



## MOCK BOARD EXAMINATION IN LAW ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SET – D – 100 Items

**INSTRUCTION: Select the correct answer for each of the following questions. Mark only one answer for each item by marking the box corresponding to the letter of your choice on the answer sheet provided. STRICTLY NO ERASURES ALLOWED. Use pencil no.1 only.**

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1. Police organization is a group of trained personnel in the field of public safety administration. In this context, public safety means achievement of goals and objectives that promotes –
  - A. the maintenance of peace and order
  - B. the protection of life and property
  - C. enforcement of the laws and the prevention of crimes
  - D. all of these
2. In the study of police organizations, bureau is considered the largest organic functional unit within a large department. The second largest functional unit is \_\_\_\_.
  - A. Unit
  - B. Post
  - C. Division
  - D. Battalion
3. Which among the following territorial units, what is known as the *precinct*?
  - A. Area
  - B. Route
  - C. Beat
  - D. Sector
4. In the Metro Manila area, the historic Manila Police Department is located in what district?
  - A. Central Police District (CPD)
  - B. Northern Police District (NPD)
  - C. Eastern Police District (EPD)
  - D. Western Police District (WPD)
5. If a sworn officer is personnel of the police department who have taken oath and possesses the power to arrest, a superior officer is one who –
  - A. has command of the department, a bureau, a division, an area, or a district
  - B. has the more senior rank/higher rank in a team or group
  - C. possess the power to give discipline among members of the police force
  - D. has supervisory responsibilities over officers of lower rank
6. PO1 Juan took his oath of office on June 1, 1991 as a rookie policeman. After an active life in the service, he opted to retire on June 2, 2011. What do we call the period of time that has elapsed since the oath of office was administered up to the time of exit from the service?
  - A. Period of Active Duty
  - B. Length of Service
  - C. Period of Oath of Office
  - D. Longevity Period

7. Under the PNP professionalization law, how long is the period of time when an officer is declared absent without official leave (AWOL) and he or she will be dropped from the rolls of officers of active service?
  - A. 10 days
  - B. 15 days
  - C. 30 days
  - D. 60 days
  
8. The functional organization in its pure form is rarely found in present day organizations, except at or near the top of the very large organizations. In the PNP organizational structure, the functional type of organization is obviously located at –
  - A. the middle level of the hierarchy
  - B. the upper level of the hierarchy
  - C. the lower level of the hierarchy
  - D. all levels of the hierarchy
  
9. The design of a police organization that is considered the simplest, military type and perhaps the oldest type of organizational structure?
  - A. Line type of organization
  - B. Functional type of organization
  - C. Matrix type of organization
  - D. Staff type of organization
  
10. The line type of organizational structure is more advantageous over the functional type in terms of applying the principle of span of control because -
  - A. there is narrow span of control
  - B. there is broad span of control
  - C. there is no span of control
  - D. span of control is limited to two people at all times
  
11. The Line and Staff organization is a combination of the line and functional types. It combines staff specialist such as the criminalists, the training officers, the research and development specialists, etc. Channels of responsibility for this type is –
  - A. to link upper to the lower commands
  - B. to “think and provide expertise” for the line units
  - C. to prepare operational capabilities of the units
  - D. to do the strategic planning processes
  
12. Whatever the method of grouping internal activities, all bureaucratic agencies segregate the function of line, staff, and auxiliary personnel. Which of the following is a line function?
  - A. Patrol activities
  - B. Records keeping
  - C. Planning and research
  - D. Logistical operations
  
13. What principle of police organization refers to the assignment of particular workers to particular tasks which can be thought of in terms of either jobs or people?
  - A. Span of Control
  - B. Decentralization
  - C. Delegation of Authority
  - D. Specialization

