

**A REVIEW GUIDE FOR  
O'HARA'S FUNDAMENTALS OF  
CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION**



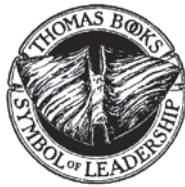
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**Ninth Edition**

*By*  
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## PREFACE

This review guide is designed to help students learn the information presented in *Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation*. The ninth edition is a substantial revision of previous editions. Some of the changes include information on new federal databases, advances in forensic techniques, new arson investigation research and new opioid and synthetic drugs, along with updates in interviewing, crime analysis, surveillance, frauds, and forgeries. Over 350 multiple-choice questions have been revised, rewritten, or replaced, and 185 new true/false questions have been added. For each chapter you will find a list of key terms, along with multiple-choice and true/false questions. It is recommended that students first carefully read the chapter noting important points and information, then review the key terms and return to the text to clarify any unfamiliar topics. When confident of your understanding of the key terms, proceed to the questions.

Most questions are restatements of information in the chapter. Some, however, may require students to apply the chapter information to derive the correct answer. Test your understanding of the material by trying to answer the questions. Correct answers can be found in the back of the study guide. For questions you answered incorrectly, return to the text and review the appropriate information. Through this process of review and self-testing, students can increase their understanding of complexities of the criminal investigation process.

D.D.W.



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# Chapter 1

## METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

### *Key Terms*

associative evidence	eyewitness	interview
chance	identification	intuition
circumstantial evidence	inductive reasoning	malice
<i>corpus delicti</i>	information	motive
criminalistics	instrumentation	<i>Miranda</i>
CSI Effect	intent	opportunity
deductive reasoning	interrogation	

### *Multiple-choice Questions:*

- A criminal investigator is a person who collects:
  - facts.
  - suspects.
  - theories.
  - ideas.
- All of the following are aims of the criminal investigator except:
  - identifying the guilty party.
  - locating the guilty party.
  - providing evidence of a suspect's guilt.
  - prosecuting the guilty party.
- Investigation is \_\_\_\_\_; so, it must be discussed in terms of precepts and advice rather than laws and rigid theories.
  - a science
  - an art
  - a technique
  - an abstract discipline
- By the application of the three "I's," the investigator gathers the facts that 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:
  - Information.
  - Interrogation.
  - Identification.
  - 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 that 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. interviewing the victim.
  - 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. An inquisition
  - d. A correspondence
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.

17. It is important for the investigator:
- to be an expert in criminalistics.
  - not to rely on technical methods.
  - to be an expert in many technical methods.
  - to know the technical aids that are available and their limitations.
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is an excellent means of identifying a criminal as well as a major objective of every investigation.
- Information from informants
  - Circumstantial evidence
  - Proof of a motive
  - An admission or confession
19. All of the following statements are true except:
- A confession may be denied in court unless an affirmative show of voluntariness is present.
  - A confession can be used to establish the *corpus delicti* or the fact that a crime has been committed.
  - A confession must be supported by other corroborative evidence.
  - A confession can be used to identify the criminal.
20. The ideal eyewitness identification of a suspect is made by several persons who witness the commission of the crime and:
- have seen the suspect once before.
  - are very familiar with the suspect.
  - have never seen the suspect before.
  - can't remember if they have seen the suspect.
21. An identification by circumstantial evidence involves:
- eyewitness testimony.
  - an admission or confession.
  - an inference from a proven fact.
  - establishing the *corpus delicti*.

22. All of the following are common types of circumstantial evidence except:
- a. eyewitness testimony.
  - b. proof of motive.
  - c. proof of opportunity.
  - d. physical evidence at the crime scene.
23. Establishing the fact that a crime has been committed is called proving the:
- a. elements of the offense.
  - b. motive.
  - c. circumstantial evidence.
  - d. *corpus delicti*.
24. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the conditions that must be fulfilled by the evidence before it can be said that the guilt has been proven.
- a. elements of the offense
  - b. motive
  - c. circumstantial evidence
  - d. *corpus delicti*
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ provide(s) a framework for the investigator in the development of a case.
- a. elements of the offense
  - b. motive
  - c. circumstantial evidence
  - d. *corpus delicti*.
26. In the first general element (that the accused did or omitted to do the acts as alleged), the identity of the accused must be established and a \_\_\_\_\_ the acts clearly shown.
- a. knowledge of
  - b. consciousness of the unlawfulness of
  - c. motive for
  - d. causal connection with
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is that which induces the criminal to act, such as for revenge or personal gain.
- a. Intent
  - b. Motive
  - c. Malice
  - d. Desire

28. The \_\_\_\_\_ of an action is the desire to achieve the consequences of an act.
- a. intent
  - b. motive
  - c. malice
  - d. essence
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a legal term meaning the intent to do injury to another.
- a. Motive
  - b. Malice
  - c. Murder
  - d. Mayhem
30. The importance of the proof of motive depends upon the nature of the crime. Motive is often of little value in all of the following crimes except:
- a. robbery.
  - b. burglary.
  - c. larceny.
  - d. murder.
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is forming a general theory from an examination of particular details.
- a. Inductive reasoning
  - b. Deductive reasoning
  - c. Intuition
  - d. Inference
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the application of a general theory to a particular instance to see if it explains that instance.
- a. Inductive reasoning
  - b. Deductive reasoning
  - c. Intuition
  - d. Inference
33. In a criminal investigation, the best hypothesis is chosen on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ and a high degree of probability.
- a. simplicity
  - b. complexity
  - c. consistency with the known facts
  - d. creativity