

Chapter 4: Stop and Frisk

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. Reliance on stop and frisk policies increased in the 1960s due to all of the following *except* _____.

- A. Vietnam War
- B. civil rights
- C. protests over conditions on college campuses
- D. increasing immigration

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. When determining what is the level of proof necessary for some action (e.g., probable cause, reasonable suspicion), which of the following are the two opposing factors that must be balanced against one another?

- A. an officer's ability to prevent crime and the intrusion on citizen privacy
- B. an officer's ability to prevent crime and the safety of nearby citizens
- C. the severity of the offense in question and the intrusion on citizen privacy
- D. the safety of nearby citizens and the intrusion on citizen privacy

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. All of the following topics are usually discussed when reviewing the law of stop and frisk *except* _____.

- A. reasonable suspicion
- B. the scope and duration of a *Terry* stop
- C. automobiles and *Terry* stops
- D. gender and reasonable suspicion

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. The U.S. Supreme Court justified the use of a stop and frisk by stating that requiring an officer to wait until he or she developed probable cause would _____.

- A. be unreasonable

- B. jeopardize the investigation
- C. place society at risk of harm
- D. allow the guilty to go free

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Balancing Test

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. When determining the reasonableness of a *Terry* stop, the facts must be judged in accordance to what a reasonable person would have believed. This is known as

_____.

- A. the average, reasonable person rule (or TARP rule)
- B. the reasonable officer rule
- C. the subjective standard
- D. the objective standard

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Balancing Test

Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The standard for investigate stops is _____.

- A. beyond a reasonable doubt
- B. probable cause
- C. preponderance of the evidence
- D. reasonable suspicion

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Balancing Test

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. By what standard do the courts determine whether reasonable suspicion existed to justify a *Terry* stop?

- A. the extenuating circumstances test
- B. the totality of the circumstances
- C. eyewitness testimony
- D. the judgment of the officer involved

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reasonable Suspicion Determination

Difficulty Level: Easy

8. All of the following are used to determine whether reasonable suspicion existed to justify a *Terry* stop *except* _____.

- A. officer experience
- B. officer expertise
- C. probabilities

D. probable cause

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Reasonable Suspicion Determination

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. When facts reasonably suggest that an individual has committed a crime or is about to commit a crime is it referred to as _____.

A. officer experience

B. probability

C. totality of the circumstances

D. articulable suspicion

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reasonable Suspicion Determination

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Police officers should rely on which of the following when determining reasonable suspicion?

A. facts

B. hunch

C. generalization

D. stereotypes

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Reasonable Suspicion Determination

Difficulty Level: Medium

11. All of the following factors are considered in the determination of reasonable suspicion *except* _____.

A. the race of the individual in question

B. evading the police

C. acting nervous during an encounter with the police

D. a high-crime area

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Facts Constituting Reasonable Suspicion

Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Read the following scenario: A suspect had a history of drug possession, he resided in an area known for drug sales, and the police officer had previously arrested eight individuals for drug possession. Which of the following are factors that could, in combination, constitute reasonable suspicion?

A. criminal record

B. experience

C. location

D. time

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Facts Constituting Reasonable Suspicion

Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Which of the following cases raised the issue of whether “unprovoked flight” from the police constitutes reasonable suspicion to seize an individual?

A. *United States v. Sharpe*

B. *Illinois v. Wardlow*

C. *United States v. Place*

D. *Kaupp v. Texas*

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Facts Constituting Reasonable Suspicion

Difficulty Level: Medium

14. What is a hearsay report?

A. a report on what officers learn through eavesdropping and wiretapping

B. information that is obtained through an informant only

C. information that is obtained in a secondhand fashion as opposed to through direct observation

D. a report containing the suspect’s statement prepared and filed by a police officer

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Easy

15. All of the following are considered a source of secondhand information *except* _____.

A. informants

B. eyewitnesses

C. officer observations

D. police bulletins

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Medium

16. Which of the following cases raised the question of whether police officers can rely on anonymous tips?

A. *Adams v. Williams*

B. *Alabama v. White*

C. *Navarette v. California*

D. *Florida v. J. L.*

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Medium

17. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that the totality of the circumstances and the indicia of reliability were sufficient to provide the officer with reasonable suspicion to execute a traffic stop?

A. *Adams v. Williams*

B. *Alabama v. White*

C. *Navarette v. California*

D. *Florida v. J. L.*

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Medium

18. In which of the following cases did the Court hold that Kentucky police were justified in stopping an individual based on a “wanted bulletin” issued by police in another state so long as the officers issuing the bulletin themselves possessed facts supporting a *Terry* stop?

