

CHAPTER 1— Test Bank

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. An act that violates criminal law and is punishable by criminal sanctions is
- A crime
 - A felony
 - A tort
 - Deviant

ANS: A REF: p. 5 OBJ: LO 2

2. The consensus model is a criminal justice model in which:
- the content of criminal law is determined by the groups that hold economic, political, and social power in a community
 - a majority of citizens in society agree on what activities should be outlawed and punished as crimes
 - specific social groups determine which deviant behaviors are to be defined as criminal
 - the primary focus of law is to protect the individual from the power of government

ANS: B REF: p. 5 OBJ: LO 1

3. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the components in the integrated definition of crime?
- Punishable under criminal law, as determined by the majority of a society or, in some cases, a powerful minority
 - Considered an offense against society as a whole and prosecuted by public officials, not by victims and their relatives or friends
 - Punishable by statutorily determined sanctions that bring about the loss of personal freedom or life
 - Considered an offense against an individual, but prosecuted by the state who is paid by the victim

ANS: D REF: p. 7 OBJ: LO 1-2

4. Which of the following is true regarding deviance?
- Deviance is an objective concept that all members of society agree upon
 - Deviance is another term used to describe all criminal activity
 - Deviance is behavior that is considered to go against the norms established by society
 - Deviance is always considered criminal in nature

ANS: C REF: p. 7 OBJ: LO 1

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5. Federalism refers to:
- A system of government dominated by an all-powerful federal government
 - A system of checks and balances within the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government
 - A system of government in which states are independent and self-governing
 - A sharing of government powers by federal and state authorities
- ANS: D REF: p. 9 OBJ: LO 3
6. Which of the following is not considered an express power?
- The power to coin money
 - Police powers
 - The power to raise an army
 - The power to regulate interstate commerce
- ANS: B REF: p. 9 OBJ: LO 3
7. Police powers allow states to enact laws necessary to protect the _____ of their citizens.
- health
 - morals
 - safety
 - all of these
- ANS: D REF: p. 9 OBJ: LO 3
8. What level of law enforcement divides duties between counties and municipalities?
- Federal
 - Local
 - National
 - State
- ANS: B REF: p. 10 OBJ: LO 3
9. Which officers often police a state's natural resources and often oversee its firearm laws?
- Fish, game, and watercraft officers
 - Department of State Security
 - Highway patrol
 - Sheriffs
- ANS: A REF: p. 11 OBJ: LO 3
10. Wildlife wardens, alcohol and beverage control agents, and fire marshals are examples of law enforcement officers at the _____ level.
- Municipal
 - County
 - State
 - Federal
- ANS: C REF: p. 11 OBJ: LO 3
11. _____ investigate most crimes and attempt to deter crime through patrol activities.
- Local police

- b. Highway patrol officers
- c. State police agencies
- d. Federal agencies

ANS: A REF: p. 10 OBJ: LO 3

12. Which agency operates throughout the United States?
- a. DEA
 - b. FBI
 - c. ATF
 - d. all of the these

ANS: D REF: p. 11 OBJ: LO 3

13. The United States has a ____ court system.
- a. Dual
 - b. Primary
 - c. Single
 - d. Tertiary

ANS: A REF: p. 11 OBJ: LO 3

14. A dual court system means that there are
- a. local and state courts
 - b. trial and appellate courts
 - c. federal and state courts
 - d. misdemeanor and felony courts

ANS: C REF: p. 11 OBJ: LO 3

15. Once the court system convicts and sentences an offender, she or he is delegated to the ____ system.
- a. Corrections
 - b. Management
 - c. Supervision
 - d. Treatment

ANS: A REF: p. 12 OBJ: LO 4

16. The most common correctional treatment, which allows the offender to return to the community and remain under the supervision of the agent of the court, is:
- a. House arrest
 - b. Intensive supervised probation
 - c. Parole
 - d. Probation

