Chapter 1: An Introduction to Crime and the Criminal Justice System

Test Bank

Multiple Choice

1. What are the three entities that comprise the criminal justice system?
A. lawyers, police, and probation officers
B. lawyers, courts, and police
C. courts, probation officers, and lawyers
D. courts, police, and corrections
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: What Is the Criminal Justice System?
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Why is the U.S. criminal justice system so large?
A. The United States has a large population, and a large population of criminals.
B. There are a lot of adults in the criminal justice system.
C. There are a lot of minors and adults in the criminal justice system.
D. There are a lot of laws that have a consequence of jail time if broken.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Size of the System
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Christopher was approved to leave prison by a panel of experts who deemed he was no longer a threat to the society. What is the condition of Christopher's release called?
A. parole
B. probation
C. work release
D. recognizance
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Common Misconceptions | The Difference Between Prison, Jail, Parole, and Probation
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. For every White male who is imprisoned, how many Black males are imprisoned?
A. 6
B. 8
C. 10
D. 12
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin in the System
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Which statement accurately describes the distinction between probation and parole?
A. Probation is when a person serves a partial sentence, and parole is when a person serves a complete prison sentence.
B. Probation is when a person spends time in jail, and parole is when a person serves time in prison.
C. Probation is a suspended sentence allowing an individual to serve their sentence in a community, and parole releases convicts to serve the rest of their sentence in the community.
D. Probation is for misdemeanors, and parole is for felonies.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Difference Between Prison, Jail, Parole, and Probation
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. Which type of crime has the highest likelihood of capital punishment?
A. Black on non-Black murder
B. non-Black on Black murder
C. Black on Black murder
D. non-Black on non-Black murder
Ans: A

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin in the System
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Which type of policy helps politicians appear to be tough on crime?
A. federal laws
B. three-strikes law
C. States' Rights Prison Act
D. proactive policing
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: The Cost of the Criminal Justice System
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. California was ordered by the federal government in 2009 to reduce the prison population. California voters passed Prop 47, which released certain offenders from prison. Which type of convictions were released under Prop 47?
A. grand theft
B. embezzlement
C. nonviolent property and drug crimes
D. nonviolent domestic battery
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: The Cost of the Criminal Justice System
Difficulty Level: Hard

9. When does the criminal justice system process begin?
A. when a crime is committed
B. when law enforcement learns of a crime that was committed
C. when an indictment is issued
D. when a person is arrested
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: A Road Map
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Which term refers to when the prosecutor drops the charges during a case?
A. nolle prosequi
B. nolo contendere
C. mallum in se
D. mallum prohibitum
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: A Road Map
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. At trial, the lawyers show evidence to prove or refute the claims. What does the judge do at trial?
A. uphold the rights of the defendant
B. question jurors
C. rule on legal issues
D. determine the facts
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: A Road Map
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. Who are the trained professionals who work with victims of crime in the criminal justice system?
A. victim coach
B. victim professional
C. therapists
D. victim advocates
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Victim
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. Which concept describes when a judge is willing to override precedent or other branches of government based upon conscience or changing views?
A. judicial activism
B. judicial discretion
C. judicial sentencing
D. judicial opinion
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime and the Importance of Personal Liberties
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. How does the USA Freedom Act differ from the USA Patriot Act?
A. The Freedom Act stopped enhanced interrogation techniques.
B. The Patriot Act restricted immigration from terrorists supported countries.
C. The Freedom Act limited the ability of the NSA to track phone data on citizens.
D. The Patriot Act allowed the Executive Branch to monitor the progress of court cases on terrorism.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Crime and the Importance of Personal Liberties
Difficulty Level: Hard

15. Which U.S. President signed the USA Patriot Act into law?
A. George H. W. Bush
B. George W. Bush
C. William J. Clinton
D. Barak H. Obama
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime and the Importance of Personal Liberties

