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Chapter 2: Police Ethics: The Nature of Policing and Police Corruption

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Before the twentieth century in this country, police, in general _____.
a. saw their primary job as keeping the good will of the people
b. were relatively immune from politics and corruption
c. operated with few legal and ethical controls
d. swere well-trained, well-equipped and well-supervised
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethics and Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. When was the first set of instructions to constables published in England?
a. 1804
b. 1829
c. 1847
d. 1866
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethics and Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Early policing in the United States was indicative of all of the following except _____.
a. police had lots of training in law
b. patrolman working on the streets with little supervision
c. violence was accepted norm
d. they operated in neighborhoods as authority figures
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethics and Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. An officer who sees criminal as the enemy, and the police and community as the "good guys" is a _____.
a. crime fighter
b. emergency operator
c. social enforcer

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d. social peacekeeper
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. An officer who is represented by the media as “fighters against evil” is a _____.
a. crime fighter
b. emergency operator
c. social enforcer
d. social peacekeeper
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. An officer who sees their role as addressing many day-to-day problems is a _____.
a. crime fighter
b. emergency operator
c. social enforcer
d. social peacekeeper
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. An officer who advocates public service rather than crime fighting is a _____.
a. crime fighter
b. emergency operator
c. social enforcer
d. social peacekeeper
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. An officer who is characterized by Kleinig (1996) as the most satisfactory definition is a _____.
a. crime fighter
b. emergency operator
c. social enforcer
d. social peacekeeper
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

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9. Which model of policing was proposed by some as best reflecting a broad definition of policing as involving public service rather than mere crime fighting?
a. the “emergency operator”
b. the “social peacekeeper”
c. the “snappy bureaucrat”
d. the “social enforcer”
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Manning (2007) defines _____ as officers who make up the bulk of law enforcement.
a. patrol officers
b. middle managers
c. higher administrators
d. detectives and investigators
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Manning (2007) defines _____as officers who rise through the ranks through seniority and examinations and supervise and handle paperwork.
a. patrol officers
b. middle managers
c. higher administrators
d. detectives and investigators
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Manning (2007) defines _____ as officers who enjoy higher status than patrol officers and are “information processors.”
a. patrol officers
b. middle managers
c. higher administrators
d. detectives and investigators
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

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13. In addition to the formal rules and regulations of the job, police behavior is also heavily influenced by police _____.
a. demeanor
b. mystique
c. culture
d. mythology
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

14. Occupational culture is defined as which of the following?
a. The particular roles and experiences of the different occupational groups within the institution.
b. The attitudes, values, and norms of an institution.
c. police professionalism
d. all of these
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. In his explanation of police culture, Crank (1998) characterizes _____ as the notion that police view much of their work by reference to the use of force.
a. coercive territorial control
b. the new warriors
c. turbulence and edge-control
d. cynicism
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

16. In his explanation of police culture, Crank (1998) characterizes _____ as triumph over unpredictable events, and cultural themes of solidarity.
a. coercive territorial control
b. the new warriors
c. turbulence and edge-control
d. cynicism
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. Which of the following is not typically seen as a component or value of police culture?

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a. cynicism
b. emphasis on force
c. viewing themselves as victims
d. optimism about human nature
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Which of Scheingold's (1994) dominant characteristics views that officers view all citizens with suspicion?
a. the new warriors
b. cynicism
c. force
d. the police are victims
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. The view that police are misunderstood and recipients of low wages was defined by Scheingold (1994) as _____.
a. the new warriors
b. cynicism
c. force
d. the police are victims
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Some scholars of policing have suggested that police culture has changed with the advent of _____.
a. community policing
b. a greater focus on service to the public
c. enhancement in communication and interpersonal skills
d. all of these
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Changing Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Police work involves a lot of flexibility and options when exercising authority and power. The formal term for this is _____.
a. discretion
b. compulsion

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c. mandates
d. directionality
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Discretion
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Which of the following is not one of the ways that the use of police discretion is regulated?
a. judicial rule-making
b. legislative regulation
c. internal codes and regulations
d. police promotions
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Limiting Police Discretion
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Many argue that if police are permitted wide discretion, a high level of _____ should match it.
a. professionalism
b. accountability
c. subjectiveness [should this be “Subjectivity”?]
d. ethics
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Limiting Police Discretion
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. The first American police code of ethics was not formulated until _____.
a. 1829
b. 1866
c. 1903
d. 1928
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethics and Codes of Ethics
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Most professions commonly have _____.
a. codes of ethics
b. ombudsmen
c. strict supervision of day-to-day operations
d. few educational requirements
Ans: A