ANS: D REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4

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17. Those convicted of minor crimes with relatively short sentences, as well as those awaiting trial or transfer, are held in ____.
- a. Jails
 - b. Parole agencies
 - c. Prisons
 - d. Probation offices

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4

18. ____ house those convicted of more serious crimes with longer sentences.
- a. Jails
 - b. Parole agencies
 - c. Prisons
 - d. Probation offices

ANS: C REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4

19. Counties and municipalities administer _____, while _____ are the domain of federal and state governments.
- a. police; corrections
 - b. jails; prisons
 - c. police; courts
 - d. probation; prisons

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4

20. Community supervision that occurs after release from jail or prison is called:
- a. Management time
 - b. Parole
 - c. Probation
 - d. Supervision period

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4

21. Which of the following is not an example of a community-based sentence?
- a. Minimum security prisons
 - b. Residential centers
 - c. Halfway houses
 - d. Work-release centers

ANS: A REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4

22. The ability to choose between and among alternative courses of action is known as _____.
- a. Choice
 - b. Control
 - c. Discretion
 - d. Power

ANS: C REF: p. 15 OBJ: LO 5

23. Herbert Packer likened the idealized criminal justice system to a(n):
- a. Sports team
 - b. Assembly line
 - c. Tangled bureaucracy
 - d. Obstacle course

ANS: B REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 5

24. Which of the following does not occur during the adjudication phase of the criminal justice process?
- a. arrest
 - b. arraignment
 - c. criminal trial
 - d. verdict

ANS: A REF: p. 14 OBJ: LO 5

25. Which of the following can occur in the prosecution and pretrial services step of the criminal justice process?
- a. arrest
 - b. grand jury
 - c. criminal trial
 - d. sentencing

ANS: B REF: p. 14 OBJ: LO 5

26. During which step in the criminal justice process would the offender plead guilty to a criminal charge?
- a. Entry into the system
 - b. Prosecution and pretrial services
 - c. Adjudication
 - d. Sentencing and Sanctions

ANS: C REF: p. 14 OBJ: LO 5

27. The informal criminal justice process relies upon the use of:
- a. Discretion
 - b. Equal treatment
 - c. Policy-guided decision making
 - d. Statute-defined decision making

ANS: A REF: p. 15 OBJ: LO 5

28. Collectively, the discretionary decisions made by criminal justice professionals are said to produce a/an _____.
- a. Due process model
 - b. Crime control model
 - c. Formal criminal justice process
 - d. Informal criminal justice process

ANS: D REF: p. 15 OBJ: LO 5

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29. What is the ability to make operational decisions based on personal judgment instead of formal rules?
- Discretion
 - Ethics
 - Justice
 - Morals

ANS: A REF: 15 OBJ: LO 5

30. Which of the following is a discretionary decision made by prosecutors?
- The decision to release an inmate on parole
 - The decision to issue an arrest warrant
 - The decision to convict a defendant
 - The decision to reduce charges

ANS: D REF: p. 16 OBJ: LO 5

31. What are the moral principles that govern a person's perception of right and wrong?
- Discretion
 - Ethics
 - Justice
 - Laws

ANS: B REF: p. 16 OBJ: LO 6

32. Which statement below is incorrect?
- Ethics in criminal justice are closely related to the concept of justice.
 - Critical thinking is needed for an ethical response.
 - Intuition is enough for law enforcement to act.
 - Discretion in criminal justice can present a potential for abuse.

