Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Code of Ethics Exam**

**Matching**:

1. \_\_\_\_\_Items of value given because of role or position, rather than a personal relationship
2. \_\_\_\_\_Stopping an individual based solely on racial characteristics
3. \_\_\_\_\_An internal discipline system where police investigate themselves
4. \_\_\_\_\_The responsibilities attached to a specific role
5. \_\_\_\_\_The option to choose between two or more courses of behavior
6. \_\_\_\_\_An unofficial fraternity of police officers that promotes an “us versus them” mentality
7. \_\_\_\_\_Exploitation of one’s role by accepting bribes or protection money
8. \_\_\_\_\_Exploiting one’s position for personal gain at the expense of those one is authorized to serve
9. \_\_*\_\_\_*Occurs when a discretionary decision-maker treats a group or individual differently from others for no justifiable reason
10. \_\_\_\_\_Occurs when an officer goes beyond what is necessary for arrest or has no lawful reason to use force but uses it anyway
11. \_\_\_\_\_A code of values which guide our choices and determines the purpose and course of our lives
12. \_\_\_\_\_Involves officers employing unethical means to catch criminals because “it’s the right thing to do”
13. \_\_\_\_\_An independent civilian agency that audits complaints and investigations against police
    1. Discretion
    2. Duty
    3. Police Subculture
    4. Racial Profiling
    5. Gratuities
    6. Internal Affairs
    7. Noble Cause Corruption
    8. Excessive Force
    9. Discrimination
    10. Ethics
    11. Graft
    12. Corruption
    13. Civilian Review/Complaint Model Discipline Approach

**Multiple Choice:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_What is not the mission of law enforcement in protecting a democratic society?
   1. To fight crime
   2. To serve and protect
   3. To protect the vested interests of the police department
   4. To provide “due process” and “equal protection” for all
   5. To promote public safety
2. \_\_\_\_\_Whom specifically do the police serve?
   1. The chief
   2. The city council
   3. The citizens
   4. The courts
3. \_\_\_\_\_To what point does the police officer have the duty to protect the community?
   1. To the point of physical exhaustion
   2. To the point of mental exhaustion
   3. To the point of psychological exhaustion
   4. To the point of death
4. \_\_\_\_\_What do police not have power to do in our society?
   1. The power to arrest
   2. The power to mediate or to charge
   3. The power to use force
   4. The power of life and death
   5. All of the above
5. \_\_\_\_\_This is the means to dominate others. It implies that there might be resistance to overcome. If there is resistance, it will be crushed.
   1. Police Authority
   2. Police Power
6. \_\_\_\_\_This is the entitlement to unquestioned obedience that derives from fulfilling a specific role. The officer has power simply because he or she is a police officer.
   1. Police Authority
   2. Police Power
7. \_\_\_\_\_According to the Social Contract Theory, in Quid Pro Quo, what does each person give up in exchange for the guaranteed protection of the society against others?
   1. Complete freedom
   2. Democracy
   3. The right not to pay taxes
   4. All of the above
8. \_\_\_\_\_What offers protection to citizens from unreasonable intrusions in their lives by law enforcement?
   1. Declaration of Independence
   2. U.S. Constitution
   3. Police department policy
   4. An officer’s own conscious
9. \_\_\_\_\_What is an example of an exception to the rights afforded to citizens by the U. S. Constitution?
   1. Reasonable suspicion
   2. Probable cause
   3. A warrant
   4. All of the above
10. \_\_\_\_\_Where are the U.S. Constitution and other laws sometimes defined in regard to their application to law enforcement?
    1. The local city council
    2. The Chief’s office
    3. Court cases
    4. The executive branch of the state (the Governor)
11. \_\_\_\_\_Which is a reason ethics are important to law enforcement?
    1. Career survival
    2. Increasing the number of arrests
    3. Innocent people can suffer
    4. A and C only
12. \_\_\_\_\_What is not a place we get our ethics from?
    1. Society as a whole
    2. Religion
    3. Our upbringing
    4. None of the above
13. \_\_\_\_\_Police corruption is a rare problem in most parts of the world.
    1. True
    2. False
14. \_\_\_\_\_Everyone has some form of prejudice. Officers must not act on theirs.
    1. True
    2. False
15. \_\_\_\_\_What, when specifically studied, is important for an officer to properly understand so citizens’ Constitutional rights are not violated?
    1. Their role in their police department
    2. Their department’s Standard Operating Procedure
    3. Their duty
    4. Their law book
16. \_\_\_\_\_The police subculture attempts to break through the cynical nature and isolation that police work can bring a person.
    1. True
    2. False
17. \_\_\_\_\_This officer is actively corrupt.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
18. \_\_\_\_\_This officer engages in criminal activities.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
19. \_\_\_\_\_This officer takes bribes and gratuities.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
20. \_\_\_\_\_ This officer shops at burglary scenes.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
21. \_\_\_\_\_This officer takes advantage of opportunistic ethical violations.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
22. \_\_\_\_\_This officer is passively corrupt.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
23. \_\_\_\_\_This officer regularly engages in ethical violations.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
24. \_\_\_\_\_This officer robs drug dealers.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
25. \_\_\_\_\_This officer accepts unsolicited protection money.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
26. \_\_\_\_\_This officer participates in shakedowns.
    1. Grass-eater
    2. Meat-eater
27. \_\_\_\_\_Every decision we make should not be assessed with which of the following questions?
    1. Is it legal?
    2. Is it fair to all concerned?
    3. Is something I need to keep to myself?
    4. How will the decision make me feel about myself?
28. \_\_\_\_\_In making an ethical decision in law enforcement, what would be the symbol for seeing if the decision will withstand public scrutiny?
    1. The bell
    2. The book
    3. The candle
29. \_\_\_\_\_In making an ethical decision in law enforcement, what would be the symbol for the warnings in your head?
    1. The bell
    2. The book
    3. The candle
30. \_\_\_\_\_In making an ethical decision in law enforcement, what would be the symbol for seeing if any codes would be violated?
    1. The bell
    2. The book
    3. The candle
31. \_\_\_\_\_Which provides more transparency and trust with the department and the public?
    1. Internal Affairs
    2. Civilian Review/Complaint Model Discipline Approach
32. \_\_\_\_\_A committee formed to make a recommendation to the police chief for the punishment of an officer who has been found guilty of unethical behavior would be a characteristic of what?
    1. Internal Affairs
    2. Civilian Review/Complaint Model Discipline Approach
33. \_\_\_\_\_Which of the following is not one of qualifications a police department would use in their hiring process to weed out the good potential employees from the bad ones?
    1. Clean or limited criminal record
    2. Good work history
    3. No limits on history of drug abuse
    4. At least some college education or military experience
34. \_\_\_\_\_A good hiring process will include
    1. Extensive background investigation
    2. Polygraph test
    3. Oral review board
    4. Psychological Examination
    5. Physical Examination
    6. All of the above
35. \_\_\_\_\_By the time an officer is in field training, undergoing ethics training would be too late to have much of an impact.
    1. True
    2. False
36. \_\_\_\_\_Increasing pay for police officers is one way to reduce corruption.
    1. True
    2. False
37. \_\_\_\_\_A written code of ethics is an effective way to reduce corruption.
    1. True
    2. False