

Anticipation Guide Know Your Rights Quiz

- 1._____ Observers of the police are required to stand at least 10 feet away from police.
- 2._____ Sometimes police are allowed to arrest people without reading them their Miranda rights.
- 3._____ There is no law that states you have to show a police officer your ID if you are asked for it. However you must identify yourself by giving your name and address (they can if they choose take you to in to verify that you are who you say are).
- 4._____ Police are required to reveal themselves as police officers if someone asks them directly if they are a cop.
- 5._____ Police are not allowed to pat search you unless you have been arrested.
- 6._____ It is illegal to photograph police who are staking out a “crime scene.”
- 7._____ Police are allowed to ask you questions even if you state that you want to observe your right to remain silent. However, you do not have to answer their questions and are always within your right to remain silent.
- 8._____ If a police officer is told that a felon is escaping and that the felon went into your house, police are allowed to enter your house without a warrant.
- 9._____ You have a right to know why you are being arrested.
- 10._____ You have a right to know why you are being detained.
- 11._____ “Reasonable suspicion” means that a cop has a specific and articulable fact raising suspicion that you have been, are, or are about to be involved in criminal activity. The cop is therefore allowed to detain you for investigation.
- 12._____ If a cop directly asks for your cooperation, you must submit to a search of your possessions.
- 13._____ Minors do not have the right to refuse a search.

Answer Key: Additional Information About the Answers are in CAPS and **Bold** Underneath the Questions. HAVE STUDENTS DO THE QUIZ BEFORE THE LESSON AND THEN AFTER THE LESSON HAVE THEM REVIEW IT AND SEE IF THEY CHANGE THEIR ANSWERS.

Anticipation Guide Know Your Rights Quiz

1. F Observers of the police are required to stand at least 10 feet away from police. **THERE IS NO DESIGNATED AMOUNT OF SPACE THAT YOU ARE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN BETWEEN YOURSELF AND THE POLICE. WE DO NOT RECOMMEND STANDING CLOSER THAN ARMS LENGTH and IF AN OFFICER ASKS YOU TO BACK UP YOU MUST RESPOND TO THEIR VERBAL COMMANDS. YOU CAN SAY “OFFICER I AM DO NOT MEAN TO INTERFERE I AM JUST HERE TO OBSERVE” and TAKE A STEP BACK.**
2. T Sometimes police are allowed to arrest people without reading them their Miranda rights. **CONTRARY TO WHAT WE SEE ON TV, THE ONLY TIME OFFICERS ARE REQUIRED BY LAW TO READ SOMEONE THEIR RIGHTS IS AFTER THEY HAVE MADE AN ARREST AND WANT TO CONTINUE QUESTIONING THE PERSON. OFTEN TIMES THEY HAVE COLLECTED ENOUGH INFORMATION DURING A CONSENSUAL STOP OR DETENTION THAT THEY DO NOT NEED TO QUESTION THE PERSON FURTHER.**
3. T There is no law that states you have to show a police officer your ID if you are asked for it. However you must identify yourself by giving your name and address (they can if they choose take you to in to verify that you are who you say are).
4. F Police are required to reveal themselves as police officers if someone asks them directly if they are a cop. **THE POLICE DO NOT HAVE TO IDENTIFY THEMSELVES AS LAW ENFORCEMENT. IT IS ILLEGAL TO IDENTIFY AN OFFICER WHO IS WORKING UNDERCOVER.**
5. F Police are not allowed to pat search you unless you have been arrested. **OFFICERS MAY PAT SEARCH SOMEONE DURING A DETENTION FOR OFFICER SAFETY. THEY ARE ONLY TO PAT THE OUTSIDE OF THE CLOTHING TO FEEL FOR WEAPONS AND NOTHING ELSE. IF SOMEONE GIVES CONSENT TO BE SEARCHED DURING A CONSENSUAL STOP OR DETENTION THEN THEY WILL SEARCH YOUR POCKETS.**
6. F It is illegal to photograph police who are staking out a “crime scene.” **YOU MAY NOT CROSS THE YELLOW TAPE OF A CRIME SCENE BUT YOU MAY VIDEO TAPE AND DOCUMENT WHAT OFFICERS ARE DOING WITHIN THE CRIME SCENE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE TAPE**

Answer Key: Additional Information About the Answers are in CAPS and **Bold** Underneath the Questions. HAVE STUDENTS DO THE QUIZ BEFORE THE LESSON AND THEN AFTER THE LESSON HAVE THEM REVIEW IT AND SEE IF THEY CHANGE THEIR ANSWERS.

7. **T** Police are allowed to ask you questions even if you state that you want to observe your right to remain silent. However, you do not have to answer their questions and are always within your right to remain silent.
8. **F** If a police officer is told that a felon is escaping and that the felon went into your house, police are allowed to enter your house without a warrant. **ONLY IF YOU GIVE CONSENT.**
9. **T** You have a right to know why you are being arrested.
10. **F** You have a right to know why you are being detained. **OFFICERS ARE DOING AN INVESTIGATION ON ANYONE BEING DETAINED. THEREFORE THEY POTENTIALLY WOULD INTERFERE WITH THEIR OWN INVESTIGATION BY TELLING A SUSPECT WHY THEY ARE BEING HELD.**
11. **T** "Reasonable suspicion" means that a cop has a specific and articulable fact raising suspicion that you have been, are, or are about to be involved in criminal activity. The cop is therefore allowed to detain you for investigation. **THEY CANNOT ARREST YOU ON "REASONABLE SUSPICION" THEY MUST PRODUCE "PROBABLE CAUSE" DURING A DETENTION IN ORDER TO MAKE AN ARREST. DETENTIONS SHOULD NOT TAKE HOURS, THOUGH THEY OFTEN DO.**
12. **F** If a cop directly asks for your cooperation, you must submit to a search of your possessions.
13. **F** Minors do not have the right to refuse a search. **EXCEPT ON A SCHOOL CAMPUS, Lockers because they are school property and cars if they are on school property have been searched.** (There are exceptions to the law in conjunction with school policies and the law regarding minors - Oakland and Berkeley Copwatch are appreciative of any research done in this area, please share it with us, and we continue to study these laws but are not currently well versed in it (10/09) We hope to have more information in the very near future.)