ANS: C REF: p. 16-17 OBJ: LO 6

33. This model emphasizes the right of society to be protected from crime and violent criminals.
- Crime Control Model
 - Due Process Model
 - Consensus Model
 - Conflict Model

ANS: A REF: p. 17 OBJ: LO 7

34. This model emphasizes that the individual is to be protected from the power of the government.
- Crime Control Model
 - Due Process Model
 - Consensus Model
 - Conflict Model

ANS: B REF: p. 17 OBJ: LO 7

35. Which of the following is not a psychoactive drug?
- Marijuana
 - Alcohol

- c. Heroin
- d. Cocaine

ANS: B REF: p. 20 OBJ: LO 7

CASES

Case 1-1

John had a family member who was killed in the 9-11 attacks on the Twin Towers. He really wants to be involved in combating terrorism in the United States. He one day wants to work in law enforcement. He contacts a local police department's recruiting office to learn about job opportunities and speaks with Officer Jones.

36. Officer Jones explains to John what the crime of terrorism is. Which of the following is true concerning terrorism?
- a. Terrorism is a set on interacting parts that, when functioning properly, achieve a desired result.
 - b. Terrorism always consists of group of people, usually three or more.
 - c. Terrorism is the use or threat of violence to achieve political objectives.
 - d. The need to respond to terrorist threat led politicians to create the Department of Justice.

ANS: C REF: p. 20 OBJ: 7-8

37. Where will John most likely find a position that is most active in fighting terrorism?
- a. Department of Homeland Security
 - b. Florida Highway Patrol
 - c. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - d. King County Sheriff's Office

ANS: A REF: p. 11 OBJ: 3

38. Officer Jones explains to John that local police departments are responsible for the "nuts and bolts" of law enforcement work and are probably not the agencies to conduct full investigations on terrorists. Which would most likely not fall under the responsibilities of a local police department?
- a. Investigate crimes
 - b. Deter crimes through patrol activities
 - c. Participate in trial proceedings
 - d. Educate the public on fire protection

ANS: D REF: p. 10-11 OBJ: 3

Case 1-2

Beth was arrested by the San Francisco Police Department for the crime of burglary. San Francisco is in the state of California. She is charged with a violation of state law. In the state of California, burglary is a felony.

39. If the prosecutors decide to file formal charges against Beth, which court will Beth appear in?
- a. The federal district court located in the state of Arizona where Beth resides.
 - b. The federal district court located in the area of California where Beth is alleged to have committed the crime.
 - c. The state court of Arizona because that is where Beth resides.
 - d. The state court of California because that is where Beth is alleged to have committed the crime.

ANS: D REF: p. 11 OBJ: 3

40. Who would not be part of the criminal court work group that has the responsibility of determining the innocence or guilt of Beth?
- a. The probation officer
 - b. The judge
 - c. The prosecutor
 - d. The defense attorney

ANS: A REF: p. 12 OBJ: 3

41. If Beth is found guilty of the crime which of the following would a judge not sentence Beth to?
- a. Probation
 - b. Prison
 - c. Parole
 - d. Work-release centers

ANS: C REF: p. 13 OBJ: 4

42. In which step of the criminal justice system would Beth have her criminal trial?
- a. Entry
 - b. Pretrial Services
 - c. Adjudication
 - d. Sanctions

ANS: C REF: p. 14 OBJ: 3-4

Case 1-3

Chief Thomas is proud that the crime rates in his city have declined over the past year. Violent, property, and juvenile crimes have decreased. The community feels safer and the city commission wants to authorize more money to go into the crime fighting measures of the police department.

43. Chief Thomas believes the reduced crime rates are because the department is utilizing a more rigorous enforcement of minor offenses – such as drunkenness and public disorder. What is this practice known as?
- a. Proactive Policing
 - b. Hot-spot Policing
 - c. Biometrics
 - d. Homeland Security

ANS: A REF: p. 18 OBJ: 7

44. Chief Thomas wants to use the extra funding to increase the use of biometrics in his police department. Which of the following would Chief Thomas not consider biometrics?
- a. Fingerprints
 - b. Hand geometry
 - c. Facial features
 - d. Blood-alcohol level

ANS: D REF: p. 18 OBJ: 7-8

45. While most crime rates have declined Chief Thomas notices that the arrest rates for illegal drug possession and use have increased. He especially notices an increase in the use of illegal psychoactive drugs. He wants to create some type of information pamphlet on psychoactive drugs to distribute to the schools and community centers. Which of the following would not be discussed in this pamphlet on psychoactive drugs?
- a. Alcohol
 - b. Cocaine
 - c. Heroin
 - d. Marijuana

ANS: A REF: p. 20 OBJ: 8

TRUE/FALSE

1. The Consensus model assumes that as people gather together to form a society, its members naturally come to a basic agreement with regard to shared norms and values.