A. *United States v. Hensley*

B. *Florida v. J. L.*

C. *Alabama v. White*

D. *Navarette v. California*

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Medium

19. If someone claims to have seen and experienced being run off the road by a driver, it is referred to as a _____.

A. 911 emergency

B. eyewitness account

C. contemporaneous account

D. anonymous tip

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Eyewitness Account

Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Which of the following is an example of a contemporaneous account?

A. The informant claimed to have witnessed and experienced being run off the road by the other driver.

B. The police spotted the vehicle 18 min following the 911 call, suggesting that the caller reported the incident soon after she was run off the road and that she was telling the truth.

- C. The informant called in to report a theft but wanted to remain anonymous.
- D. The police could not find the vehicle after the alleged incident and determined the caller was not telling the truth.

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Contemporaneous Account

Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Which of the following best lends credence to a tip provided by an anonymous informant?

- A. the seriousness of the crime the informant is describing
- B. the level of detail provided by the informant
- C. the level of vulnerability of the victim(s)
- D. whether the informant says the criminal in question is armed

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Police Officer's Observations

Difficulty Level: Medium

22. All of the following are critical considerations of the test established by the U.S. Supreme Court to determine the veracity of the information provided by an informant *except* _____.

- A. severity of the crime being reported
- B. reliability of the informant
- C. basis of the informant's knowledge
- D. police corroboration

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Police Officer's Observations

Difficulty Level: Medium

23. A tip that is thought to lack the indicia of reliability may be strengthened by all of the following *except* _____.

- A. police corroboration
- B. the fact that the informant came forward personally
- C. providing inconsistent information
- D. a criminal statute that punishes false criminal reports

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Police Officer's Observations

Difficulty Level: Medium

24. The first profiles were developed to detect and track _____.

- A. drunk drivers
- B. drug traffickers
- C. child molesters

D. serial killers

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Drug Courier Profiles

Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Which of the following is one of the seven primary characteristics of Markonni's drug profile?

A. carrying little or no luggage or large quantities of empty suitcases

B. immediately making a telephone call after deplaning

C. leaving a false or fictitious callback telephone number with the airline

D. excessively frequent travel to source or distribution cities

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Drug Courier Profiles

Difficulty Level: Medium

26. Which of the following is one of the secondary characteristics of Markonni's drug profile?

A. purchasing airline tickets with small denominations of currency

B. displaying unusual nervousness

C. almost exclusively using public transportation, particularly taxicabs, in departing from the airport

D. having an unusual itinerary, such as a rapid turnaround time for a very lengthy airplane trip

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Drug Courier Profiles

Difficulty Level: Medium

27. All of the following are points the U.S. Supreme Court has laid out regarding reliance on profiles *except* _____.

A. reasonable suspicion

B. probable cause

C. suspect's conduct

D. nonsuspicious conduct

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Drug Courier Profiles

Difficulty Level: Medium

28. Which of the following court cases held that law enforcement officers in seizing and questioning Reid improperly relied on a drug courier profile?

A. *United States v. Mendenhall*

B. *Reid v. Georgia*

C. *Florida v. Royer*

D. *United States v. Sokolow*

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Drug Courier Profiles

Difficulty Level: Medium

29. Reasonable suspicion must be based on the _____.

A. evidence of an individual's specific action or actions

B. the officer's intuition

C. demographics of the individual committing the crime

D. hearsay provided by informants

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Drug Courier Profiles

Difficulty Level: Easy

30. When may race act as the sole factor for a *Terry* stop?

A. always

B. never

C. when the suspect is a juvenile

D. when the race of the suspect is the same as the officer's so as to not raise suspicion of discrimination

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Race and Reasonable Suspicion

Difficulty Level: Medium

31. What level of proof is required for law enforcement officers to make an arrest?

A. beyond a reasonable doubt

B. probable cause

C. preponderance of the evidence

D. reasonable suspicion

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Race and Reasonable Suspicion

Difficulty Level: Easy

32. Stopping individuals because of their race, ethnicity, gender, or other characteristics is referred to as _____.

A. racial profiling

B. stop and frisk

C. reasonable suspicion

D. lawful policing

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Race and Reasonable Suspicion

Difficulty Level: Easy

33. In the *United States v. Jones*, the U.S. Supreme Court determined that _____.

- A. race should not be the only reason for an individual to be stopped
- B. an individual may not be stopped based on the fact that he or she “does not belong in a neighborhood”
- C. race, ethnicity, or some other description may be considered as one of several factors in a profile
- D. race may be considered as a factor in determining whether there is reasonable suspicion

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sole Factor

Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Which of the following U.S. Supreme Court cases held that an individual may not be stopped based on the fact that he or she “does not belong in a neighborhood?”

