Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** As discussed in your textbook, the list of calls for police service in Portland, Oregon, shows which type of call for service to be the most common?

A) burglar alarms   
 B) unwanted persons  
 C) violent offenses  
 D) prisoner transportation

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Crime in the United States

**2)** As an institution of social control, criminal justice differs from the family, schools, organized religion, the media, and the law in that it

A) requires society to abide by passive social values.   
 B) exists as a single system.  
 C) is generally society's "last line of defense."  
 D) is usually used along with other institutions of social control.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Crime in the United States  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium

**3)** Like the family, schools, organized religion, the media, and the law, criminal justice is a(n)

A) institution of social control.   
 B) private response to crime.  
 C) informal method of social control.  
 D) subtle social control.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: An Institution of Social Control

**4)** American criminal justice consists of three main agencies. Which of the following is NOT one of those three main agencies?

A) corrections   
 B) prisons  
 C) police  
 D) courts

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**5)** Which of the following types of offenses may be punishable by death in the United States?

A) libel   
 B) a misdemeanor  
 C) slander  
 D) a felony

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**6)** The term "jurisdiction," as used in your text, means

A) the specific location in which a court is located.   
 B) the loose confederation of prisons and jails around the country.  
 C) a politically defined geographical area.  
 D) the system of rank and hierarchy within police agencies.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**7)** During which of the following stages is an administrative record of an arrest made?

A) Initial appearance   
 B) Booking  
 C) Preliminary hearing  
 D) Arraignment

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**8)** A suspect becomes a defendant after

A) a grand jury issues a no bill against the suspect.   
 B) a complaint has been made.  
 C) an absence of probable cause has been established.  
 D) one or more charges have been filed.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**9)** In the case of a misdemeanor or an ordinance violation, a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ may be held.

A) summary trial   
 B) information  
 C) arrest warrant  
 D) grand jury

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**10)** The purpose of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is for a judge to determine whether there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the crime or crimes with which he or she is charged.

A) preliminary hearing   
 B) indictment  
 C) arraignment  
 D) initial appearance

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**11)** The primary purpose of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to hear the formal information or indictment and to allow the defendant to enter a plea.

A) preliminary hearing   
 B) indictment  
 C) arraignment  
 D) initial appearance

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**12)** About \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of criminal defendants plead guilty to the charges against them in an arrangement called plea bargaining.

A) 95 percent   
 B) 75 percent  
 C) 50 percent  
 D) 25 percent

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**13)** Cases that are not resolved through plea bargaining or by a jury trial are decided by a judge in a(n)

A) grand jury.   
 B) indictment.  
 C) bench trial.  
 D) arraignment.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**14)** One of the main purposes of an arraignment is to

A) outline the formal charge or charges against the defendant.   
 B) allow the defendant to enter a plea.  
 C) determine whether there is probable cause.  
 D) ensure that the defendant will appear at a later stage in the criminal justice process.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**15)** Currently, five general types of punishment are in use in the United States. Which of the following is NOT one of these punishments?

A) probation   
 B) transportation  
 C) intermediate punishments  
 D) death

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**16)** Defendants can appeal their convictions on legal or constitutional grounds. Which of the following is an example of a constitutional ground on which a defendant may appeal a conviction?

A) mistaken interpretations of law   
 B) defects in jury selection  
 C) improper admission of evidence at trial  
 D) illegal search and seizure

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**17)** Defendants can appeal their convictions on legal or constitutional grounds. Which of the following is an example of a legal ground on which a defendant may appeal a conviction?

A) defects in jury selection   
 B) incompetent assistance of counsel  
 C) improper questioning of the defendant by the police  
 D) identification of the defendant through a defective police lineup

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**18)** Which of the following statements is true of parole?

A) It is unconditional in nature.   
 B) It is given before prisoners have served their full sentences.  
 C) It includes modifying the verdict of a lower court and reversing it.  
 D) It is granted, by default, by all jurisdictions in the United States.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**19)** In the United States, the states that do not utilize preliminary hearings schedule an arraignment date at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A) initial appearance   
 B) summary trial  
 C) stage of booking  
 D) stage of arrest

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**20)** Because there is considerable conflict and confusion between different agencies of criminal justice, an accurate way of defining American criminal justice may be to call it

A) a system.   
 B) a nonsystem.  
 C) extremely uniform.  
 D) smoothly operating.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The Nonsystem

**21)** When politically conservative values are dominant in society, the principles and policies of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ seem to dominate the operation of criminal justice.

A) the crime control model   
 B) obstacle-course justice  
 C) fact-finding processes  
 D) the due process model

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**22)** According to the crime control model of criminal justice, the most important function of criminal justice is

A) the means by which crime is controlled.   
 B) rehabilitation.  
 C) the control of criminal behavior.  
 D) human rights.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**23)** What is the key to the operation of the crime control model?