ANS: T REF: p. 5 OBJ: LO 1

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2. According to the Conflict model, different segments of society have different value systems and shared norms and are engaged in a constant struggle to control society.

ANS: T REF: p. 6 OBJ: LO 1

3. Deviance is an objective concept; society agrees on which behaviors should be criminalized.

ANS: F REF: p. 7 OBJ: LO 2

4. Society is static and its concept of criminality remains the same.

ANS: F REF: p. 5 OBJ: LO 1

5. Different societies can have vastly different ideas of what constitutes criminal behavior.

ANS: T REF: p. 5 OBJ: LO 1

6. The two most common models of how society decides which acts are criminal are the crime control and due process model.

ANS: F REF: p. 5-6 OBJ: LO 1

7. Morals are principles of right and wrong behavior, as practiced by individuals or by society.

ANS: T REF: p. 6 OBJ: LO 1

8. In some instances criminal law can be determined by a powerful minority.

ANS: T REF: p.7 OBJ: LO 2

9. In very personal crimes like rape and assault, victims and relatives are able to prosecute the offender instead of public officials.

ANS: F REF: p. 7 OBJ: LO 2

10. All deviant acts are criminal and all crimes are deviant.

ANS: F REF: p. 7 OBJ: LO 2

11. Justice is an easy concept to define.

ANS: F REF: p. 8 OBJ: LO 2

12. Under the concept of federalism, government powers are shared by the federal government and the states.

ANS: T REF: p. 9 OBJ: LO 3

13. The bulk of all police officers are employed at the federal level.
ANS: F REF: p. 10 OBJ: LO 3
14. The chief law enforcement officer of most counties is the chief of police.
ANS: F REF: p. 10 OBJ: LO 3
15. The scope and size of the federal government's participation in the criminal justice system has expanded over the past several decades.
ANS: T REF: p.11 OBJ: LO 3
16. The United States has a dual court system; that is, we have two independent judicial systems, one on the federal level and one on the state level.
ANS: T REF: p. 11 OBJ: LO 3
17. Probation is the most common correctional treatment.
ANS: T REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4
18. The most frequent type of release from a jail or prison is probation, in which an inmate, after serving part of his term in a correctional facility, is allowed to serve the rest of his term in the community.
ANS: F REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4
19. Discretion is most associated with the informal criminal justice process.
ANS: T REF: p. 15 OBJ: LO 5
20. Fairness, not efficiency, is the ultimate goal of the due process model.
ANS: T REF: p. 19 OBJ: LO 6

COMPLETION

1. A _____ is defined as wrong against society proclaimed by law and, if committed under certain circumstances, punishable by society.
ANS: Crime REF: p. 5 OBJ: LO 1
2. _____ is behavior that is considered to go against the norms established by society.
ANS: Deviance REF: p.7 OBJ: LO 2

