

***Managing Public Safety Technology Deploying
Systems in Police Courts Corrections and Fire
Organizations 1st edition Rose Test Bank***

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Test Bank

Below are sample test questions that can be used for mid-term or final examinations. The answer key is also attached.

1. What is technology defined as?
 - a. Science in industry and engineering
 - b. To invent useful things or solve problems
 - c. A machine, piece of equipment, or method that is created by technology
 - d. All the above
2. Which type of technology has helped in the area of data collection and retrieval systems?
 - a. The football
 - b. Fire
 - c. Computer aided dispatch, crime mapping, or crime intelligence systems
 - d. None of the above
3. The three roles in public safety technology are?
 - a. Line, supervisor, and manager
 - b. Cops, fireman, and correctional officers
 - c. Courts, corrections, and fire services
 - d. Patrol, investigations, and specialized
4. How much money is spent on law enforcement each year?
 - a. \$10 billion
 - b. \$25 billion
 - c. \$100 billion
 - d. \$1 trillion
5. During poor economic times, what have public safety managers done to reduce costs?
 - a. Reduced out of town travel
 - b. Revised or discontinued training
 - c. Increased taxes
 - d. All the above
6. Which of the following are resources that can be used by Public Safety agencies?
 - a. NIJ
 - b. COPS
 - c. U.S. Fire Administration
 - d. All of the above
7. _____ are agreements between public safety agencies and the private vendor.
 - a. Mutual funds
 - b. Appropriations
 - c. Pilot test agreements
 - d. Grants
8. The National Institute of Justice provides support in
 - a. Causes of crime
 - b. Crime prevention

- c. Forensic science
 - d. All of the above
9. ____ analyzes data or patterns and helps law enforcement identify criminals and reduce crime
- a. CAL-ID
 - b. COPLINK
 - c. LexisNexis
 - d. CCTV
10. _____ technology will always focus on ways to improve services to the public and the protection of personnel
- a. Current
 - b. Adaptive
 - c. Innovative
 - d. None of the above
11. The National Law Enforcement and Corrections Technology Center is part of the?
- a. COPS
 - b. FBI
 - c. Secret Service
 - d. National Institute of Justice
12. The industrial revolution in _____ was the catalyst for the advancement of modern technology?
- a. United States
 - b. France
 - c. India
 - d. Great Britain
13. Sir Robert Peel introduced a list of guideline principles that are commonly used in law enforcement today.
- a. True
 - b. False
14. Which law enforcement agency was the first to use a police vehicle?
- a. Ohio Police Department
 - b. New York Police Department
 - c. Los Angeles Police Department
 - d. Boston Police Department
15. How did law enforcement agencies communicate in the 1860s?
- a. Cell phone
 - b. Pony Express
 - c. Call Box
 - d. None of the above
16. When was the FBI Crime Information Center enacted?
- a. 1967
 - b. 1977

- c. 1987
 - d. 2007
17. Body armor technology is one of the most widely used types of technology used in law enforcement.
- a. True
 - b. False
18. _____ was invented and first used in the 1960s.
- a. Pepper Spray
 - b. Mobile Data computers
 - c. The Taser
 - d. Both B and C
19. The three components of the Criminal Justice System are ...
- a. Cops, firemen, and guards
 - b. Law enforcement, court, and corrections
 - c. FBI, State Police, and Marshalls
 - d. None of the above
20. The Bill of Rights refers to how many amendments?
- a. 8
 - b. 5
 - c. 26
 - d. 10
21. The following are innovative types of technology that can be used during the court process.
- a. Kiosks
 - b. Scanning devices
 - c. Online billing and court calendars
 - d. All of the above
22. The use of virtual trials can ...
- a. Be used in arraignments and minor cases like traffic violations
 - b. Save time and money
 - c. Be used for appeals
 - d. Both A and B
23. The privacy of all citizens is very important. Which types of technology could interfere with the right to privacy if the technology is not used properly or approved by a magistrate?
- a. Closed Circuit TV (CCTV)
 - b. Wiretapping Technology
 - c. Technology that monitors emails, cell phone conversations, etc.
 - d. All of the above
24. The main function of corrections is to?
- a. Incarcerate and rehabilitate
 - b. Keep criminals off of the street