Difficulty Level: Easy

16. A criminal defendant was charged with theft. He did not plead guilty but accepted the punishment for the crime without admitting guilt. What did the defendant plea?
A. nolo contendere
B. nolle prosequi
C. mallum in se
D. mallum prohibitum
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Crime and the Importance of Personal Liberties
Difficulty Level: Medium

17. What is the most common definition of crime?
A. breaking the law
B. malicious intent
C. hurting another person
D. violating a social norm
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: What Is Crime?
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Murder, rape, and robbery are commonly categorized as which type of crime?
A. personal
B. victimless
C. property
D. street
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Street Crimes
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. What is the least common property crime?

A. petty theft
B. burglary
C. auto theft
D. grand theft
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Property Crimes
Difficulty Level: Medium

20. Legal and illegal immigrants are _____ in the incarcerated population while natives of the United States are _____.
A. overrepresented; underrepresented
B. underrepresented; overrepresented
C. adaptive; maladaptive
D. maladaptive; adaptive
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Criminal Offending and Illegal Immigration
Difficulty Level: Hard

21. Who was the first person to recognize white-collar crime as a serious issue?
A. Sutherland
B. Friedrichs
C. Locke
D. Fitzgerald
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: White-Collar Crimes
Difficulty Level: Easy

22. Can white-collar crimes be considered victimless crimes?
A. Yes, because the offender usually takes money that is insured by the bank.
B. Yes, because money is not a person and cannot be considered a victim.
C. No, because there are no victimless crimes.

D. No, because white-collar crimes harm individuals and the economy.
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: White-Collar Crimes
Difficulty Level: Hard

23. In 2006, Kenneth Lay, Enron CEO, was convicted on 10 charges of what?
A. securities fraud
B. embezzlement
C. Ponzi schemes
D. bank fraud
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: White-Collar Crimes
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. Which of the following is an example of cybercrime?
A. libel
B. illegal gambling
C. stealing a computer
D. identity theft via the Internet
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Which example is a violent cybercrime?
A. theft
B. stalking
C. selling stolen electronics
D. violent crimes committed by Internet users
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: comprehension.
Answer Location: Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. Who do terrorists target as victims?
A. military personnel
B. noncombatants/civilians
C. state buildings
D. other terrorist groups
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. What was the stated motivation for the Oklahoma City Bombing in 1995?
A. The domestic terrorists believed that the government was trying to steal their land.
B. The domestic terrorists believed that the government was trying to restrict their rights to bear arms.
C. The domestic terrorists believed that the government was trying to invade their privacy.
D. The domestic terrorists believed that the government was trying to allow too many illegals into the United States.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Medium

28. What is the most prominent international terrorist group in 2018?
A. ISIS
B. McVeigh
C. FBI
D. militia survivalists
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Easy

29. What is the difference between *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*?
A. Mala in se is against the law and mala prohibita is immoral.
B. Mala in se is immoral and mala prohibita is against the law.
C. Mala in se is against the law and mala prohibita is against nature.
D. Mala in se is immoral and mala prohibita is against nature.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Crime Definitions Change Over Time
Difficulty Level: Hard

30. By early 2018, nine states had laws that allow the possession of small amounts of marijuana. These states did not legalize marijuana, but it is _____.
A. Castle Doctrine
B. justifiable
C. decriminalized
D. mala in se
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Crime Definitions Change Over Time
Difficulty Level: Hard

31. What evidence is necessary for justifiable homicide?
A. protecting property
B. offender was fleeing the scene
C. immediate threat to a human life
D. physical altercation with police
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Justifiable Homicide
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. Which statement accurately describes the duty to retreat?
A. attempt to avoid conflict before engaging with the offender
B. warn the suspect before using deadly force
C. a suspect's right to flee from law enforcement
D. trespassing while perusing a suspect
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Justifiable Homicide
Difficulty Level: Medium

