

The Supreme Court has indicated rather strongly that an in-the-field stop may include the taking of _____ from a suspect.

- (A) an oral swab
- (B) a blood sample
- (C) fingerprints
- (D) handwriting samples
- (E) all of the above

Your right to transport a detained suspect away from the place where he was first stopped

- (A) has been overturned
- (B) is uncertain
- (C) is well established
- (D) depends on the seriousness of the crime you are investigating
- (E) none of the above

True or False: Once you have made a legal stop of a vehicle for a traffic offense, you automatically have the right to order the occupants to exit the vehicle.

- (A) True
- (B) False

The federal courts and most state courts have held that an "alert" by a drug detection canine provides _____ to believe the area to which the dog alerted contains illegal drugs.

- (A) mere suspicion
- (B) reasonable suspicion
- (C) reliable evidence
- (D) probable cause
- (E) none of the above

Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations requires police officers

- (A) to immediately release ambassadors or consular officials who have been detained or arrested, except for violent felonies
- (B) to advise foreign national arrestees of their right to communicate with their country's consular mission, and to deliver any communication the arrestee addresses to the consular mission "without delay."
- (C) to call the U.S. State Department upon the arrest of all foreign nationals
- (D) all of the above

At the time you make an arrest, or immediately after the arrest, you may search for _____ and _____ on the person of the suspect and in the immediate area.

- (A) guns and knives
 - (B) weapons and controlled substances
 - (C) weapons and evidence
 - (D) anything and everything
 - (E) none of the above
-

If you have removed a suspect from the arrest area, you _____ search that area without a warrant.

- (A) may still
- (B) may not
- (C) can sometimes
- (D) none of the above

The rule that limits a warrantless search incident to an arrest to the area into which the arrestee may reach _____ seizure of items that are in plain view but out of arrestee's reach.

- (A) does not prohibit
- (B) does not allow
- (C) will in certain specific and limited cases allow
- (D) none of the above

True or False: The Supreme Court has not clearly defined the scope of an officer's right to search the arrestee's person incident to arrest.

- (A) True
- (B) False

What search related procedures can you do to a suspect under arrest without making the evidence unusable?

- (A) Make the suspect remove clothing to look for evidence or inspect the body for marks and tattoos (subject to rules for "strip searches")
- (B) Compel the suspect to appear in a lineup
- (C) Require the suspect to provide an example of his handwriting
- (D) Compel the suspect to speak so that his voice may be identified by a witness or victim, provided you do not compel him to say anything that might incriminate him
- (E) all of the above
- (F) A and B only
- (G) C and D only