- A. *United States v. Jones*
- B. *State v. Barber*
- C. *United States v. Weaver*
- D. *United States v. Bautista*

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Incongruity

Difficulty Level: Easy

35. Which of following U.S. Supreme Court cases noted that race or color alone is not a sufficient basis for making an investigatory stop?

- A. *United States v. Jones*
- B. *State v. Barber*
- C. *United States v. Weaver*
- D. *United States v. Bautista*

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Identifications

Difficulty Level: Easy

36. Which of the following cases presented the issue of the constitutionality of relying on race in making a reasonable suspicion stop?

- A. *United States v. Jones*
- B. *State v. Barber*
- C. *United States v. Weaver*
- D. *United States v. Bautista*

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Profiles

Difficulty Level: Easy

37. The key element that differentiates a *Terry* stop from an arrest is _____.

- A. who can (and cannot) be stopped
- B. the number of officers present
- C. whether handcuffs are employed
- D. the duration of the stop

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Scope and Duration of a *Terry* Stop

Difficulty Level: Easy

38. Which of the following examples would be considered an unacceptable detention for a *Terry* stop?

- A. Officers make a suspect wait 20 min at an airport for a drug dog.
- B. An officer makes three suspects wait for 10 min while he calls for backup.
- C. A traffic officer makes a suspect wait 3 hr in his vehicle for a drug dog.
- D. After refusing an X-ray, officers make a suspected drug mule wait 12 hr before he passes cocaine-filled balloons.

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Scope and Duration of a *Terry* Stop

Difficulty Level: Medium

39. What are the three areas of inquiry one must consider in differentiating between a probable cause arrest and a reasonable suspicion stop?

- A. subjective belief, duration, and intrusiveness
- B. objective belief, movement, and intrusiveness
- C. use of force, length of detention, and nature of relationship
- D. movement, length of detention, and intrusiveness

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Scope and Duration of a *Terry* Stop

Difficulty Level: Medium

40. How far can a suspect be involuntarily moved during a *Terry* stop before it becomes an arrest?

- A. only a few feet
- B. less than 50 ft.
- C. less than 250 ft.
- D. less than 1 mile

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Movement

Difficulty Level: Easy

41. Although not backed by U.S. Supreme Court rule and not to be considered a bright line rule, the *Model Penal Code of Pre-Arrest Procedure* places a _____ time limit on *Terry* stops.

- A. 10-min
- B. 20-min
- C. 30-min
- D. 45-min

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Length of Detention

Difficulty Level: Easy

42. All of the following are major factors considered by a judge when determining the level of intrusiveness of a *Terry* stop *except* _____.

- A. the number of suspects
- B. the number of officers
- C. whether the suspect is behaving threateningly
- D. whether an informant was involved

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Investigative Techniques

Difficulty Level: Medium

43. Which of the following U.S. Supreme Court cases held that an officer may require a *passenger* to leave a car?

- A. *Maryland v. Wilson*
- B. *Pennsylvania v. Mimms*
- C. *Commonwealth v. Gonsalves*
- D. *Arizona v. Johnson*

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Automobiles and *Terry* Stops

Difficulty Level: Medium

44. All of the following factors were identified in the *Terry* standard *except* _____.

- A. weapons
- B. reasonableness
- C. bias
- D. scope

Ans: C

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The *Terry* Standard

Difficulty Level: Hard

45. An officer stops a young man on the street legally and subjects him to a frisk. The officer is extremely thorough in the frisk. He even asks the young man to empty his wallet. Is the extent of this frisk permissible?

- A. Only if the officer reasonably believes the wallet might contain a weapon.
- B. No, because the scope must be limited to the discovery of guns, knives, and other weapons.
- C. Yes, an officer may search to whatever extent necessary when detaining a criminal suspect.
- D. No, because the frisk can only occur after transportation to the police station.