33. What is the Make My Day Law?
A. when a person does not have to give a person the option to retreat
B. when a person does not have to retreat if they are in their home
C. when a person can use deadly force even death is immediate.
D. when the police can use deadly force to protect property
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Justifiable Homicide
Difficulty Level: Easy

34. Historically, how was the criminal offense of adultery defined?
A. sex between an unmarried couple
B. any homosexual activity or sex outside of marriage
C. sex between a married man and a person other than his wife
D. sex between a married woman and a person other than her husband
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Adultery
Difficulty Level: Medium

35. What is the punishment for adultery in the U.S. military?
A. court-martial
B. dishonorable discharge
C. honorable discharge
D. nonjudicial proceeding
Ans: A

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Adultery
Difficulty Level: Medium

36. What is the blood alcohol limit in the United States?
A. 0.05%
B. 0.15%
C. 0.08%
D. 0.12%
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Driving Under the Influence
Difficulty Level: Easy

37. In 2013, what word did the FBI remove from the definition of rape?
A. penetration
B. forcibly
C. married
D. consent
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Rape
Difficulty Level: Hard

38. What is the function of rape shield laws?
A. Defense attorneys do not get to find out the name of the victim until trial.
B. Defense attorneys cannot cross examine a rape victim on past sexual behavior.
C. Victims of rape are not required to testify at trial.
D. Information about the accused is kept confidential until convicted.
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rape
Difficulty Level: Medium

39. What is the legal meaning of sexual abuse?
A. touching without consent
B. sexual violence against children
C. forcible penetration
D. nonconsensual marital sex
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rape
Difficulty Level: Easy

40. What is the meaning sexual assault?
A. touching without consent
B. sexual violence against children
C. forcible penetration
D. nonconsensual marital sex
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Rape
Difficulty Level: Easy

41. What theory holds the belief that if a punishment is weak, criminals won't fear the punishment?
A. recidivism theory
B. crime control theory
C. rehabilitation theory
D. criminal punishment theory
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Control
Difficulty Level: Medium

42. Crime control theory suggests that offenders are _____.
A. greedy and impulsive
B. morally corrupt and thrill seeking
C. reckless and evil
D. violent and impulsive

Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Control
Difficulty Level: Medium

43. What do recidivism rates suggest about the crime control theory?
A. These tools work together to explain why criminals commit crimes.
B. Low recidivism rates show that crime control policies work.
C. High recidivism rates show that crime control policies do not work.
D. These tools explain why men commit more crimes than women.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Crime Control
Difficulty Level: Hard

44. Which statement is the central tenant of the rehabilitative perspective?
A. Everyone can be rehabilitated.
B. Rehabilitation options should be available to those who ask for it.
C. People who know that rehabilitation is an option won't commit crimes.
D. People commit crime because of blocked opportunities.
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rehabilitation
Difficulty Level: Medium

45 Where is due process found in the Constitution?
A. Fourth and Fifth Amendments
B. Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments
C. Ninth and Thirteenth Amendments
D. First and Eighth Amendments
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Due Process
Difficulty Level: Medium

46. Restorative justice is most concerned with _____.
A. reasons a crime was committed
B. punishment for the crime
C. elements that make up a crime
D. the victim of a crime
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Restorative Justice
Difficulty Level: Medium

47. A person convicted of DUI was offered treatment, counseling, and probation in a work-release program. Which approach to criminal justice is enacted in this example?
A. due process
B. crime control
C. restorative justice
D. nonintervention
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Restorative Justice
Difficulty Level: Hard

48. What do social control measures seek to accomplish in society?
A. law and order
B. conformity and compliance
C. order and compliance
D. law and conformity
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Critique how the consensus and conflict models help and hinder public policy.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Criminal Justice and Public Policy
Difficulty Level: Medium

49. What is the implicit agreement of the social contract?
A. Organized society created an agreement that is beneficial to everyone.
B. Organized societies agree on certain types of criminal justice systems.
C. Trade and commerce will be decided peacefully.
D. Criminals will obey the criminal justice system.
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Critique how the consensus and conflict models help and hinder public policy.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Criminal Justice and Public Policy
Difficulty Level: Hard

