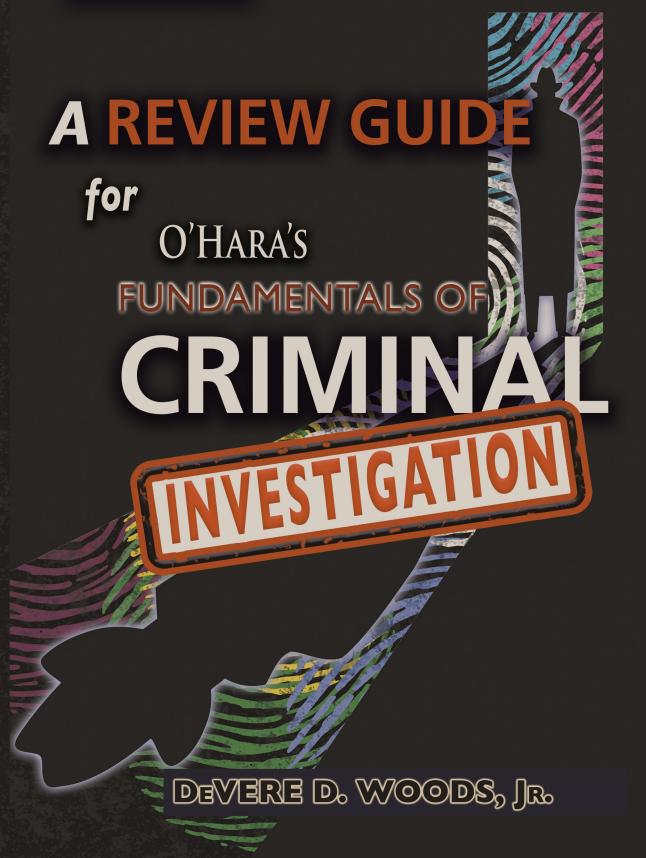
**TENTH EDITION** 



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

# A REVIEW GUIDE FOR O'HARA'S FUNDMENTALS OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION

#### **Tenth 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

This book is protected by copyright. No part of it may be reproduced in any manner without written permission from the publisher. All rights reserved.

#### © 2025 by CHARLES C THOMAS • PUBLISHER, LTD.

ISBN 978-0-398-09457-7 (paper) ISBN 978-0-398-09458-4 (ebook)

With THOMAS BOOKS careful attention is given to all details of manufacturing and design. It is the Publisher's desire to present books that are satisfactory as to their physical qualities and artistic possibilities and appropriate for their particular use. THOMAS BOOKS will be true to those laws of quality that assure a good name and good will.

Printed in the United States of America MX-C-1

#### **PREFACE**

This review guide is designed to help students learn the information presented in *Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation*. The tenth edition adds a new category of questions. There are now 180 fill-in-the-blank questions. In addition to 1421 multiple-choice questions and 185 true/false questions. 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, and 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.

### **CONTENTS**

	Page
Preface	V
Chapter	
1. Methods of Investigation	. 3
2. The Investigative Report	.12
3. Crime Scene Procedures	.21
4. Fingerprints	.35
5. Impressions, Trace Evidence, & Firearms	.52
6. Care of Evidence	.77
7. Observation & Identification	.89
8. Interview & Interrogation	102
9. Sources of Information & Missing Persons	131
10. Informants, Surveillance, & Undercover Assignments	142
11. Arson & Criminal Explosions	156
12. Larceny & Burglary	176
13. Economic Enterprise Crime	194
14. Assault & Robbery	206

viii	A Review Guide For O'hara's Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation
15. Vic	olent Death Investigation222
16. Sex	x Offenses
17. Dr	ugs
18. Th	e Investigator in Court
Answer K	Cey

