

**A REVIEW GUIDE FOR  
FUNDAMENTALS  
OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**



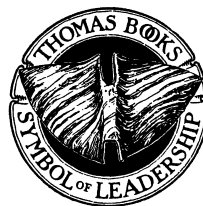
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**Seventh Edition**

*By*  
**GREGORY L. O'HARA**



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## PREFACE

**T**his review book is designed to help the reader learn the *Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation*. Each question is constructed so that the correct answer when combined with it will form a statement that can be reread and learned. When you are finished testing yourself on the material and inserting the answers, you will have a collection of the important points of each chapter.

For the most part, there are three types of questions: (1) a fill-in-the-blank question; (2) a complete-the-sentence question; and (3) an “all of the following . . . except:” question. With the first two varieties, you can underline the correct answer and insert it into or at the end of the question to form a completed statement. With the third type, *cross out the word “except” and the correct answer* to form a collection of three significant sentences that can then be reviewed.

The letter representing the correct answer for each question appears at the end of each chapter along with the number of the textbook page from where the question originated. Also included are the number and letter of the general subdivisions of each chapter to help locate the references for those who are using other editions of this textbook.

Much of the wording of the questions are from the original editions of this textbook written by Charles E. O’Hara. If this review guide brings the reader to a greater knowledge and understanding of this complex subject, it will have served its purpose.

G.L.O.



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## Chapter 1

### METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

#### Questions:

1. A criminal investigator is a person who collects:
  - a. facts.
  - b. suspects.
  - c. theories.
  - d. ideas.
2. All of the following are aims of the criminal investigator except:
  - a. identifying the guilty party.
  - b. locating the guilty party.
  - c. providing evidence of a suspect's guilt.
  - d. prosecuting the guilty party.
3. Investigation is \_\_\_\_; hence, it must be discussed in terms of precepts and advice rather than laws and rigid theories.
  - a. a science
  - b. an art
  - c. a craft
  - d. an abstract discipline
4. By the application of the three "I's," the investigator gathers the facts which are necessary to establish the guilt or innocence of the accused in a criminal trial. The three "I's" include all of the following except:
  - a. Information.
  - b. Interrogation.
  - c. Identification.
  - d. Instrumentation.

5. An investigation may be considered a success if:
- a. the guilty party is identified and apprehended.
  - b. the accused is proven guilty in court.
  - c. the *corpus delicti* can be established.
  - d. all of the available information relevant and material to the issues of the case are uncovered.
6. Many crimes are not able to be solved because:
- a. there are no eyewitnesses available.
  - b. there is insufficient evidence available.
  - c. there is no discernible motive.
  - d. there are too many suspects.
7. The word \_\_\_\_\_ is used here to describe the knowledge which the investigator gathers from other persons.
- a. interview
  - b. interrogation
  - c. information
  - d. instrumentation
8. A crime involving greed, such as larceny or robbery, when perpetrated by a professional criminal is usually solved by:
- a. analyzing physical evidence.
  - b. interrogating a suspect.
  - c. discerning a motive.
  - d. information.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is the simple questioning of a person who has no personal reason to withhold information.
- a. An interview
  - b. An interrogation
  - c. A discussion
  - d. A conversation
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the questioning of a suspect or other person who may normally be expected to be reluctant to divulge information.
- a. An interview
  - b. An interrogation
  - c. An accusation
  - d. A confrontation

11. In a homicide case where there are no eyewitnesses, a suspect will improve his chances for acquittal by:
  - a. talking to the police but not about the crime.
  - b. making up a simple but false account of his actions.
  - c. blaming the crime on some other known criminal.
  - d. refusing to make any statement at all.
12. Even after being given *Miranda* warnings, a suspect will frequently talk to police because the normal person:
  - a. believes he is truly innocent.
  - b. believes he can fool the police.
  - c. is possessed by an irresistible desire to talk.
  - d. enjoys the give and take of interrogation.
13. To become proficient in the art of interrogation requires:
  - a. only a natural gift of insight into people.
  - b. years of constant practice.
  - c. periods of reflection and inactivity.
  - d. just a little common sense.
14. Instrumentation includes the application of scientific instruments and methods as well as technical methods to the detection of crime. All of the following are examples of instrumentation except:
  - a. fingerprint systems.
  - b. criminalistics.
  - c. interrogation techniques.
  - d. surveillance equipment.
15. The application of scientific instruments and methods to crime detection is specifically called the study of:
  - a. criminalistics.
  - b. criminal investigation.
  - c. evidence collection.
  - d. police science.
16. Instrumentation is of considerable importance in:
  - a. cases where there is an abundance of physical evidence.
  - b. cases where there is no physical evidence.
  - c. typical larceny or robbery cases.
  - d. cases where there are a number of eyewitnesses.