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3. The three main institutions of the criminal justice system are _____, _____, and _____.
- ANS: Law enforcement, courts, corrections. REF: p.9 OBJ: LO 2
4. Criminal _____ reflects those acts that we, as a society, agree are so unacceptable that steps must be taken to prevent them from occurring.
- ANS: law REF: p. 7 OBJ: LO 2
5. Justice is the quality of _____ that must exist in the processes designed to determine whether individuals are guilty of criminal wrongdoing.
- ANS: Fairness REF: p. 8 OBJ: LO 2
6. The framers of the U.S. Constitution, fearful of tyranny and a too-powerful central government chose the system of _____ as a compromise.
- ANS: Federalism REF: p. 9 OBJ: LO 3
7. The chief law enforcement officer of most counties is the _____.
- ANS: County Sheriff REF: p. 12 OBJ: LO 3
8. The two types of state law enforcement agencies are _____ and _____.
- ANS: State police, highway patrols REF: p. 10 OBJ: LO 3
9. The _____ combines the police powers of twenty-four federal agencies to protect the United States from terrorist attacks.
- ANS: Department of Homeland Security REF: p. 11 OBJ: LO 3
10. The two levels of the dual court system are the _____ and _____.
- ANS: federal, state REF: p. 11 OBJ: LO 3
11. The criminal court work group consists of the _____, _____, and _____.
- ANS: Judge, prosecutors, defense attorneys REF: p.12 OBJ: LO 3
12. Once the court system convicts and sentences an offender, he or she is delegated to the _____ systems.
- ANS: corrections REF: p. 12 OBJ: LO 4
13. _____ is the most common correctional treatment.
- ANS: Probation REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4
14. _____ hold those convicted of minor crimes with relatively short sentences.

- ANS: Jails REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4
15. A _____ is a set of interacting parts that, when functioning properly, achieve a desired result.
- ANS: System REF: p. 13 OBJ: LO 4
16. _____ is the ability of individuals in the criminal justice system to make operational decisions based on personal judgment instead of formal rules or official information.
- ANS: Discretion REF: p. 15 OBJ: LO 5
17. Discretionary decisions made by criminal justice professionals are said to produce an _____ that does not operate within the rigid confines of formal rules and laws.
- ANS: informal criminal justice system REF: p. 15 OBJ: LO 5
18. _____ are the moral principles that govern a person's perception of right and wrong.
- ANS: Ethics REF: p. 16 OBJ: LO 6
19. The _____ model places primacy on the right of the individual to be protected from the power of the government.
- ANS: Due Process REF: p. 17 OBJ: LO 6
20. Civil liberties are the personal rights and protections guaranteed by the _____.
- ANS: Constitution REF: p. 21 OBJ: LO 6

ESSAY

1. Describe the two most common models of how society determines which acts are criminal.

ANS: The Consensus model assumes people gather together to form a society; its members naturally come to a basic agreement with regard to shared norms and values; individuals deviating from established norms and values are considered to pose a threat to the well-being of society and must be sanctioned.

The Conflict model acknowledges different segments in society who are in constant struggle with each other for control of society; victorious groups exercise their power by codifying their value system into criminal laws.

REF: p. 6-7 OBJ: LO 1

2. Describe the four goals of the criminal justice system.

ANS:

- To protect society from potential future crimes of the most dangerous or "risky" offenders.

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- To determine when an offense has been committed and provide the appropriate punishment for that offense.
- To rehabilitate those offenders who have been punished so that it is safe to return them to the community
- To support crime victims and, to the extent possible, return them to their pre-crime status

REF: p. 10 OBJ: LO 2

3. List and describe the essential elements of the corrections system.

ANS: Elements include probation, incarceration in prison or jail, and community-based corrections.

Probation is the most common correctional treatment that allows the offender to return to the community and remain under the supervision of an agent of the court: the offender must abide by the rules of the court.

Prisons and jails are both means of incarcerating offenders. Jails house those awaiting trial or transfer, and those who have been convicted of offenses punishable by less than 1 year of incarceration. Prisons house offenders who have been convicted of felony crimes punishable by more than 1 year of incarceration.

Community-based corrections include services offered through halfway houses, residential centers, and work-release facilities in allowing for incarceration, but also some time within the community.

REF: p. 13-15 OBJ: LO 4

4. Explain the difference between the informal and the formal criminal justice processes.

ANS: The formal criminal justice process operates like an assembly line, or a series of routine operations focused on moving the offender through the system as quickly and efficiently as possible.