14. Any collaborative effort in a police department requires a system of checks and controls on individual behavior. Hence, the department must have a person or persons with authority to direct the actions of workers and ensure compliance with standards in order to achieve the department's goals. This is why there is such a thing as –
- A. Delegation of Authority
  - B. Hierarchy of Authority
  - C. Command Responsibility
  - D. Principle of Specialization
15. \_\_\_\_ is defined as the right to command and control the behavior of employees in lower positions within an organizational hierarchy.
- A. Police Power
  - B. Authority
  - C. Discipline
  - D. Command responsibility
16. What is illustrated by the situation in which a subordinate abstains from making his or her choice among several courses of action and instead automatically accepts the choice made by the supervisor regardless of whether one personally agrees?
- A. Police Power
  - B. Authority
  - C. Discipline
  - D. Command responsibility
17. Effective organization requires that only a manageable number of subordinates be supervised by one person at any given time. This number will, of course, vary – not only from one organization to another but also within each organization depending on the number of task and the size of personnel available at a given time. What is being described?
- A. Authority
  - B. Discipline
  - C. Command responsibility
  - D. Span of Control
18. In the absence of an officer, where the position calls for the rank of Inspector, what organizational principle should be applied in order to give way for a Senior Police Officer take the post as Officer in Charge for a short span of time?
- A. Command responsibility
  - B. Delegation of Authority
  - C. Chain of Command
  - D. Unity of Command
19. Traditional theories of organization insisted that each employee should have only one supervisor of "boss", and considered this principle as the backbone of any organizational structure. This principle refers to –
- A. Principle of Unity of Command
  - B. Scalar Chain principle
  - C. Principle of delegation of authority
  - D. Principle of Span of Control
20. What principle of organization shows the vertical hierarchy of the organization which defines an unbroken chain of units from top to bottom describing explicitly the flow of authority?
- A. Principle of Unity of Command
  - B. Scalar Chain principle
  - C. Principle of delegation of authority
  - D. Principle of Span of Control

21. Two superior officers are placed on the same level of authority in command to at least five subordinates. This is a clear violation of –
  - A. Principle of Unity of Command
  - B. Scalar Chain principle
  - C. Principle of delegation of authority
  - D. Principle of Span of Control
  
22. The Philippine National Police organization is guided by the philosophy of \_\_\_ and value the virtues of Maka-Diyos (God-fearing), Makabayan (Nationalistic), Makatao (Humane), and Makakalikasan (Environment –Friendly).
  - A. Service, Courage, Integrity
  - B. Service, Honor, Justice
  - C. Bravery, Honor, Commitment
  - D. Bravery, Courage, Integrity
  
23. Pursuant to Section 35, of RA No. 6975, the Chief of the PNP shall be supported by the administrative and operational units with each unit headed by a Director with the rank of \_\_\_\_.
  - A. Inspector
  - B. Chief Superintendent
  - C. Senior Superintendent
  - D. Superintendent
  
24. The PNP is an organization that is national in scope. National in scope simply means that the PNP is a nationwide government organization whose jurisdiction covers the entire breath of the Philippines archipelago. This statement is –
  - A. Correct, even extends up to the municipality of Kalayaan islands in the province of Palawan
  - B. Incorrect, because the police have limited territorial power
  - C. Incorrect, because the PNP is a civilian organization
  - D. Correct, a policeman is always a policeman
  
25. A police officer is mirrored to have the “wisdom of Solomon, the courage of David, the strength of Samson, the patience of Job, the leadership of Moses, the faith of Daniel, the diplomacy of Lincoln, the tolerance of the carpenter of Nazareth, the kindness of the Good Samaritan”. If he possesses all these qualities, then he might be a good policeman as popularized by –
  - A. Sir Robert Peel
  - B. August Vollmer
  - C. James Q. Wilson
  - D. Henry Fielding
  
26. The following are philosophies under which Community Oriented Policing System (COPS) is founded, except –
  - A. Planning
  - B. Partnership
  - C. Problem Solving
  - D. Proactive
  
27. Planning deals with setting goals and objectives. Goals are broad designs while objectives are specifics of the goals. Goals are manifested through –
  - A. Tactics
  - B. Strategies
  - C. Guidelines
  - D. Policies