50. How does the consensus model view the function of criminal law?
A. Laws should be unanimously supported.
B. Laws protect public space.
C. Laws protect citizens and maximize peace.
D. Punishment should be decided by popular vote.
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Critique how the consensus and conflict models help and hinder public policy.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Consensus Model
Difficulty Level: Medium

51. According to the conflict model, who has the power to define what is criminal?
A. people in power
B. judges
C. police
D. citizens
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Critique how the consensus and conflict models help and hinder public policy.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Conflict Model
Difficulty Level: Hard

52. Which historical figure's ideas support conflict theory?

A. John Locke
B. Thomas Jefferson
C. Karl Marx
D. Socrates
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Critique how the consensus and conflict models help and hinder public policy.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Model
Difficulty Level: Easy

53. One of the biggest problems with media and the criminal justice system is _____.
A. exposing the names of people involved
B. intrusion into people's privacy
C. reporting inaccuracies about crime and victimization
D. it causes the crime it reports on
Ans: C
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Crime and the Media
Difficulty Level: Hard

54. How does framing impact criminal justice policies?
A. Media frames influence public opinion.
B. Framing is how detectives are educated.
C. Policy makers need topics framed to better understand the nature of the problem.
D. Framing helps bridge the gap between everyday citizens and policy makers.
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Hard

55. Which frame explains that people commit crimes when they think they can get away with it?
A. blocked opportunities frame
B. crime control frame
C. social breakdown frame

D. faulty criminal justice system frame
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Easy

56. An assumption of the faulty criminal justice system frame is _____.
A. the needs of victims come first
B. punishments are not harsh enough
C. that the criminal justice system oppresses minorities
D. rehabilitation is necessary
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Hard

57. Which frame emphasizes environmental factors and circumstances that lead to crime?
A. blocked opportunities frame
B. crime control frame
C. social breakdown frame
D. faulty criminal justice system frame.
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Medium

58. Which frame would support moral reform, social control, and traditional social expectations to deter crime?
A. blocked opportunities frame
B. crime control frame
C. social breakdown frame
D. faulty criminal justice system frame.
Ans: C

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Medium

59. Which frame sees equality under the law as a solution to problems in the criminal justice system?
A. racist system frame
B. crime control frame
C. social breakdown frame
D. faulty criminal justice system frame.
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Medium

60. Promoting policies that limit violence in movies, music, video games, and television aligns with the _____.
A. racist system frame
B. crime control frame
C. social breakdown frame
D. violent media frame
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Medium

61. What is narrowcasting?
A. when judges and police in crime dramas are disproportionately played by White people
B. when criminals in crime dramas are disproportionately played by people of color
C. when small homogenous audiences get biased information from niche media outlets
D. when large diverse audiences are only offered one point of view from multiple media outlets
Ans: C

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Medium

62. A student of criminal justice studies _____.
A. the system of police, courts, and probation
B. the nature of the crime committed
C. crime in communities
D. the interactions between civilians and police
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.8: Differentiate between criminal justice and criminology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Criminal Justice Versus Criminology
Difficulty Level: Medium

63. A criminologist studies _____.
A. the system of police, courts, and probation
B. the nature of the crime committed
C. crime in communities
D. the interactions between civilians and police
Ans: B
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.8: Differentiate between criminal justice and criminology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Criminal Justice Versus Criminology
Difficulty Level: Medium

64. A degree in criminal justice prepares people for careers in _____.
A. policing
B. firefighting
C. community organizing
D. psychology
Ans: A
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.8: Differentiate between criminal justice and criminology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Criminal Justice Versus Criminology
Difficulty Level: Hard