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Weapons

Difficulty Level: Hard

46. All of the following statements regarding the *Terry* standard and reasonableness are true *except* _____.

- A. the test is subjective
- B. reasonableness is to be determined based on the facts as interpreted in light of the officer's experience
- C. an officer may not base a frisk on the officer's hunch
- D. an officer who lacks fear that a suspect is armed may conduct a frisk so long as he believes that frisk is required

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Reasonableness

Difficulty Level: Hard

47. The frisk must be directed at the discovery of _____.

- A. weapons
- B. nervous behavior
- C. alcohol
- D. stolen goods

Ans: A

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Scope

Difficulty Level: Easy

48. The *Minnesota v. Dickerson* case extended the scope of the *Terry* stop to include _____.

- A. weapons
- B. alcohol
- C. stolen goods
- D. illegal narcotics

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Scope

Difficulty Level: Easy

49. Courts have upheld frisks based on a combination of factors, which include all of the following *except* _____.

- A. a bulge in the suspect's pocket
- B. the type of criminal activity
- C. the suspect's movements
- D. the suspect's demographic makeup

Ans: D

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Dispel

Difficulty Level: Easy

50. An officer stops an individual for the purposes of a *Terry* stop; he has reasonable suspicion to do so. During the frisk, he finds a small handgun, for which the person has a valid license to own and permit to carry. He also finds a small baggie of cocaine. Can he seize the cocaine and use it as evidence at trial?

- A. Yes, he legally discovered the cocaine during the frisk.
- B. Yes, according to the "plain feel" rule it is admissible.
- C. No, he did not have justification for the stop.
- D. No, a *Terry* stop is allowed to search for weapons only.

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Terry* Searches for Illegal Narcotics

Difficulty Level: Hard

51. In addition to weapons, what other type of item can be seized during a frisk?

- A. contraband
- B. narcotics
- C. wallets
- D. electronics

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: *Terry* Searches for Illegal Narcotics

Difficulty Level: Easy

52. In order to seize narcotics during a frisk, what test must be employed?

- A. There must be no doubt that the item is a narcotic.
- B. It must be immediately apparent that the item is a narcotic.
- C. The officer must have probable cause to believe the item is a narcotic.
- D. The officer must be reasonably certain the item is a narcotic.

Ans: B

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: *Terry* Searches for Illegal Narcotics

Difficulty Level: Easy

True/False

1. The Reasonableness Clause authorizes the police to conduct investigative stops and frisks based on reasonable suspicion.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

2. A stop may be based solely on race, ethnicity, or religion.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Probable cause has been defined by the Court as those actions that “warrant a man of reasonable caution in the belief that the action taken was appropriate.”

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Balancing Test

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The determination of reasonable suspicion is a case-by-case determination.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reasonable Suspicion Determination

Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Reasonable suspicion is based on probabilities rather than certainties.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Reasonable Suspicion Determination

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. A police officer is not allowed to consider an individual’s arrest record when determining whether to perform a *Terry* stop if the person in question has served his or her sentence completely.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Facts Constituting Reasonable Suspicion

Difficulty Level: Medium

7. If a suspect flees from the police, officers can consider that act when determining whether reasonable suspicion exists to perform a *Terry* stop.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Facts Constituting Reasonable Suspicion
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Police bulletins are classified as secondhand information.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Easy

9. Victim testimony is classified as secondhand information.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Statements close in time to an event and made under the influence of excitement and stress are presumed reliable.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Contemporaneous Account

Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Police are required to corroborate at least some of the information provided by an informant before acting on the tip.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Police Officer's Observations

Difficulty Level: Easy

12. A tip is given greater weight when involving a dangerous, ongoing act.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Police Officer's Observations

Difficulty Level: Easy

13. The primary difficulty when using profiles is that innocent individuals often display several of the profile characteristics.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Drug Courier Profiles

Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Race can be considered when using a profile, as long as it is one of many factors used.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Race and Reasonable Suspicion
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. During a *Terry* stop, a suspect cannot be moved against his or her will (barring safety concerns).

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Scope and Duration of a *Terry* Stop

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. During a *Terry* stop, a suspect cannot be locked in a police car.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Scope and Duration of a *Terry* Stop

Difficulty Level: Easy

17. About half of all state supreme courts have held that officers need reasonable suspicion to order a passenger out of a stopped vehicle.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Automobiles and *Terry* Stops

Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Officers are allowed to seize any contraband during a frisk.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: *Terry* Searches for Illegal Narcotics

Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Reasonable suspicion may not be based on an informant's tip.

Ans: F

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Chapter Summary

Difficulty Level: Easy

20. A tip that lacks these indicia of reliability may be relied on where corroborated in essential details by the police.

Ans: T

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Chapter Summary

Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. According to the text, how should facts be judged?