A) The defense of personal freedom   
 B) The doctrine of legal guilt  
 C) A focus on due process  
 D) A presumption of guilt

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**24)** If defendants are not satisfied with the outcome of their trials, they have the right to

A) declare a mistrial.   
 B) appeal.  
 C) retrial.  
 D) request new counsel.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**25)** Which of the following is used to increase efficiency—meaning speed and finality—in the crime control model?

A) a mistrial   
 B) plea bargaining  
 C) an appeal  
 D) a bench trial

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**26)** A major problem with the crime control model is that a presumption of guilt goes against which of the oldest and most cherished principles of American criminal justice?

A) Defendants have the right to counsel, even if they are indigent.   
 B) Defendants have the right to a jury of their peers.  
 C) Defendants are considered innocent until proven guilty.  
 D) Defendants are protected against compelled self-incrimination.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**27)** Herbert Packer characterizes the due process model as

A) "assembly-line justice."   
 B) focused on speed and efficiency.  
 C) more concerned with guilt than with innocence.  
 D) "obstacle-course justice."

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**28)** The due process model is based on the doctrine of

A) legal guilt.   
 B) factual guilt.  
 C) presumptive guilt.  
 D) legal innocence.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**29)** Which of the following is a condition of legal guilt?

A) the right to counsel   
 B) freedom from interrogation  
 C) the right to double jeopardy  
 D) freedom from all forms of searches and seizures

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**30)** One way in which state and local governments in the United States share the costs of criminal justice is by making \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ primarily a local function.

A) corrections   
 B) juvenile justice  
 C) police protection  
 D) judicial services

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Costs of Criminal Justice

**31)** In 2015, which level of government spent the most on police protection?

A) federal   
 B) state  
 C) local  
 D) Expenses were equally divided among all levels of government

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Costs of Criminal Justice

**32)** In 2015, which level of government spent the most on corrections?

A) federal   
 B) state  
 C) local  
 D) Expenses were equally divided among all levels of government

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Costs of Criminal Justice

**33)** In 2015, the federal government spent about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the total expenditures on criminal and civil justice.

A) 20 percent   
 B) 8 percent  
 C) 16 percent  
 D) 6 percent

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Costs of Criminal Justice

**34)** How much did the state of Florida reportedly spend to administer justice to serial murderer Ted Bundy in 1989?

A) $10,000   
 B) $100,000  
 C) $1 million  
 D) $10 million

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Costs of Criminal Justice

**35)** Overall, about how much of every tax dollar is spent on criminal justice?

A) 4 cents   
 B) 10 cents  
 C) 1 cent  
 D) 25 cents

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Costs of Criminal Justice

**36)** Assume that an arrest is made and the defendant is found guilty. Number of the following steps in the order in which they occur in the criminal justice process. Numbers should be from 1 to 11.   
   
   
 \_\_\_\_ possible appeal   
 \_\_\_\_ either indictment by a grand jury followed by arraignment or arraignment on an information   
 \_\_\_\_ formal charging of the suspect   
 \_\_\_\_ arrest   
 \_\_\_\_ preliminary hearing (for a felony)   
 \_\_\_\_ sentencing   
 \_\_\_\_ booking   
 \_\_\_\_ investigation   
 \_\_\_\_ initial appearance   
 \_\_\_\_ punishment   
 \_\_\_\_ either a plea bargain or a trial

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System  
Bloom's : Create  
Difficulty : Hard

**37)** Identify the two ways described in your textbook in which criminal justice differs from other institutions of social control.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: An Institution of Social Control

**38)** Defendants can appeal their convictions either on legal grounds or on constitutional grounds. Your textbook identifies three examples of legal grounds and four examples of constitutional grounds. Name two of each.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**39)** What are the four ways in which an appellate court can handle a case that has been appealed?

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System  
Bloom's : Create  
Difficulty : Hard

**40)** Explain the two reasons the American criminal justice system is a nonsystem.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The Nonsystem

**41)** Explain the doctrine of legal guilt.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**42)** Your textbook identifies nine due process rights that affect the determination of legal guilt. Name five of them.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**43)** You have just purchased a new home and planted some rosebushes in the front yard. Your neighbor, Jack, claims that they are on his property. You try to discuss the situation calmly, but Jack threatens to destroy the bushes and the two of you begin shouting loudly at one another. The police are called and warn you both to calm down or be arrested for disturbing the peace. That evening, your security camera records Jack pulling the rosebushes out of the ground. You go to the police and file a complaint for larceny with regard to the cost of the roses.   
   
   
Explain what is likely to happen to Jack by outlining the stages from arrest to the possible disposition of the case, using either the crime control or the due process model. Assume this is Jack's first offense and that he fully admits to taking the roses.

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice  
Bloom's : Create  
Difficulty : Hard

**44)** Using your local law enforcement jurisdiction as an example, gather the most recently published crime statistics, as well as a review of recent headlines, and prepare an answer to the following scenario:   
   
   
Mary, who has been charged with felony burglary, has been indicted by a grand jury and is facing trial next month. Given the history of your jurisdiction's key players in the police department, court, and corrections, will she likely experience the due process model or the crime control model? Why? How, if at all, will this vary from recent trends within the United States?