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

# Chapter 1

### METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

## Key Terms

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

1u	ltip	le-Choice Questions:			
1.	A criminal investigator is a person who collects:				
		facts. suspects.		theories. ideas.	
2.	All	of the following are aims of the	ne cı	riminal investigator except:	
	b. c.	identifying the guilty party. locating the guilty party. providing evidence of a suspense prosecuting the guilty party.	ect's	guilt.	
3.		vestigation is; so, it d advice rather than laws and t		st be discussed in terms of precepts theories.	
	_	a science an art		a technique 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:			
		Information. Interrogation.		Identification. Instrumentation.
5.	An	investigation may be consider	red :	a success if:
		the guilty party is identified a the accused is proven guilty in the <i>corpus delicti</i> can be estable all of the available information the case are uncovered.	n co ishe	urt.
6.	Ma	any crimes are not able to be s	olve	ed because:
	c.	there are no eyewitnesses avaithere is insufficient evidence there is no discernible motive there are too many suspects.	avai	
7.		e word is used her restigator gathers from other pe		o describe the knowledge that the ns.
		interview interrogation		information instrumentation
8.		crime involving greed, such as a professional criminal is usua		ceny or robbery, when perpetrated solved by:
		interviewing the victim. interrogating a suspect.		discerning a motive. information.
9.	is the simple questioning of a person who has no personal reason to withhold information.			
	a. b.	An interview An interrogation		An inquisition A correspondence

		Methods of I	nvesti	igation 5
10.		is the questioning rmally be expected to be reluc		suspect or other person who may to divulge information.
		An interview An interrogation		An accusation A confrontation
11.	1. In a homicide case where there are no eyewitnesses, a suspect will improve his chances for acquittal by:			
			acco other	ount of his actions. known criminal.
12.		en after being given <i>Miranda</i> wlice because the normal person		ngs, a suspect will frequently talk to
	2	boliovos ho is truly innocent		

- 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. c. evidence collection.
  - b. criminal investigation. 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:
  - a. to be an expert in criminalistics.
  - b. not to rely on technical methods.
  - c. to be an expert in many technical methods.
  - d. 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.
  - a. Information from informants
  - b. Circumstantial evidence
  - c. Proof of a motive
  - d. 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.
  - b. A confession can be used to establish the *corpus delicti* or the fact that a crime has been committed.
  - c. A confession must be supported by other corroborative evidence.
  - d. 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:
  - a. have seen the suspect once before.
  - b. are very familiar with the suspect.
  - c. have never seen the suspect before.
  - d. can't remember if they have seen the suspect.

21.	An	identification by circumstanti	al ev	vidence involves:
	a. b. c. d.		act.	
22.	All	of the following are common	type	s of circumstantial evidence except:
	c.	eyewitness testimony. proof of motive. proof of opportunity. physical evidence at the crim	e sc	ene.
23.	Est	ablishing the fact that a crime h	as b	een committed is called proving the:
	_	elements of the offense. motive.		circumstantial evidence. corpus delicti.
24.		e term refers to evidence before it can be said		conditions that must be fulfilled by at the guilt has been proven.
		elements of the offense motive	c. d.	circumstantial evidence corpus delicti
25.		e provide(s) a felopment of a case.	fram	ework for the investigator in the
		elements of the offense motive		circumstantial evidence corpus delicti.
26.	as a			ccused did or omitted to do the acts d must be established and a
	b. c.	knowledge of consciousness of the unlawful motive for causal connection with	lness	s of

Fundamentals of Criminal Investigation has been the "Bible" of criminal investigation for many years. This tenth edition reflects new developments in forensic science, criminalistics, computerization, electronic databases, and the Internet while remaining focused on the fundamentals of criminal investigation to help investigators build a solid foundation of investigative skills. Readers of the tenth edition will find, throughout the text, numerous edits and refinements to the presentation to improve clarity and comprehension, along with many updates. Updated crime trends and statistics include missing persons cases, vehicle thefts, larceny thefts, burglary studies, violent crime, robberies by locations, robbery losses, murder weapons by type, murder by victim-offender relationships, drug arrests and trends, heroin and opioid use, and drug trafficking patterns. Updated and revised techniques and procedures include a Means, Motive, and Opportunity model, documenting and using recording devices and cell phones, crime scene searching procedures, recording fingerprints, Rapid Fingerprint Identification Search, bullet holes in glass, bite marks, collecting mobile devices, Rogues Gallery, social media posts, interviewing various types of witnesses, using informants, vehicle surveillance techniques, note taking and digital photography, confidence games, stalking, determining motive and intent, drug decriminalization, hydrocodone, MDMA ecstasy, hallucinogens, designer drugs, drug investigation methods, drug labs, and privileged communications. This book has a vast audience, including academics, criminal justice practitioners, students, instructors, researchers, criminal justice practitioners (especially law enforcement), attorneys, and news reporters.