28. The vision and mission statement of the Philippine National Police is a product of strategic planning. Among the following, which is the first step in the strategic planning process?
- SWOT analysis
  - Development of mission and objectives
  - Development of alternative actions
  - Assessment of results or outputs
29. The synoptic planning approach is the dominant tradition and the point of departure for most other planning approaches. This statement is –
- True in police planning
  - Untrue in police planning
  - Sometimes applicable in police planning
  - Never applicable in police planning
30. Synoptic planning typically looks at problems from a systems viewpoint, using conceptual or mathematical models relating ends (objective) to means (resources and constraints), with heavy reliance on numbers and quantitative analysis. This statement is –
- True in all synoptic planning
  - Not applicable in police planning
  - Sometimes applicable in police planning
  - Always applicable in police planning
31. Synoptic planning has typically four classical elements, except -
- Goal setting
  - Identification of policy alternatives
  - Evaluation of means against ends
  - Chain of custody
32. Despite its capacity for great methodical refinement and elaboration, the real power of synoptic approach in planning is –
- being simple
  - being based on a problem-oriented approach
  - reliance to problem identification and analysis
  - all of these
33. Among the following steps in Synoptic Planning, which one should come first?
- Prepare for planning
  - Identification of the problem
  - Analysis of events
  - Develop projections
34. The task of planning should be detailed in a work chart that specifies (a) what events and actions are necessary, (b) when they must take place, (c) which is to be involved in each action and for how long, and (d) how the various actions will interlock with one another. This is part of –
- Description of the situation
  - Preparation for planning
  - Setting of goals
  - Identification of alternatives
35. In synoptic planning, there are techniques to select alternatives such as strategic analysis which include suitability studies, feasibility studies, acceptability studies, and judgment. Suitability studies means -
- the appraisal of the effects of a number of factors weighed separately and together
  - judged to be suitable and feasible are then analyzed in acceptability studies
  - all plans must be made by a superior officer
  - action is evaluated in accordance with general policies, rules and laws

36. This technique is sometimes called cost-benefit or cost performance analysis. The purpose of this form of selection is that the alternative chosen should maximize the ratio of benefit to cost. Which one of the following?
- Cost-effectiveness analysis
  - Must-want analysis
  - Suitability studies
  - Acceptability studies
37. In police planning, these are the basic principles in planning, organization and management of the organization in support of the overall pursuits of the vision, mission and strategic action plan of the attainment of the national objectives. Which one of the following is described?
- Operational doctrines
  - Fundamental doctrines
  - Functional doctrines
  - Complimentary doctrines
38. These refers to the principles and rules governing the planning, organization and direction and employment of the police organization in the accomplishment of basic security operational mission in the maintenance of peace and order, crime prevention and suppression, internal security and public safety operation. Which one of the following is described?
- Functional principles
  - Fundamental principles
  - Operational principles
  - Secondary principles
39. When one or more government agencies formulated plans jointly regarding public safety and peace and order concerns, the essence is based on –
- Fundamental principles
  - Complimentary doctrines
  - Operational philosophies
  - Collaboration of nation
40. Which of the following defines the fundamental principles governing the rules of conduct, attitude, behavior and ethical norm of the police organization?
- Classical doctrines
  - Ethical doctrines
  - Fundamental doctrines
  - Operational doctrines
41. Between a police captain and a police lieutenant, which has of them has the right to exercise, to decide, and to command by virtue of rank and position?
- The police lieutenant, he has the greater rank
  - The police captain, he has authority
  - The police captain, he is always in command in any situation
  - The police lieutenant, he has the power to decide
42. In police leadership, he who has discipline can impose command or self-restraint to insure supportive behavior among subordinates. This statement is –
- Always a guiding principle
  - Seldom used as a principle
  - Never applied in the police service
  - Not applicable in present day police service

43. Among the following, which one relates to plans which are long range in application, and it determine the organization's original goals and strategy?
- A. Strategic plan
  - B. Medium term plan
  - C. Operational plan
  - D. Intermediate range plan
44. In the context of Philippine policing, what is commonly known as "Master Plan Sandigan-Milenyo"?
- A. Internal security master plan
  - B. Anti-crime master plan
  - C. Security operations master plan
  - D. Grand millennium government plan
45. When the plan relates to the production of plans, which determine the schedule of special activity and are applicable from one week or less than year duration, then is considered –
- A. Strategic plan
  - B. Medium term plan
  - C. Operational plan
  - D. Intermediate range plan
46. Appropriately, which of the following describes and sets forth the operational guidelines on the heightened security measures and sea borne security patrols in the Philippines?
- A. Oplan Salikop
  - B. Oplan Bantay Dalampasigan
  - C. Oplan Kawayan
  - D. Oplan Sagip Yagit
47. If a plan is developed as a result of crisis where a particular problem occurs and for which a department has no plan to implement, then a \_\_\_ must be quickly developed, sometimes without careful preparation but at least one has to deal with the situation.
- A. Proactive plan
  - B. Reactive plan
  - C. Contingency plan
  - D. Visionary plan
48. \_\_\_ are developed in anticipation of problems. Although not all police problems are predictable, many are, and it is possible for a police department to prepare a response in advance.
- A. Proactive plan
  - B. Reactive plan
  - C. Contingency plan
  - D. Visionary plan
49. \_\_\_ provide the basic framework for responding to organizational problems. The organizational vision and values, strategic statement, policies, procedures, and rules and regulations are examples of it. They also include guidelines for responding to different types of incidents; for example, a civil disturbance, hostage situation, crime in progress, and felony car stops.
- A. Operational plan
  - B. Reactive plan
  - C. Standing plan
  - D. Standard Operating Procedures