Ans: Objectively; not subjectively.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reasonable Suspicion Determination

Difficulty Level: Medium

2. Identify the factors that determine reasonable suspicion.

Ans: Students should discuss the following: articulable suspicion, objective standard, experience and expertise, informants, totality of the circumstances, probabilities, particularized suspicion, and probable cause and reasonable suspicion.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Reasonable Suspicion Determination

Difficulty Level: Easy

3. Define hearsay report.

Ans: Students should define the term as information that is obtained in this “secondhand fashion,” rather than through a police officer’s direct observation.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Explain the totality of the circumstances test used to determine whether an anonymous tip is credible.

Ans: The Supreme Court applied a totality-of-the-circumstances test that stressed two critical considerations. First, is the informant reliable (trustworthy), and second, what is the “basis of (his or her) knowledge”?

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Informants and Hearsay

Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Provide an example of an eyewitness account.

Ans: Varies.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Eyewitness Account

Difficulty Level: Easy

6. Define contemporaneous report.

Ans: Students should use the following definition: A firsthand tip made close to the event under the influence of emotion and excitement without time for reflection has additional credibility.

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Police Officer’s Observations

Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Determining whether a *Terry* stop has crossed the line into a custodial arrest focuses on three areas: movement, length of detention, and level of intrusiveness. Explain the general rules for each of these areas and give one example for each of what would constitute a *Terry* stop and what would *mildly* cross the line into a custodial arrest?

Ans: A *Terry* stop does not permit the involuntary and significant movement of a suspect unless required by reasons of safety and security, must be for limited duration, and the investigative techniques should be the least intrusive means reasonably available to verify or dispel the officer's suspicion in a short period of time.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Scope and Duration of a *Terry* Stop

Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Explain what factors judges consider in instances in which a suspect threatens an officer's safety and the police resort to physical force, to displaying a weapon, or to detaining an individual in a squad car?

Ans: The number of officers and suspects, the nature of the crime, whether there is reason to believe that the suspect is armed, threatening behavior by the suspect, and the opportunity for the police to make the stop in a less intrusive fashion.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Investigative Techniques

Difficulty Level: Medium

9. Give an example of an instance in which an officer may lawfully execute a *Terry* search of the passenger compartment of an automobile.

Ans: The search of the passenger compartment of an automobile is justified in those instances in which an officer possesses a reasonable belief that the suspect is dangerous and may gain immediate control of weapons.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Terry* Searches of Passengers in Automobiles

Difficulty Level: Medium

10. What is a major limitation to the seizure of narcotics under the plain feel doctrine?

Ans: It must be "immediately apparent" (probable cause) to the officer that he or she is feeling illegal narcotics.

Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Terry* Searches for Illegal Narcotics

Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. When *Terry v. Ohio* was passed, critics of the new rules feared that the new rules would lead to the destruction of civil liberties. Why did they hold this concern? How did the Court (or how does the rule established in *Terry*) attempt to assuage these fears?

Ans: Varies. Students should focus on the "Introduction" section of the text to answer this question.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Explain how stop and frisk practices were historically implemented prior to *Terry v. Ohio*.

Ans: The practice of stopping, interrogating, and frisking individuals without probable cause had been part of the arsenal of local and state law enforcement officers for decades. Reliance on this tactic increased in the late 1960s in reaction to demonstrations over civil rights, the Vietnam War, protests against conditions on college campuses, a rising crime rate, and violent confrontations between police and various self-proclaimed radical groups. States like New York passed statutes explicitly authorizing the police to “stop any person” who is reasonably suspected of engaging or being about to engage in criminal activity and to carry out a search to protect “life or limb.”

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Introduction

Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Explain the role of ethnicity and religion in reasonable suspicion.

Ans: At present, there is an ongoing debate over whether it is lawful to consider an individual’s ethnicity or religion in determining whether there is reasonable suspicion that an individual is engaged in terrorism.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Race and Reasonable Suspicion

Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Profiling criminals tends to be controversial. Explain the arguments for both sides and how profiles are developed in the first place.

Ans: Varies. Students should focus on the “Drug Courier Profiles” section of the text to answer this question.

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Drug Courier Profiles

Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Explain why an officer may frisk a passenger in a vehicle who is not suspected of criminal activity.

Ans: The Supreme Court held that the interest in *officer safety* outweighed the slight intrusion into individual privacy in this situation. The Court noted that a passenger has the same motivation as the driver to use violence to prevent the officers from detecting criminal activity unrelated to the reason for the traffic stop.

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: *Terry* Searches of Passengers in Automobiles

Difficulty Level: Medium