**Constitutional Issues in Private Security Exam**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The Fourth Amendment
   1. Protects people from testifying against themselves
   2. Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
   3. Is about equal protection of the law
   4. Is about freedom of speech
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The Fourth Amendment
   1. Is absolute: personal privacy is what this country was founded on
   2. Is not absolute: a person loses the right to privacy if there is a justifiable reason to invade that privacy
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of the above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The Rules of Evidence apply to
   1. Evidence collected at a crime scene and whether it can be admissible in court
   2. The chain of custody for the evidence collected
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of the above

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1. \_\_\_\_\_ The Fifth Amendment
   1. Protects against forced confessions
   2. Protects the right to freedom of religion
   3. Is about freedom of speech
   4. Protects against unreasonable searches and seizures
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The Fourteenth Amendment says that
   1. No person is above the law
   2. The guilty have the same constitutional rights as the innocent
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of the above
3. \_\_\_\_\_ An arrest by a private person (which would include a private security professional)
   1. Is known as citizen’s arrest authority
   2. Requires that the crime for which the arrest is made to is committed or attempted in the presence of the arresting person
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of the above
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is true regarding a private security professional’s rights regarding interrogation?
   1. Probable cause is required before interrogating
   2. The security professional must read the Miranda rights to the arrested person
   3. Interrogation is not an expectation of security personnel with a detained suspect
   4. All the above
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Probable cause means
   1. Forced against one’s will
   2. Honest and reasonable belief
   3. Beyond a shadow of a doubt
   4. Held at force
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following best describes a security professional’s right to conduct a search?
   1. Make sure you have a witness
   2. If the potential criminal does not agree to allow you to look in his or her pockets, it is wise to detain the individual and request law enforcement assistance.
   3. Proceed at your own risk
   4. Use excessive force if needed to protect the company’s assets
7. \_\_\_\_\_ An illegal action by a security professional
   1. Could be both criminal and civil
   2. Could be criminal but never civil
   3. Could be civil but never criminal
   4. None of the above
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The security professional’s job is to
   1. Protect people and companies from being deprived of life or property
   2. Step in if a criminal is unlawfully taking property or threatening the lives of others
   3. Remember that “equal protection of the law” also applies to the potential criminal
   4. All of the above
9. \_\_\_\_\_ A search refers to
   1. A government intrusion into an area where an individual has a reasonable expectation of privacy
   2. Government intrusion of a person’s property
   3. Both a and b
   4. None of the above
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Probable cause refers to
    1. Both searches and arrests
    2. Evidence collected in accordance with Constitutional Law
    3. Both a and b
    4. None of the above
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Arrest authority for private security officers refers to
    1. The authority to detain a suspect for allegedly committing a crime
    2. Arresting an individual who commits a crime in their presence
    3. Both a and b
    4. None of the above
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Chain of Custody refers to
    1. Handling of evidence in accordance with continuity and documentation
    2. A document or testimony that establishes the control of evidence
    3. Both a and b
    4. None of the above