FINAL EXAMINATION

DIRECTIONS: Write your answers on the ANSWER SHEET provided.

DO NOT MARK ON THIS TEST

- 1. The security guard/proprietary private security officer's role *BEFORE* a violation has been committed is to:
 - a. Watch and wait.
 - b. Prevention.
 - c. Apprehend and detain.
 - d. Observe and report.
- 2. What is the security guard/proprietary private security officer's role *AFTER* a violation has been committed?
 - a. Watch and wait.
 - b. Search and seizure.
 - c. Observe and report.
 - d. Apprehend and detain.
- 3. Acting in such a way as to make someone think that you are a peace officer is:
 - a. Illegal and should never be done.
 - b. Permissible under special circumstances.
 - c. Perfectly acceptable.
 - d. Dangerous.
- 4. You are patrolling a company parking lot and see two people trespassing near a car on the lot. You should first:
 - a. Arrest them for trespassing.
 - b. Prevent them from leaving and call the police.
 - c. Politely ask what they are doing.
 - d. Ignore them.
- 5. Security officers have the same power to arrest as:
 - a. Peace officers.
 - b. Private persons (citizens).

6.	Wh	о с	an make a felony arrest?
		b. c.	A peace officer. A security guard/proprietary private security officer. Other private persons. Any of the above.
			ecurity guard/proprietary private security officer uses too much force to make he/she may be sued and/or have criminal charges filed against them.
			True False
8.	Wh	en	arresting a suspect for suspicion of burglary, you should say:
		b.	"I am making an arrest." "You are under arrest for suspicion of burglary." Both a and b.
9.	Wh	en	you are not sure whether to detain or arrest, you should:
		b. c.	Observe and report and not detain or arrest. Detain the suspect until the police get there. Search the suspect to find evidence to arrest him/her. Arrest the suspect for a misdemeanor.
			suspect looks bigger and stronger, would that be a good reason for a security prietary private security officer not to make an arrest by himself/herself?
			Yes No
11	. Ca	an <u>'</u>	you search people before arresting them?
			Yes No

12. You are working as a security guard/proprietary private security officer at a factory.

The owner thinks that some employees are stealing tools. The owner asks you to search their cars on the parking lot. Are you legally allowed to search their cars?

	а	Yes
	-	No
13.	-	ou allowed to reach in through an open car window to take out tools that may been stolen?
		Yes No
14.	Whe	n you make an arrest, you should call the police:
		After everyone has left the area. Without delay or as soon as possible.
		security guard/proprietary private security officer, are your duties the same as officer's?
		Yes No
16.	In ou	r legal system, innocence or guilt is decided only by a court.
		Yes No
17.	-	rou, or any private person, legally required to arrest a suspect once you have them commit a crime?
		Yes No
18.	Can	you search a person to try to find enough evidence to arrest him/her?
		Yes No
19.	Wha	t police procedure is followed when a suspect is taken into custody?

- a. They take the suspect to the station and book him/her.
- b. They write a citation on the spot and then let the suspect go.
- c. They submit reports to the district attorney for handling.
- d. Any of the above depending on the offense.
- 20. If you make a legal citizen's arrest, are the police required by law to arrest the suspect?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 21. A FELONY crime is generally considered to be:
 - a. A misdemeanor.
 - b. A major crime.
 - c. An infraction.
 - d. A mistake.
- 22. A MISDEMEANOR crime is generally considered to be:
 - a. A felony.
 - b. A minor crime.
 - c. An infraction.
 - d. A mistake.
- 23. As a security guard/proprietary private security officer, you are meeting a primary responsibility when you:
 - a. Observe safety hazards.
 - b. Observe security violations.
 - c. Report safety hazards and security violations.
 - d. Do all of the above.
- 24. A security guard/proprietary private security officer's authority to question people on private property owned by his employer is:
 - a. Greater than that of private parties.
 - b. No more than any private person.
 - c. The same as a peace officer.
- 25. The two conditions that must exist before a felony arrest can be made are: 1) that a

felony crime must have been committed; and 2) you must have reason to believe the suspect actually committed the felony crime.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- 26. You witness a woman setting fire to a building. The offense she may have committed is:
 - a. Arson.
 - b. Burglary.
 - c. Theft.
 - d. Disturbing the peace.
- 27. A man in a bar is making obscene remarks and trying to start fights. The security guard/proprietary private security officer on duty asks the man to leave, but he refuses. The offense he may have committed is:
 - a. Arson.
 - b. Burglary.
 - c. Theft.
 - d. Disturbing the peace and trespassing.
- 28. A person breaks into a drug store late at night and takes several bottles of pills. What offense may have been committed?
 - a. Arson.
 - b. Burglary.
 - c. Theft.
 - d. Robbery.
- 29. An employee's husband waits in the parking lot by her car. When she arrives he hits her. What offense may have been committed?
 - a. Battery.
 - b. Verbal assault.
 - c. Theft.
 - d. Robbery.
- 30. Is a person with only a security guard registration allowed to carry a deadly

weapon?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- 31. When searching a suspect, you may search for the following:
 - a. Weapons only, when you have reasonable grounds to believe the suspect has a weapon.
 - b. Contraband (narcotics).
 - c. Personal property and identification.
 - d. Anything that is in his or her pockets.
- 32. A woman tells you, "The suspect tried to kill the bus driver with a metal pipe." This statement is:
 - a. A fact.
 - b. A conclusion.
- 33. A person who has been arrested for robbery should be referred to as:
 - a. The criminal.
 - b. The suspect.
 - c. The robber.
 - d. All of the above.
- 34. You should not arrest a person for a misdemeanor unless that person has committed the offense in your presence.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 35. Your wrongful acts as a security guard/proprietary private security officer may result in a liability lawsuit to include which of the following parties?
 - a. You, the security guard/proprietary private security officer.
 - b. Your employer.
 - c. Other people involved.
 - d. All of the above.
- 36. Terrorism is a use of force or violence against persons or property for the purpose

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- a. True
- b. False
- 37. All acts of terrorism are crimes.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 38. What are the four counter terrorist techniques of physical security?
 - a. Security, weapons, deadly force and threat intelligence.
 - b. Deter, delay, deny and detect.
 - c. Deadly force, minimum force, de-escalation of force and entry searches.
 - d. None of the above.
- 39. What are the two types of terrorism?
 - a. Chemical and Biological terrorism.
 - b. Computer and Sabotage.
 - c. Coercion and Fear.
 - d. Domestic and International.
- 40. What are the characteristics of a terrorist?
 - a. They will have a specific objective in mind.
 - b. They will always conduct a surveillance of the target.
 - c. They will rehearse their operation.
 - d. All of the above.
- 41. Appearance and cleanliness are not as important as showing up on time for work.
 - a. True
 - b. False

42. The general public judges a security guard/proprietary private security officer by:

- a. Appearance.
- b. Speech.
- c. Attitude.
- d. All of the above.
- 43. A security guard/proprietary private security officer's ability to fulfill their duties is dependent upon securing and maintaining public respect and approval.
 - a. True
 - b. False
- 44. Accepting gratuity is acceptable at certain times.
 - a. True
 - b. False

STOP! THIS IS THE END OF THE TEST

Please double-check your answers. Then turn your test and materials in to the person administering the exam.