65. Studying criminology prepares people for careers in _____.
A. policing
B. firefighting
C. community organizing
D. psychology
Ans: D
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.8: Differentiate between criminal justice and criminology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: Criminal Justice Versus Criminology
Difficulty Level: Hard

True/False

1. In 2015, 5 million adults were in the U.S. correctional system.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Size of the System
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Prisons are for offenders who commit serious crimes and are sentenced to multiple years of incarceration.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Common Misconceptions | The Difference Between Prison, Jail, Parole, and Probation
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Victims are usually the first people to alert the police of a crime.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: The Victim
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. President Obama allowed the USA Patriot Act to expire in 2011 without signing an extension.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Crime and the Importance of Personal Liberties
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Status offenses are crimes that would be illegal if committed by a minor, but legal if committed by an adult.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: What Is Crime?
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. White-collar crimes usually involve fraud and the manipulation of finances.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: White-Collar Crimes
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Cybercrimes are victimless because there is no physical contact.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Cybercrime
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Acts of terrorism are usually spur of the moment with little to no planning.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Terrorism
Difficulty Level: Medium

9. People convicted of driving under the influence rarely spend time in prison or jail.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Driving Under the Influence
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Until 2011, the FBI definition of rape did not allow men or boys to be victims of rape.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Rape
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. By 2018, 46 states have medical marijuana laws to use marijuana to treat disease.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Crime Definitions Change Over Time
Difficulty Level: Medium

12. What constitutes justifiable homicide has changed over time. Currently, anyone who unlawfully enters a person's home can be justifiably murdered.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Justifiable Homicide
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Due process requires different treatment for different groups of people.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Due Process
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Making a victim whole again after a crime is restorative justice.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Restorative Justice
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. The consensus model requires citizens to sign a social contract.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Critique how the consensus and conflict models help and hinder public policy.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Consensus Model
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Conflict model is based on division among members of society.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Critique how the consensus and conflict models help and hinder public policy.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Conflict Model
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Media outlets avoid framing when they report on crime.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Framing
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Narrowcasting is the delivery of advertisements to viewers.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Narrow-Casting
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Criminology focuses on the behavioral aspects of crime and victims.
Ans: T
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.8: Differentiate between criminal justice and criminology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Justice Versus Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Criminology and criminal justice are two different names for the same area of study.
Ans: F
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.8: Differentiate between criminal justice and criminology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Answer Location: Criminal Justice Versus Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

Short Answer

1. A White woman, Black man, and Hispanic man all are found guilty of murder under the same circumstances. Will they all serve the same sentence?
Ans: In the United States, current criminal justice system a White woman would receive a smaller sentence than a Black or Hispanic man. A Hispanic man would serve less time that a Black man. Research shows that a Black on Black murder will receive the harshest punishment available under the law, where a non-Black on non-Black murder would have a less harsh punishment.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Gender, Race, and Hispanic Origin in the System
Difficulty Level: Medium

2. How has the role of victims changed in the criminal justice system over the past several decades?
Ans: In recent years, the victim has played a more involved role in the prosecuting offenders. Victims are now provided a victim advocate that helps them working with the police and government to assist in the prosecution of the offender. This has changed greatly from the past. Formerly, victims were not informed or protect during this process, now they will have an advocate who will inform them of their rights from the beginning of the process until the end of the trial.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: The Victim
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Why are white-collar crimes so much more damaging than street crimes?
Ans: White-collar crimes usually committed by a person who has already achieved much in their life. They usually have money and status and steal from people who don't. White-collar crime is usually someone the saved money of another. Even more usual it is a pension fund or savings account of someone who doesn't have a lot of money. Rather than stealing a car that could be replaced white-collar crimes steal someone's retirement or savings. This is way more damaging to a way of life than a street or violent crime.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: White-Collar Crimes
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Edwin Sutherland and Paul Tappan held two different theories on what makes a criminal. What are those theories?
Ans: Sutherland did not agree with the legal definition of criminal behavior. He did not believe that actually being convicted of a crime makes you a criminal. An offender cannot be convicted and still have committed the crime. Society determines what a criminal, not the courts is. Tappan held that society's norms do not make a criminal the actual conviction makes a person a criminal. A specific penalty must be imposed on a person who is found guilty of the crime creates a criminal and nothing else.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Application
Answer Location: White-Collar Crimes
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Why was Mothers Against Drunk Driving (MADD) started?
Ans: Candace Lightner's daughter was killed by a man who was a repeat offender out on bail for a hit and run accident. Candace Lightner's daughter Cari was the fifth alcohol related offense in 4 years. The offender would not be given jail time for the death of Cari. MADD was started to educate legislators to change the laws about driving under the influence.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Answer Location: Driving Under the Influence.
Difficulty Level: Medium