- c. Teach criminals job skills
 - d. None of the above
- 25. A pre-trial inmate is?
 - a. Waiting for their day in court
 - b. Assigned to the Pro-Per unit
 - c. Sentenced to a crime
- 26. What type of technology is a large database that stores information about inmates including housing history, booking information, and demographic data?
 - a. LexisNexis
 - b. AFIS
 - c. JIMS
 - d. Facial Recognition
- 27. The legislative process has a huge effect on corrections and the use of technology.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 28. What type of technology can help support a supervised release program?
 - a. GPS Technology
 - b. Video Surveillance Technology
 - c. JIMS
 - d. None of the above
- 29. Jail managers have numerous types of technology that can assist them in the overall management of a jail or prison. They include:
 - a. Inmate Identification Technology
 - b. Video Surveillance and Security Control Systems
 - c. Inmate Tracking and Classification Technology
 - d. All of the above
- 30. RFID is defined as Radio Frequency Identification?
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 31. Thermal imaging technology allows fire personnel to do the following:
 - a. Determine the size of a fire
 - b. Locate victims or escape routes
 - c. Provide first aid by seeing broken bones or internal injuries
 - d. None of the above
 - e. A and B
- 32. The typical cost of a thermal imaging device is ...
 - a. \$100
 - b. \$150,000
 - c. \$50,000
 - d. \$10,000
- 33. What are some problems with thermal imaging technology?
 - a. It requires someone to hold the technology
 - b. Hard to transfer to other personnel

- c. Loss of signal or saturation due to the range of temperatures
 - d. Can be expensive
 - e. All of the above
34. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus can be used in all fire situations.
- a. True
 - b. False
35. Digital sound technology can best be described as ...
- a. A large speaker that connects to fire radio systems
 - b. Enhanced audio used in television recording
 - c. Expanded fire alarm and smoke detector
 - d. None of the above
36. What is social media?
- a. Integrated technology which allows users to generate their own content
 - b. Sharing content through various connections
 - c. Dial up modem
 - d. Both A and B
37. What percentage of law enforcement agencies use social media?
- a. 50%
 - b. 80%
 - c. 100%
 - d. 95.9%
38. Which constitutional amendment is associated with social media controversy?
- a. 5th
 - b. 4th
 - c. 1st
 - d. 14th
39. In which of the following areas can social media help a criminal investigation?
- a. Identifying associates with persons of interest
 - b. Identifying location of criminal activity
 - c. Gathering photos to corroborate evidence
 - d. Identifying criminal activity
 - e. All of the above
40. Police officers should be aware that the opinions they post on social media can affect their department even if the comments occur off-duty.
- a. True
 - b. False
41. A good resource that can help develop an effective social media policy is ...
- a. IACP
 - b. Secret Service
 - c. FAA
 - d. None of the above
42. Common strategies for a successful social media strategy are ...
- a. Developing a list of goal and objectives
 - b. Ensuring you have two-way communication with the public
 - c. Social media does not replace your typical media strategy
 - d. Ensuring the department has specific policies that cover social media

- e. All of the above
- 43. What is the cloud when referring to social media?
 - a. Condensation of rain molecules in the sky
 - b. A group of people
 - c. Virtual location of computing resources such as servers, applications, and data
 - d. None of the above
- 44. Which of the following social media sites can help public safety managers?
 - a. Facebook
 - b. Twitter
 - c. Nixle
 - d. YouTube
 - e. All of the above

Answer Key

- 1. D
- 2. C
- 3. A
- 4. C
- 5. D
- 6. D
- 7. C
- 8. D
- 9. B
- 10. C
- 11. D
- 12. D
- 13. A
- 14. A
- 15. C
- 16. A
- 17. A
- 18. D
- 19. B
- 20. D
- 21. D
- 22. D
- 23. D
- 24. A
- 25. A
- 26. C
- 27. A
- 28. A
- 29. D
- 30. A
- 31. E

- 32. D
- 33. E
- 34. B
- 35. C
- 36. D
- 37. D
- 38. C
- 39. E
- 40. A
- 41. A
- 42. E
- 43. C
- 44. E