50. These procedures are intended to be used in all situations of all kinds shall be outlined as a guide to officers and men in the field. Examples of these procedures are those related to reporting, to dispatching, to raids, arrest, stopping suspicious persons, receiving complaints, touring beats, and investigation of crimes. Which one of the following is described?
- Field Procedures
  - Standard Operating Procedures
  - HQ Procedures
  - Special Operations
51. What type of police plans are those used in dealing with an attack against buildings with alarm systems and an attack against the headquarters by lawless elements?
- Specific reaction plan
  - Tactical plan
  - Housing plan
  - Plan against strikes
52. Field operations are directed by the police commander and the subordinate commanders aimed at the accomplishment of the primary tasks more effectively and economically. What force has the primary task of safeguarding the community?
- Investigation unit
  - Patrol unit
  - Traffic control unit
  - Auxiliary unit
53. In Philippine context of policing, what SOP prescribes the basic procedures to be observed by all PNP Units and mobile patrol elements in the conduct of visibility patrols?
- REACT 166
  - Police Beat Patrol Procedures
  - SOP 101
  - SOP No. 17
54. The planning process begins with an understanding of the situation and recognition that a number of policy decisions must be made before the actual planning can begin. The statement "it was not raining when NOAH build the ark" illustrates –
- being reactive
  - being proactive
  - knowing the enemy
  - prediction
55. The term police originated from the Greek word *politeia*; the Romans slightly changed the word to *politia*. However, the first group of people to use the word *police* were –
- the French
  - the Americans
  - the Sumerians
  - the Portuguese
56. The terms constable and patrol came from the French. Patrol originated directly or via German Patrolla from the French patrouller (patroullier), which originally means –
- "to walk straightway"
  - "to stand and watch"
  - "to walk through mud in a military camp"
  - "to walk back and forth under the sun"



57. In England, each petty kingdom was divided into shires or counties. Each shire was the responsibility of a "Reeve", later called the Sheriff, who in turn was responsible to their King for law and order in his respective district. This system was generally known as –
- Frankpledge system
  - Watchman system
  - Hue and cry system
  - Magna Carta
58. In 1748, Henry Fielding became the Chief Magistrate at Bow Street in Middlesex, London. He organized a group of men, for general policing, known as –
- Highway men
  - Metropolitan police
  - London Patrol
  - Bow Street Runners
59. During 16th Century Paris, the Citizen Night Guard and the Royal Guard received the Guard a motto - "Vigilat ut Quiescant" which became part of the French police emblem. The motto means –
- "We are the guardians"
  - "Vigilance is the key to safety"
  - "He watches that they may sleep"
  - "Always on guard, always vigilant"
60. In the United States, which place first used the "night watch" practice in 1636?
- New York
  - Chicago
  - Philadelphia
  - Boston
61. In the Philippines, the history of the police force marked its first official organization as the national or insular police force under the Philippine Constabulary (PC) on –
- 1852 under the Spanish Guardia Civil
  - 1901 with Capt. Henry T. Allen as Chief
  - 1917 with Gen. Rafael Crame as Chief
  - 1945 with Col. Marcus Jones as Chief
62. In the Philippines, the rule regarding the manning level of the police is provided under section 27 of Republic Act # 6975. The standard manning level is –
- 1:1000
  - 1:1500
  - 1:500
  - 1:2500
63. Normally, criminals think twice before executing their plans if there is obvious presence of police officers. Thus, patrol activity should be carried in a manner that attracts maximum attention to the police officer or police vehicles. This statement refers to the application of –
- High visibility theory
  - Low visibility theory
  - Smart patrol theory
  - Opportunity-removal theory
64. In this type of patrol, there is greater personal contact with the public leading to increased community support for the police. The Police become closer to the community residents.
- Bicycle patrol
  - Motor vehicle patrol
  - Foot patrol
  - All of the above

