

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



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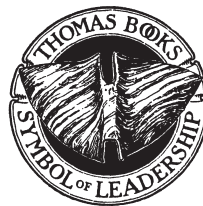
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**Eighth Edition**

*By*

**DeVere D. Woods Jr., Ph.D.**



**CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER, LTD.**  
*Springfield • Illinois • U.S.A.*

*Published and Distributed Throughout the World by*

CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER, LTD.  
2600 South First Street  
Springfield, Illinois 62704

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ISBN 978-0-398-08850-7 (paper)  
ISBN 978-0-398-08851-4 (ebook)

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CR-R-3*

## PREFACE

This review guide is designed to help students learn the information presented in *O'Hara's Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation*. Gregory O'Hara's study guide has been revised and restructured to complement the eighth edition of the text. For each chapter you will find a list of key terms and multiple-choice 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 chance circumstantial evidence corpus delicti criminalistics CSI Effect deductive reasoning	eyewitness identification inductive reasoning information instrumentation intent interrogation	interview intuition malice motive Miranda opportunity
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### 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 technique
  - d. an abstract discipline
4. 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:
- 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 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.