6. The Brock Turner case lead to what changes in California law?
Ans: The Brock Turner case led to outrage with people who did not know the law in California. Those who were knowledgeable of California law were surprised that he served any jail at all. The outrage has led to California to change the definitions to add a section to the penal code to remove the need for a penis to penetrate a vagina. The code also changed to "all forms of nonconsensual sexual assault may be considered rape." This allows for crimes that Turner committed to be considered rape and have a harsher sentence.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Brock Turner: A Case Study in Defining Rape
Difficulty Level: Hard

7. What does the nonintervention perspective advocate for?
Ans: The nonintervention perspective advocates for the legalization of victimless crimes, nonserious offenses, and common sense approach to criminal justice. Crimes like prostitution, possession/use of marijuana, gambling, and public drunkenness should be decriminalized. These crimes do not hurt anyone other than the offender and in a free society consenting adults should be allowed to do whatever the like to themselves. The nonintervention perspective also advocates for the release of nonviolent offenders and release from probation and parole.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Review the five perspectives of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Nonintervention
Difficulty Level: Medium

8. Why is the understanding of public policy helpful in our understanding of criminal justice?
Ans: Public concerns shape legislation, policy, actions, and community standards. Understanding the needs of the community on issues such as gun violence, gangs, government spending, political fund-raising, and other issues determine how our criminal justice system reacts. If a community beliefs want to stop gang violence, the police, courts, and probation are going to come down harder on gangs to show the community that they are listening. Politicians need to show the community they are listening, so they can get elected. This drives public policy. The public can put pressure on an issue and the criminal justice system will respond.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.6: Critique how the consensus and conflict models help and hinder public policy.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Conflict Model
Difficulty Level: Hard

9. Why is narrowcasting an issue in society today?
Ans: Years ago there were few media organizations that allowed for a broad showing of the news, currently we have many media organizations that can portray facts and news the way they see fit, taking objectivity out of the news media. This is known as narrowcasting. Narrowcasting pushes out the facts in a way that demographics want to absorb them. If you have a conservative audience, news will be portrayed in a conservative way. Same if you have a liberal watch base. Narrowcasting shows what the audience wants to see, rather than what the complete story is.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Narrow-Casting
Difficulty Level: Medium

10. Why is it important to know the differences between criminal justice and criminology?
Ans: It is important to know the difference because though they discuss a lot of the same themes and issues the focus of the two disciplines are different. Criminal Justice focuses on the system. It focuses on what to do when someone commits a crime and needs to be punished. Criminology focuses on why a person would commit a crime.

These are important subjects to study independent of each other and together so that way a learner can have a full understanding of criminology and interplay with the criminal justice system.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.8: Differentiate between criminal justice and criminology.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Criminal Justice Versus Criminology
Difficulty Level: Medium