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethics and Codes of Ethics
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. Ethical codes have a "rhetorical function" in that they _____.
a. establish grounds for discipline
b. establish norms of behavior
c. assure the public that police are required to follow certain standards
d. create rules the public can rely upon
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: What is the Relationship Between Ethics and Codes of Ethics?
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. According to Felknes (1984), in one study, more than what percent of officers surveyed responded that they depended mostly on their own personal ethics rather than law enforcement ethics to guide them in their professional activities?
a. 25%
b. 50%
c. 65%
d. 75%
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: What is the Relationship Between Ethics and Codes of Ethics?
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Most police codes of ethics do not _____.
a. mention service to the public
b. require respecting the rights of members of the public
c. have enforcement provisions or procedures
d. expect officers to increase their knowledge and competence over time
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge | Application
Answer Location: What is the Relationship Between Ethics and Codes of Ethics?
Difficulty Level: Hard

29. International Association of Chiefs of Police recommended _____.
a. providing ethics instruction for all ranks throughout an officer's career
b. incorporating decision-making models in instruction
c. discussing values, and developing critical thinking exercises
d. all of these
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Ethics Instruction
Difficulty Level: Medium

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30. Studies have identified all of the following factors when assessing work place problems as stressors except _____.
a. bias and harassment
b. unsatisfactory interactions with fellow officers
c. over and under estimates of physical capabilities
d. all of these
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Police Occupational Stress
Difficulty Level: Easy

31. In a study by Morash et al. (2006), they found that the violent crime rate had _____ predictive value in explaining police stress.
a. low
b. no strong
c. high
d. moderate
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Stress and Crime Fighting
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. Of the three types of stress officers face, those that corrode confidence and resilience are known as _____.
a. explosive events
b. daily tensions
c. implosive events
d. none of these
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Stress and Crime Fighting
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Which of the following are not individual coping strategies discussed in the chapter?
a. access to a dependable support system
b. improved communication skills
c. taking regular vacations
d. violent outbursts
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Coping With Stress
Difficulty Level: Medium

34. What theory seeks to explain the use of extralegal as opposed to excessive force by police?
a. use of force theory

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b. extralegal force theory
c. angry aggression theory
d. use of aggression theory
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Angry Aggression
Difficulty Level: Medium

35. Which rule adopted in 1878 prohibited military involvement in domestic law enforcement in the United States?
a. *Posse Comitatus Act*
b. *Posse Militarius Act*
c. *Domesticus Militarius Act*
d. *Domesticus Comitatus Act*
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Historical and Contemporary Context—Police and Military
Difficulty Level: Easy

36. According to Kraska (2007), what is "an ideology focused on the best means to solve problems"?
a. SWAT
b. militarism
c. enforcement
d. deployment
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Militarization Thesis
Difficulty Level: Easy

37. According to Phillips, the militarization of police has moved beyond the paramilitary SWAT units and can be seen in street level policing. Choose the most relevant factor(s) behind this progression of militarization into street level policing?
a. Police are responding to incidents involving military style assault weapons.
b. Police are first responders to "active shooter" incidents.
c. Police are concerned about public safety, protection, and self-protection.
d. all of these
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge, Application
Answer Location: Critiques of the Militarization Thesis
Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Which form of corruption is understood to include accepting payments for not making an arrest or issuing a summons that in ordinary course of events would have been made or issued.
a. kickbacks

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b. opportunistic theft
c. shakedowns
d. traffic fix
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Police Corruption
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. Which form of corruption involves a police officer taking money or other reward for disposing of traffic citations?
a. misdemeanor fix
b. traffic fix
c. internal payoffs
d. protection of illegal activities
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Nature of Police Corruption
Difficulty Level: Easy

40. Which of the following is not an argument against receiving gratuities?
a. Police officers are underpaid and deserve them.
b. Police officers accepting them are on a “slippery slope.”
c. Police officers who accept them may not provide equal protection.
d. Merchants giving them may expect favoritism from the police.
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Accepting Gratuities
Difficulty Level: Medium

41. Individual character, institutional culture, and societal (systemic) pressures on the police have all been suggested as explanations for _____.
a. police use of excessive force
b. the police subculture
c. police discretion
d. police corruption
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Explanations for Police Corruption
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. The slippery slope explanation for police corruption assumes that corruption _____.
a. starts out involving small amounts or harms and then slowly increases/escalates
b. is a function of defective officers
c. results from poor leadership in the department
d. is caused by pressure from the public to solve crime by any means available

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Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: “Slippery Slope” Explanation
Difficulty Level: Medium

43. Which group in New York City found that the most salient forms of police corruption included groups of officers protecting and assisting drug traffickers for often sizeable profits?
a. Warren Commission
b. Mollen Commission
c. Jeffers Commission
d. President’s Commission
Ans: B
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Drugs and Corruption
Difficulty Level: Easy

44. When looking to combat corruption, which aspect of policing states that it is essential that only those with the highest moral character be recruited to be officers?
a. reducing opportunities for corruption
b. detecting and deterring corruption
c. reinforcing motivation to act normally
d. recruiting
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Combating Corruption
Difficulty Level: Medium

45. Which of the following is not an argument in favor of citizen review?
a. individual complainants and public will have higher level of confidence in integrity of police practice
b. involving citizens is likely to deter police misconduct
c.involving citizens will ensure more citizen’s arrests are made, thereby helping the police
d. involving citizens is likely to result in more objective and thorough investigations
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge | Application
Answer Location: Ensuring Police Accountability
Difficulty Level: Medium