65. Which of the following is the most obvious disadvantage of foot patrol method over the other types of patrol?
- A. Low mobility resulting to limited coverage of the patrol area.
  - B. Low response time to telephone complaints.
  - C. Foot patrol method involves a large number of personnel, since officers are assigned on small areas of jurisdiction called posts and beats.
  - D. All of the above
66. In covering a highway intersection, the patrol pattern must be designed to route traffic without interference, by means of a system of curving ramps, from one level to another.
- A. Clover leaf patrol
  - B. Rectangular patrol
  - C. Triangular patrol
  - D. Straightway patrol
67. The appointing authority for patrolman is?
- A. Mayor
  - B. Regional Director
  - C. DILG Secretary
  - D. Chief PNP
68. On motor vehicle patrol, the officer should avoid driving too fast on general patrol conditions except during emergencies or in pursuing some criminals/suspects. The recommended cruising speed of during patrol is –
- A. 20-25 mph
  - B. 40-45 mph
  - C. 50-55 mph
  - D. Not less than 60 mph
69. In motorcycle patrol, which equipment is the most important protective measure which must be mandatory among riders?
- A. Firearm
  - B. Helmet
  - C. Siren
  - D. Whistle
70. What patrol method is mostly appropriate to be adopted in patrolling jurisdiction that covers large park areas or similar places where automobiles cannot go or may be forbidden such as grassy fields or wooded areas?
- A. Canine Patrol
  - B. Helicopter patrol
  - C. Horse or Mounted Patrol
  - D. Foot patrol
71. It is the old system of police patrol activity which consists of continuously driving around the area of patrol waiting for something to happen and to react accordingly in case something does happen.
- A. Proactive patrol
  - B. Crocodile patrolling
  - C. Foot patrol
  - D. Reactive patrol

72. It is a crime repression activity of the police which is accomplished by making their presence known in such a way that even if they are longer present in a certain location, would be criminals would still have the impression that they are still around and would therefore refrain from committing an offense. This is commonly called –
- Psychology of crime
  - Anatomy of police patrol and crime prevention
  - Theory of police omnipresence
  - Resistance to crime formula
73. In patrol operations with the use of police vehicle, which of the following conditions do not necessarily require the use of flashing lights and siren or “wang-wang”?
- Emergency call
  - Routine call
  - Hot pursuit
  - Cold pursuit
74. The Integrated Patrol System (IPS) of the Philippine National Police is a concerted effort of the whole PNP organization with other government agencies. The purpose is for the effective performance of the general role of the PNP which is –
- to maintain a participative kind of law enforcement
  - to deliver the basic public safety services to the community
  - to make arrest and put criminals behind bars
  - to involve all public safety sectors in patrolling
75. In the study of police communication systems, the hand held radio (HHR) an important equipment for patrol officer. It is sometimes called radio transceiver or jargonly called –
- Talk and talk
  - Walkie Talkie
  - Walk and talk
  - Handyman
76. The inventor of the “Morse code” use in police communications was an American by the name –
- Samuel Morse
  - Motley Morse
  - Charles Morse
  - William Morse
77. In the selection of an action agent for police operations, the most important to consider from among the following, is –
- the location of prospective agent with respect to the target
  - access or the capability of a prospective agent to obtain the desired information
  - contact with agencies, local and national
  - integrity
78. In a scenario where by the desired information is inside the cabinet of the CEOs office, access to the office is a primordial consideration. Which among the following should be considered primary access?
- CEO himself
  - Secretary of the CEO
  - Gate keeper in the building
  - Close contacts/Clients
79. Red Gestapo for Germany, Mossad for Israel; M15 for the British, KGB for the Russians. What are being referred to by each country?
- Network of assets and agents
  - National Intelligence Systems
  - Strategic plans for National Interest
  - National Intelligence headquarters

