

Chapter 01: Criminal Justice Today

Multiple Choice

1. A(n) ____ is a wrong against society that is proclaimed by law and that, if committed under specific circumstances, is punishable by the justice system.

- a. dogma
- b. operation
- c. incarceration
- d. crime

ANSWER: d

2. Which of the following is true of the consensus model of criminal justice?

- a. It assumes that the most politically powerful segments of society impose their values on the rest of the community.
- b. It states that the interests of groups with no access to political power are not served by the criminal justice system.
- c. It assumes that members of a society are likely to share similar norms and values.
- d. It argues that the public has no influence on criminal laws.

ANSWER: c

3. Which of the following is true of the conflict model of criminal justice?

- a. It suggests that public attitudes toward morality are constant and different groups of citizens have similar opinions on controversial issues.
- b. It considers that criminal law serves all sections of society equally.
- c. It assumes that the most politically powerful segments of society are able to impose their values on the rest of the community.
- d. It argues that the public has the most influence on criminal laws.

ANSWER: c

4. Identify a true statement about crime.

- a. It is not punishable under criminal law when determined by a minority.
- b. It is not considered an offense against society as a whole.
- c. It can be prosecuted by victims and their relatives and friends.
- d. It is punishable by sanctions based on laws that bring about the loss of personal freedom or life.

ANSWER: d

5. Which of the following statements is true of deviance?

- a. All crimes are considered deviant.
- b. Deviance is a subjective concept.
- c. Deviance refers to behavior that conforms to social norms.
- d. Deviant acts are crimes even when society believes those acts should not be punished.

ANSWER: b

6. Jana, a young woman, is married to Mark. She gets into a romantic relationship with her colleague, Jacob. She wants to marry Jacob but does not want to go through divorce proceedings and split her assets with Mark. Therefore, she decides to kill Mark. One evening, she goes home early after work, sneaks up on her husband, and bludgeons him to death. Jana most likely committed ____.

- a. battery
- b. arson
- c. murder
- d. larceny

ANSWER: c

7. The term ____ refers to a threat or an attempt to do violence to another person that causes that person to fear immediate physical harm.

- a. assault
- b. battery
- c. arson
- d. larceny

ANSWER: a

8. While walking home from work, Anaida was accosted in an alley by a man wielding a knife. The man threatened to kill her if she did not hand over all her money to him. Anaida reluctantly gave him the money, and the man ran away with it without attacking her. This scenario demonstrates ____.

- a. robbery
- b. burglary
- c. larceny
- d. battery

ANSWER: a

9. ____ is the act of taking property from another person without the use of force with the intent of keeping that property.

- a. Robbery
- b. Battery
- c. Larceny
- d. Arson

ANSWER: c

10. ____ refers to the unlawful entry of a structure with the intention of committing a serious crime such as theft.

- a. Arson
- b. Battery
- c. Assault
- d. Burglary

ANSWER: d

11. Which of the following is true of arson?

- a. It is a white-collar crime.
- b. It is accidental in nature.
- c. It involves the unintentional destruction of a building.
- d. It involves the malicious burning of an automobile.

ANSWER: d

12. Which of the following is a common public order crime?

- a. Gambling
- b. Embezzlement
- c. Larceny
- d. Arson

ANSWER: a

13. Which of the following statements is true of public order crimes?

- a. They are a type of organized crime.
- b. They are sometimes referred to as victimless crimes.
- c. They harm both the offenders and the victims.
- d. They are linked to the conflict model of criminal justice.

ANSWER: b

14. Identify a true statement about public order crimes.

- a. They often abide by public values.
- b. They often harm only the offender.
- c. They are linked to the conflict model of crime.
- d. They are a type of organized crime.

ANSWER: b

15. ____ are nonviolent crimes committed by business entities or individuals to gain a personal or business advantage.

- a. Cyber crimes
- b. Organized crimes
- c. White-collar crimes
- d. Public order crimes

ANSWER: c

16. Which of the following is true of white-collar crimes?

- a. They include gambling and illicit drug use.
- b. They are popularly referred to as victimless crimes.
- c. They are a type of violent crime.
- d. They are different from organized crimes.