46. The form of police oversight in the shape of a police auditor emerged during which decade?
a. 1960s
b. 1970s
c. 1980s
d. 1990s

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Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Auditors
Difficulty Level: Easy

47. A weakness of contemporary civilian review bodies is that they _____.
a. have limited funding
b. have no subpoena power
c. do not have the power to impose discipline
d. are difficult to staff
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: External Citizen Review of Police
Difficulty Level: Medium

48. Which type of whistle-blower report misconduct to another person inside an organization?
a. internal
b. exculpatory
c. external
d. domestic
Ans: A
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Whistle-Blowing
Difficulty Level: Easy

49. Which type of whistle-blower expose abuses to outside agents?
a. internal
b. exculpatory
c. external
d. domestic
Ans: C
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Whistle-Blowing
Difficulty Level: Easy

50. In which Supreme Court case did the Court create the legal basis for stop and frisks?
a. *Whren v. United States*
b. *Knowles v. Iowa*
c. *United States v. Arvizu*
d. *Terry v. Ohio*
Ans: D
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: “Stop and Frisk”
Difficulty Level: Medium

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True/False

1. Controlling police corruption is difficult because officers in many agencies have created and enforced a wall or code of silence.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Institutional Explanations
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Whistle-blowing is one of the most frequent types of crimes committed by police.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Whistle-Blowing
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Noble cause corruption involves payoffs and bribery of the police.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Noble Cause Corruption
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. One of the arguments against allowing police to accept gratuities is that it will lead officers down the slippery slope.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: “Slippery Slope” Explanation
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. One of Scheingold’s dominant characteristics of police culture is sympathy.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Police officers do not normally use their wide powers of discretion and their authority to perform acts of misconduct.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Limiting Police Discretion
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Organizational tensions within policing arise from officer perceptions that their organization is “capricious, unpredictable and punitive rather than democratic and fair.”
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Answer Location: The Nature of Police Occupational Stress
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Extralegal force refers to the deliberate, knowing, and wrongful use of force by police, such that they are aware they are abusing their power)
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Angry Aggression
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. The use of paramilitary weapons and tactics have primarily impacted whites.
Ans: F
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Number and Deployment of SWAT Units
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. In the United States, officer safety appears to be the primary justification for the expansion in the deployment of SWAT units.
Ans: T
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Critiques of the Militarization Thesis
Difficulty Level: Medium

Short Answer

1. Which model of policing emphasizes coercion as the central feature of police work?
Ans: social enforcers
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Nature of Policing
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. What term refers to the particular roles and experiences of the different occupational groups within an institution?
Ans: occupational culture
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. By law, police are given a lot of power to deprive citizens of their freedom. This power is known as _____.
Ans: discretion
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Police Discretion
Difficulty Level: Easy

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4. What refers to the deliberate, knowing, and wrongful use of force by police, such that police are aware they are abusing their power?
Ans: extralegal force
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Angry Aggression
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. What is the term used when police select a person for a vehicle stop, use of force or other police intervention solely because of that person's race?
Ans: Driving while black
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: "Driving While Black"
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Briefly describe the "rotten apple" theory of police corruption.
Ans: Corruption is the act of a few rotten apples in an otherwise honest department.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Personalistic Explanations
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. What is "whistle-blowing?"
Ans: those who report misconduct to either inside or outside agencies
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Whistle-Blowing
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Briefly describe the slippery slope theory of police corruption.
Ans: Taking rewards and money begins on a small scale and is tacitly acknowledged by other officers. This eventually leads to corruption on a grander scale.
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: "Slippery Slope" Explanation
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. In the context of police, briefly define "gratuities."
Ans: receiving things such as free meals and coffee, gifts, and favors
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Accepting Gratuities
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Describe one way of combating corruption in US law enforcement. [was actually on pp. 51-53]
Ans: Answers will vary.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Combating Corruption
Difficulty Level: Hard

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Essay

1. Discuss, describe, compare and contrast the personalistic, institutional and systemic explanations for police corruption.
Ans: Answers will vary.
Cognitive Analysis
Answer Location: Personalistic Explanations
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Discuss the various option police departments have with regard to gratuities for police. Which approach do you prefer? Briefly explain your position.
Ans: Answers will vary.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Accepting Gratuities
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Discuss four areas in policing where corruption can be directly combatted. Please give an example of each and a possible strategy for combating corruption in each of these areas.
Ans: Answers will vary.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Combating Corruption
Difficulty Level: Hard

4. Discuss three strategies recently developed to help regulate the discretionary powers of officers during stop and frisk and related actions. Explain the strengths and weaknesses of all three strategies.
Ans: Answers will vary.
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Limiting Police Discretion
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. What strategies, if any, would you propose to change police culture? Explain your position.
Ans: Answers will vary.
Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Changing Police Culture
Difficulty Level: Medium

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