80. Who among the following was considered “father of intelligence operations”?
- A. Joseph Petrosino
  - B. Joseph Fouche
  - C. Joseph Montiel
  - D. Antonio Alsivok
81. An enemy agent who has been captured, turned around and sent back where he came from as an agent of his captors is considered –
- A. Agent in place
  - B. Double agent
  - C. Expandable agent
  - D. Penetrating agent
82. X clandestinely followed Y as he entered a restaurant. Y brought out a small size of brown envelop allegedly containing disk of sensitive information and handed it to Z. In the parlance of police surveillance activities in this scenario, Z is considered -
- A. the surveillant
  - B. the subject
  - C. the contact
  - D. the assassin
83. Who was accorded the fame as “father of police professionalism” for his contribution as the great police reformer?
- A. Alexander the great
  - B. August Vollmer
  - C. Robert Peel
  - D. John Edgar Hoover
84. Every nation has its own national intelligence. Non comparable with the super powers, but the Philippines has its own coordinating agency for intelligence concerning national security and interest. If the USA has its CIA, and the former Soviet Union has its former KGB, and Great Britain has its M16/M15, the Philippines has its –
- A. Armed Forces of the Philippines
  - B. National Bureau of Investigation
  - C. Department of National Defense
  - D. National Intelligence Coordinating Agency
85. This concern with the physical measures adopted to prevent unauthorized access to equipment, facilities, material and document and to safeguard them against espionage, sabotage, damage, loss and theft.
- A. Physical security
  - B. Personnel security
  - C. Protective security
  - D. All of the above
86. Pedro, an intruder, accidentally touched a barbed wire upon entry to an unauthorized place inside a building. He was electrocuted due to the high voltage placed in the barbed wire. What barrier is considered as a protective measure in the case at bar?
- A. Structural barrier
  - B. Natural barrier
  - C. None of these
  - D. Human barrier

87. Serving as a protective barrier, which of the following maybe considered under the third line of defense?
- A. Windows and grills
  - B. Solid and full-view fences
  - C. Vault
  - D. Security guard
88. When the Personnel Security Investigation is made upon the basis of written information supplied by him in response to official inquiry, and by reference to appropriate agencies such as the NICA, NBI, and similar offices, then such PSI is considered –
- A. Highly sensitive personnel check
  - B. National agency check
  - C. Local agency check
  - D. Need-to-know basis
89. The use of camels for patrol purposes originated in Jordan. This system of dessert patrol was introduced by:
- A. Muhammad Aman
  - B. Zedrak Nebukadnesar
  - C. Sir John Glubb
  - D. Alexander Maconochie
90. The oldest continuous mounted police unit in the world is claimed by –
- A. New South Wales Mounted Police Division – Australia
  - B. Native American Mounted Forces – Indian Territory USA
  - C. Cape Mounted Police – South Africa
  - D. Canadian Mounted Police – Canada
91. According to theories on comparative policing, one stated that, as nation develops people's alertness to crime is heightened. They report more crime to police and demand the police to become more effective in solving crime problems. What theory is being described?
- A. Opportunity theory
  - B. Alertness to crime theory
  - C. Economic or migration theory
  - D. Differential Association theory
92. Under the set rules and standards, the headgear of a male security guard should be –
- A. 2-ply cap with logo
  - B. Ball cap with logo
  - C. Pershing cap
  - D. Any cap with agency logo
93. The minimum educational requirement to become a licensed security guard under Philippine law is –
- A. Must be a college graduate
  - B. Vocational graduate
  - C. High school/Secondary graduate
  - D. All of the above
94. What type of pilferer is one who steals due to his inability to resist the unexpected opportunity and has little fear of detection is no plan or premeditation and he is usually a “loner” on the job?
- A. Casual pilferer
  - B. Systematic pilferer
  - C. Alcoholic/ Addict
  - D. Hero type

95. The term “gendarmerie”/ “gendarme”/ “gendarmerie” is a French term referring to –
- A. Police captain
  - B. Police officer/s
  - C. Horse Patrolmen
  - D. Air force patrollers
96. The emblem of the INTERPOL shows a vertical sword behind the globe, which means –
- A. Police Courage
  - B. International cooperation
  - C. Justice Protector
  - D. Police Action
97. The creator of the “broken window” principle which became an influential strategy in crime prevention was –
- A. James Q. Wilson
  - B. August Vollmer
  - C. Orlando W. Wilson
  - D. William Parker
98. Modern policing started in England with the enactment of the Metropolitan Police Act of \_\_\_\_, during the time of Sir Robert Peel.
- A. 1829
  - B. 1896
  - C. 1842
  - D. 1808
99. Who among the Fielding brothers, the great brothers of the Bow Street Runners, in England was known as “the blind beak” for he can identify criminals by their voice alone?
- A. Henry Fielding
  - B. John Fielding
  - C. William Fielding
  - D. Ford Fielding
100. There are four kinds of societies in the world that influence the kind of police systems in modern days. Which of these emphasized the technique of "technologizing" everything, with the government taking the lead?
- A. Folk-communal society
  - B. Urban-commercial society
  - C. Urban-industrial society
  - D. Bureaucratic society

-End of Mock Board Exam-