Essay

1. How do the three main components of the criminal justice system work together?
Ans: The three main components of the criminal justice system are law enforcement, courts, and corrections. Law enforcement agencies investigate crimes and arrest individuals who could have committed crimes. The courts interpret and apply the law to the criminal cases presented before them. Corrections work with convicted people who are reintegrating into society. Corrections function is to ensure public safety by working with probation or parole to have offenders monitored and involved in community based programs. These programs work together in various ways, law enforcement investigates crimes and arrests people to send to the court system. They also assist corrections in locating and monitoring offenders on parole. The court system receives people who have been arrested and put them through the trial process. Most offenders will accept a plea deal of probation and be placed with corrections for help with housing, work, and monitoring. A small population will go to trial and have their case be decided by a judge or jury. If a not guilty verdict is returned, the offender is out of the criminal justice system. If a guilty verdict is returned, the offender will be placed with corrections. Corrections goal is to rehabilitate offenders so that they will not be repeat offenders. Some will serve time in prison, others will be allowed to live in the community under rules dictated by the court. These are known as terms of probation. Corrections monitors these people to ensure that they are abiding by the terms. Some people who are in prison will be paroled after serving some time. These paroled persons will work with corrections to meet terms and conditions of their parole. If someone violates their probation or parole, corrections will work with law enforcement to find that person and bring them back to the court system.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: List the three primary components of the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: What Is the Criminal Justice System?
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. The USA Patriot Act was passed in response to the attacks on September 11, 2001. The Act is argued to be an infringement on inalienable rights. Discuss what an inalienable right is and how the Patriot Act infringes on those rights.

Ans: An inalienable right is a universal right that is not contingent on the law of the government. Our Bill of Rights are inalienable rights provided to all American citizens. These rights include the right from unreasonable search and seizure. A right to due process and freedom of speech are all examples of inalienable rights. The USA Patriot Act allows for the government, without a warrant, be able to monitor conversations between people. The Act reduced restrictions on intelligence gathering. This included telephones, wiretaps, searching business records, and surveillance of individuals with no ties to criminal organizations. This legislation is in violation of several inalienable rights. The government cannot search a person or person's private lives without a warrant. That is a person's right to privacy. The Act, under the guise of national security, was able to bypass this right. The Act allowed for the government to search telephone records, personal records, business records, e-mails, and travel data to rule out whether a person was working for a terrorist group. This denies a person due process as well. The government is assuming everyone is guilty before the government has the evidence to prove guilt. The Act also allows for the government to detain and deport people bases on very loose ties to terrorism. In the years since the Act's passing, the authority given to the government has bordered on abused as the government has been picking and choosing people based on their religion to keep from entering the county. Religion-based discrimination is a violation of our inalienable First Amendment right, more and more cases are being reported where the government has detained and deported American citizens. This Act has allowed our fear of another terrorist attack override our basic foundation right. President Obama signed an extension of The Act in 2011, in 2015, after Edward Snowden released various documents to the press from classified programs showing the U.S. government spying on our own citizens, President Obama allowed the Patriot Act to expire and pass the USA Freedom Act, keeping many of the Patriot Act's terms but removing the NSA's ability to spy on citizens.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify the paths on which a crime may be handled in the criminal justice system.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Crime and the Importance of Personal Liberties
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. Victimless crimes state that they have no victim. What are considered victimless crimes and are they truly victimless?
Ans: Victimless crimes are crimes like gambling, drug use, and prostitution. Each crime creates different victims out of family and friends. Gambling can lead to a life of financial irresponsibility and crime to pay off the financial decisions from gambling. Abuse of gambling can put family members in jail requiring other family's members or the government to pick up the cost of raising children, supporting addiction, and housing and offender. Drug use can lead to abuse having the government support drug users in rehab. Families are torn apart by a person's drug use and the individual becomes a drain on society. Drug use results in property and street crimes to find ways to make money to buy the next fix of the drug. Drug use has been shown to also affect children of users in both medical and emotional ways that cause them to act out in life and

become offenders themselves. Prostitution is a magnet for crime. Engaging in prostitution can turn from consensual sex to rape very quickly. Battery and assault crimes occur during the commission of prostitution. Prostitution is directly responsible for the sex trade. Meeting the demands of clients in the sex trade is a direct result of prostitution. All of these crimes on the surface and in moderation seem to be victimless, but when you look at the effects on the surrounding people related to those crimes, you can see that it is not victimless.