In an informal criminal justice system each step in the process is individualized to the offender and highly dependent on the use of discretion by those who work in the criminal justice system.

REF: p. 16 OBJ: LO 5

5. Contrast the Crime Control and Due Process models of criminal justice. In your opinion, which of the two best represents the ideal American criminal justice system, and why?

ANS: The Crime Control model emphasizes the right of society to be protected from crime and violent criminals.

The Due Process model focuses on the civil rights of the offender. This model of the criminal justice system views the criminal justice process as an obstacle course rather than an assembly line.

REF: p. 18-19 OBJ: LO 6

6. Discuss the concept of federalism and how it affects the organization and structure of the criminal justice system.

ANS: Federalism is a form of government in which a written constitution provides for a division of powers between a central government and several regional governments. The national government has certain express powers including the power to coin money, raise an army, and regulate interstate commerce while other powers were left to the states, including police power, which allows states to enact whatever laws are necessary to protect the health, morals, safety, and welfare of their citizens. Federalism is displayed in law enforcement in that there are local, state and federal agencies responsible for enforcing their respective laws. Either the federal courts or one of the state court systems will handle the processing of the case and the respective corrections system will handle the offender if found guilty of a crime.

REF: p. 9-13 OBJ: LO 3/4

7. Compare and contrast the three levels of law enforcement.

ANS: The three levels of law enforcement include local, state, and federal agencies. Local agencies are split between counties and municipalities. Local police are responsible for the “nuts and bolts” of law enforcement work. They investigate most crimes and attempt to deter crime through patrol activities. Local police also have to ‘keep the peace.’ There are two types of state law enforcement agencies; state police and highway patrols. State highway patrols concern themselves with infractions on public highways and freeways. Other state law enforcers include fire marshals, who investigate suspicious fires and educate the public on fire prevention, and fish, game, and watercraft wardens. Some states also have alcoholic beverage control officers as well as agents who investigate welfare and food stamp fraud. Federal law enforcement has expanded over the past decade. Most federal agencies have some kind of police power. Federal agencies operate throughout the United States. The Department of Homeland Security houses 24 separate federal agencies that are responsible for protecting the United States against terrorism. Other agencies enforce the federal laws enacted by Congress.

REF: p. 9-11 OBJ: LO 3

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8. Discuss recent crime trends and changes in crime fighting that may have contributed to these trends.

ANS: In 2011, violent crimes, property crimes, and juvenile crime rates declined. Smarter policing may be a contributing factor to declining crime rates. Police have become smarter and more disciplined over the past two decades. Some of these advancements include proactive policing and using hot-spot policing to focus on the high crime areas. Technology has also improved law enforcement efficiency. New crime-fighting tools include fingerprint identifications and DNA profiling. The increased use of other biometric devices has also helped law enforcement identify suspects based on his or her unique physical characteristics.

REF: p. 17-18 OBJ: LO 7

9. Explain what discretion is and how it creates two different criminal justice systems.

ANS: Discretion is the ability of individuals to make operational decisions based on personal judgment instead of formal rules or official information. A formal criminal justice system is when participants follow formal rules to create smoothly functioning disposition of cases from arrest to punishment. There is little room for discretion in the formal criminal justice process. The informal criminal justice process recognizes the informal authority exercised by individuals at each step of the criminal justice process. This system lends itself to the use of discretion by those making the decisions.

REF: p. 13-15 OBJ: LO 5

10. Define ethics and discuss how ethics in criminal justice are related to the concept of justice.

ANS: Ethics are the moral principles that govern a person's perception of right and wrong. Ethics in criminal justice are closely related to the concept of justice. Criminal justice professionals are representatives of the state and are obligated to treat individuals ethically. Professionals can act unethically if they treat individuals unjustly. Justice requires that there must be fairness in the processes designed to determine whether individuals are guilty of wrongdoing.

REF: p. 15-17 OBJ: LO 6