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice  
Bloom's : Create  
Difficulty : Hard

**45)** Sensational crime news stories provide a fairly accurate image of the types of crime by which the average citizen is victimized.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Crime in the United States

**46)** The calls police routinely respond to rarely involve the sensational crimes reported by the media.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Crime in the United States

**47)** Usually, society turns to criminal justice only after other institutions of social control have failed.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: An Institution of Social Control

**48)** The criminal justice response to crime begins when a crime is reported to the police.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**49)** A summary trial may be held in a felony case.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**50)** A prosecutor always reviews the case before an arrest is made.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**51)** In the case of a felony, a hearing is held to determine whether the defendant should be released or whether there is probable cause to hold the defendant for a preliminary hearing.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**52)** Probable cause is a standard of proof that requires trustworthy evidence sufficient to make a reasonable person believe that, more likely than not, the proposed action is justified.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**53)** A grand jury is a group of citizens who hear a criminal case during trial and decide upon the defendant's guilt.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**54)** Judges are limited by statutory provisions when passing a sentence.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**55)** Bail is the conditional release of prisoners before they have served their full sentences.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Criminal Justice: The System

**56)** From a political standpoint, the crime control model reflects traditional liberal values.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**57)** The crime control model places a premium on speed and finality.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**58)** The primary focus of the due process model is efficiency.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**59)** In the due process model, the factual guilt of suspects is not determined until the suspects have had a full opportunity to discredit the charges against them.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**60)** The doctrine of legal guilt emphasizes the presumption of innocence.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**61)** Neither the crime control model nor the due process model is likely to completely control criminal justice in the future.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Understand  
Difficulty : Medium  
Topic : Two Models of Criminal Justice

**62)** Criminal justice is primarily a state and local function.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**Question Details**Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's : Remember  
Difficulty : Easy  
Topic : Costs of Criminal Justice

**Answer Key**Test name: Chapter 01 Crime and Justice

1) B

2) C

3) A

4) B

5) D

6) C

7) B

8) D

9) A

10) A

11) C

12) A

13) C

14) B

15) B

16) D

17) A

18) B

19) A

20) B

21) A

22) C

23) D

24) B

25) B

26) C

27) D

28) A

29) A

30) C

31) C

32) B

33) A

34) D

35) C

36) 10, 7, 4, 2, 6, 9, 3, 1, 5, 11, 8

37) The two ways are as follows: 1) The role of criminal justice is officially restricted to persuading people to abide by a limited range of social values: those whose violation constitutes crime. Behaviors are of no official concern to criminal justice unless they violate the criminal law. 2) Criminal justice is generally society's "last line of defense" against people who refuse to abide by dominant social values and commit crimes.

38) Examples of legal grounds include defects in jury selection, improper admission of evidence at trial, and mistaken interpretations of law.<br>Four examples of constitutional grounds are illegal search and seizure, improper questioning of the defendant by the police, identification of the defendant through a defective police lineup, and incompetent assistance of counsel.

39) The appellate court can affirm the verdict of the lower court and let it stand; modify the verdict of the lower court, without totally reversing it; reverse the verdict of the lower court, which requires no further court action; reverse the decision and remand, or return, the case to the court of original jurisdiction for either a retrial or resentencing.

40) The two reasons are as follows: 1) There is no single system but instead a loose confederation of many independent criminal justice agencies at all levels of government. 2) Rather than being a smoothly operating set of arrangements and institutions, the agencies of the criminal justice system interact with one another but generally operate independently, often causing problems for one another.

41) According to the doctrine of legal guilt, people are not to be held guilty of crimes merely on a showing, based on reliable evidence, that in all probability they did in fact do what they are accused of doing. It is not enough that people are factually guilty; they must also be legally guilty. This means that the integrity of due process rights must be maintained.

42) Answers can include any of the following: freedom from unreasonable searches and seizures, protection against double jeopardy, protection against compelled self-incrimination, a speedy and public trial, an impartial jury of the state and district where the crime occurred, notice of the nature and cause of the accusation, the right to confront opposing witnesses, compulsory process for obtaining favorable witnesses, the right to counsel, the prohibition of cruel, and unusual punishment.

43) Answers will vary but should include a discussion of the police, courts, and corrections. They should at least briefly identify the stages of the arrest, booking, preliminary hearing, arraignment, standard of proof, and the likelihood of plea bargaining. Answers about corrective measures will vary depending on whether the student applies the due process or the crime control model.

44) Answers will vary according to jurisdictions but should include a discussion of liberalism and conservatism as reflected in each of the two models and a likelihood of how the current presidential administration will impact these models. Discussions of these are reflected in the text under "Crime Control versus Due Process."

45) FALSE

46) TRUE

47) TRUE

48) TRUE

49) FALSE

50) FALSE

51) TRUE

52) TRUE

53) FALSE

54) TRUE

55) FALSE

56) FALSE

57) TRUE

58) FALSE

59) TRUE

60) TRUE

61) TRUE

62) TRUE