disjunction between the cultural norms and goals and the socially structured capacities of members of the group to act in accord with them." This disjunction or unintended latent consequence of the U.S. culture has created a sense of normlessness on how to reach these goals, where, in some cases, individuals become innovators and engage in criminal activities to reach these goals. Although Merton's theory has undergone several modifications, the resulting strain or anomie theories are based on the premise that crime and deviance is the product of two elements: (1) the goal orientation of modern day society, which is based on economic success; and (2) the available means to achieve those goals. A more refined definition of strain is Messner and Rosenfeld's (1997) institutional anomie theory. Messner and Rosenfeld define the "American Dream" as the "commitment to the goal of material success, to be pursued by everyone in society, under conditions of open, individual competition." They also propose that crime exists in higher rates in the United States because the economy dominates over other social institutions that create norms and controls, such as the family, education, and polity (the government or political restraint of the market economy).

CRITICAL THINKING

1. A company has decided to build a new factory in a third world nation. As part of the security survey, the security staff finds that the city where the factory will be located has a very high crime rate. Based on this information, what criminological theories should a security manager use to examine the causes of crime in this region?

Social structural and social learning theories should be the basis for this answer

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GROUP EXERCISES

1. Locate a current security-related event in the news involving a personal or property-related crime where the company itself was victimized. Have the students break into small groups and apply a criminological theory to explain "why" this crime occurred.
2. Break into groups and have students locate crime statistics from the fbi.gov for their hometowns. Have each student review the nature and extent of crime from one another's home town. Then, have the students explain why crime is high or low, based on criminological theories.
3. Identify some man-made and natural disasters that have recently occurred in the United States or in the world. Assign a disaster to each group and have group members identify the peril, hazard, threat(s), vulnerabilities and risks associated with that particular disaster.

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