

Exam: 406169RR - Private Security: An Overview

When you have completed your exam and reviewed your answers, click **Submit Exam**. Answers will not be recorded until you hit **Submit Exam**. If you need to exit before completing the exam, click **Cancel Exam**.

Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the *entire* question and *all* the answers before choosing an answer.

1. Special deterrence focuses on

- A. improving the environment.
- B. incapacitation of the offender.
- C. instilling fear in the offender.
- D. instilling fear in the general public.

2. When security officers respond to a specific request from a person or group, it's considered

- A. proactive security.
- B. reactive security.
- C. a form of community policing.
- D. primary security.

3. The *most* effective way for the security professional to minimize criminal motivation is to

- A. change the environment.
- B. increase specialized deterrence.
- C. reduce the reward available.
- D. focus on desire.

4. _____ is an anticrime technique that involves strengthening the security of a residence or business structure.

- A. Opportunity reduction
- B. Target hardening
- C. Optimal protection
- D. Primary deterrence

5. Primary crime prevention addresses _____ that can lead to crime.

- A. political conditions
- B. conditions in the natural environment
- C. human motivation
- D. criminal intent

6. Which of the following are considered to be crimes against persons?

A. Theft, burglary, and robbery

B. Murder, sexual assault, robbery

C. Car theft, murder, and assault

D. Sexual assault, burglary, arson

7. _____ is the term used when security organizations, police, the community, and other public and private resources work together to solve crime and community problems.

A. Reactive security

B. Coactive security

C. Community policing

D. Proactive security

8. For maximum security, a deadbolt mechanism should

A. extend a minimum of ½ inch.

B. extend a minimum of 1 inch.

C. be keyless.

D. be double cylinder.

9. Which of the following statements is *true* of the differences between traditional and community policing?

A. Traditional policing measures professionalism by the number of service calls handled.

B. Community policing measures efficiency through the absence of crime and disorder.

C. Traditional policing uses a broad problem-solving approach to fighting crime.

D. Community policing measures efficiency through detection and arrest rates.

10. The Statute of Westminster was issued by

A. King Edward I.

B. Queen Victoria.

C. King John.

D. King Charles.

11. Which of the following is the *most* common reason given for not reporting a crime?

A. The crime was committed by a friend.

B. The act wasn't considered criminal.

C. There is no common factor.

D. The victim considers the crime a personal matter.

12. The Broken Windows theory of crime suggests that

A. neighborhoods can't fix the root causes of crime.

B. homeowner associations are the best deterrents.

C. small disorders should be addressed promptly.

D. police should make small structural repairs.

13. Private security may be better suited to prevent crime because of

- A. more inspired leadership.
- B. more community support.
- C. more time and resources.
- D. better training.

14. _____ is often considered the father of private security.

- A. Allen Pinkerton
- B. Robert Peel
- C. Andrew Carnegie
- D. Patrick Colquhoun

15. Which of the following certification designations is administered by ASIS and is considered the *highest* certification security personnel can achieve?

- A. Physical Security Professional (PSP)
- B. Professional Certified Investigator (PCI)
- C. American Certified Professional (ACP)
- D. Certified Protection Professional (CPP)

16. The country with the *most* elaborate security system in ancient times was

- A. America.
- B. Switzerland.
- C. Rome.
- D. China.

17. In many cases, the first sign of terrorism is

- A. dissatisfaction with government.
- B. surveillance or monitoring activities.
- C. unusual-looking individuals.
- D. a vehicle parked for an unusual period of time.

18. Neighborhood watch program organizers should emphasize all of the following in their training programs *except*

- A. observation skills.
- B. crime reporting.
- C. crime fighting techniques.
- D. home security.

19. _____ was a call to citizens to assist in an emergency in medieval England.

- A. Hue and cry
- B. Critchley call
- C. Help and defend
- D. Call to arms

20. Steering column locks and ignition interlocks on automobiles are examples of

- A. risk deterrence.
 - B. specialized deterrence.
 - C. specific deterrence.
 - D. target hardening.
-

End of exam