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Summarize why consensus for an exact definition of crime is difficult.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Victimless Crimes

Difficulty Level: Hard

4. The castle doctrine allows people to defend the homes from violent intruders. Discuss what challenges this presents to both the people in the dwelling and the intruders.

Ans: The castle doctrine removes the duty of retreat from a person's home. This means that if an intruder enters a home and presents an immediate danger of death to the people within the house, the owner or person in the dwelling can exercise deadly force against that intruder. This creates several challenges. One is the objective level of immediate danger. If a person breaks into a home to steal a television with no weapons and does not go anywhere near a person in the house, does that give a home owner the right to defend that their television with deadly force? Does the owner reasonable fear that the person stealing the TV will cause immediate harm or violence override the intruder's right to life? A reasonable person standard might allow in this situation the use of force because the TV is an object that can hurt someone when it is thrown at a person. The issue is that the Castle Doctrine does not have universal application and is left up for a jury to decide if a person had a reasonable fear. Juries themselves create the problem of reasonableness due to their own life experiences and prejudges. The next issue is that adding a weapon to the situation may increase the danger to the homeowner. A homeowner may not be well versed in handling a weapon, which can lead them to be disarmed and put people in greater danger. Lastly, when a person engages an intruder and ends up hurting someone unintentionally. This could really happen when engaging those who are intruders into the home. Although there are many reasons, as explained, why engaging an intruder is dangerous, people have a right to protect themselves, their family, and their home. That right cannot be superseding because a people are prepared for when an intruder is in the home. We also cannot worry if a jury is not going to understand reasonableness, juries are educated on the case and what the law is. We trust juries with more than just determining reasonableness in a home invasion situation. The castle doctrine has some issues and some benefits, but it is a law set up allow people to protect their home.

TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain why crime definitions may change over time.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Justifiable Homicide
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. What is infotainment and how does it affect the public perception the criminal justice system?
Ans: Infotainment is the relationship between the media and crime. Infotainment takes the news on criminal justice and highly edits the information to make it more entertaining for people to take in. This distorts and sensationalizes the news to keep viewers on the channel. Infotainment leads people to believe that they are being informed of the news while being entertained. This often leads people believing highly edited and narrow view of the topic. With the narrow view of the topic, it gives people the mistaken belief that they are educated on a topic and will repeat this misinformation until it becomes accepted as truth. This leads to a lot of problem, specific to the criminal justice system. Looking back at the Brock Turner case, infotainment was used to create a huge backlash on the judge who ruled on the case. This backlash was so great that California votes attempted to recall the judge for failing to do his job. In reality, the judge followed the law and awarded a sentence that was much harsher than most legal experts expected, but because of the infotainment surrounding the case, a massive amount of people where lead to believe that Turner was being let off for raping a girl at a party. Infotainment also influences our relationship with police officers. If you look at the infotainment around the death of Michael Brown, infotainment would have you believe that all police officers are racist. Although some may have racist tendencies, infotainment would suggest that law enforcement is at war with African Americans. This is far from true, but the infotainment of outraging people with a little bit of news drives more viewers to the network and allows for more money to be made. Infotainment would have you believe that most offenders go to trial or that only guilty people confess to crimes. Infotainment is dangerous to the criminal justice system because it seeks to make entertainment out of news, and when there is no news or entertainment, they select highly scrutinized stories and sell the viewers an angle that will keep them watching. Infotainment does not report news, it reports fractions of news stories that can be made interesting with the right creative facts.
TOP: Learning Outcome: Articulate the foundations of criminal justice, including definitions, theories, typologies, measurement issues, and the law.
KEY: Learning Objective: 1.7: Identify key elements in the relationship between crime and the media.
REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Answer Location: Infotainment
Difficulty Level: Hard