ANSWER: d

17. Mark was an employee in a financial services firm. Although he was paid an average

salary, he bought a luxury car with money borrowed from a loan shark. The loan shark threatened to kill him if he did not repay the money within three months. Intimidated by the threat, Mark embezzled funds from his company. Mark most likely committed a(n) ____.

- a. public order crime
- b. white-collar crime
- c. organized crime
- d. property crime

ANSWER: b

18. Giordana works as a secretary to a criminal lawyer. Her boss often gives her pre-signed blank checks to pay for miscellaneous expenses. Giordana has a gambling addiction and uses the checks to clear her gambling debts. In this scenario, Giordana is most likely involved in a(n) ____.

- a. violent crime
- b. white-collar crime
- c. property crime
- d. cyber crime

ANSWER: b

19. The term ____ refers to acts by illegal enterprises, and the preferred illicit markets for such crimes include gambling, prostitution, illegal narcotics, and loan sharking.

- a. victimless crime
- b. white-collar crime
- c. organized crime
- d. property crime

ANSWER: c

20. Which of the following is a traditional preferred market for organized crime operations?

- a. Prostitution
- b. Shoplifting
- c. Terrorism
- d. Larceny

ANSWER: a

21. Which of the following statements is true of cyber crimes?

- a. They are popularly referred to as white-collar crimes.
- b. They include crimes such as public drunkenness, prostitution, gambling, and illicit drug use.
- c. They are directly related to the increased presence of computers in everyday life.
- d. They are a form of property crime.

ANSWER: c

22. Harvey works as a researcher in a secret government laboratory. He discovered a

powerful explosive that can be used as a weapon of mass destruction. While he was away, Louis, his research partner, hacked into his laptop and stole the chemical formula for the explosive. Louis most likely committed a(n) ____.

- a. violent crime
- b. cyber crime
- c. property crime
- d. organized crime

ANSWER: b

23. The dependence of businesses on computer operations has left corporations vulnerable to:

- a. burglary.
- b. sabotage.
- c. assault.
- d. battery.

ANSWER: b

24. With technological advances such as ____, which enables the wireless linking of devices such as automobiles, security cameras, and kitchen appliances, cyber crime poses particular challenges to the criminal justice system.

- a. the Internet of Things
- b. DNA profiling
- c. the dark web
- d. crowdsourcing

ANSWER: a

25. To safeguard society from criminal behavior, institutions must be created to:

- a. approve of capital punishment for all felonies.
- b. apprehend alleged wrongdoers.
- c. repeal the Excessive Bail Clause.
- d. reinforce self-incrimination.

ANSWER: b

26. ____ is the interlocking network of law enforcement agencies, courts, and corrections institutions designed to enforce criminal laws and protect society from criminal behavior.

- a. The crisis intervention system
- b. An organized crime family
- c. The criminal justice system
- d. A crime syndicate

ANSWER: c

27. ____ means that all individuals are equal before the law and that they are free from arbitrary arrest or seizure as defined by the law.

- a. Justice
- b. Morality

- c. Ethics
- d. Synergy

ANSWER: a

28. According to Megan Kurlychek of the University at Albany, New York, one of the goals of the U.S. criminal justice system is to:

- a. predict the occurrence of crimes in hot spots.
- b. rehabilitate those offenders who have been punished.
- c. standardize punishment for all forms of criminal activities.
- d. keep offenders who have been punished away from society.

ANSWER: b

29. Which of the following systems of governance was chosen by the framers of the U.S. Constitution?

- a. Machiavellianism
- b. Federalism
- c. Communism
- d. Marxism

ANSWER: b

30. Which of the following is an express power given to the national government by the Constitution?

- a. The power to coin money
- b. The power to arrest an alleged criminal before judgment
- c. The power to mandate physician-assisted suicide
- d. The power to grant bail

ANSWER: a

31. The ideals of ____ can be clearly seen in the local, state, and national levels of law enforcement.

- a. Machiavellianism
- b. federalism
- c. communism
- d. Marxism

ANSWER: b

32. ____ are state law enforcement agencies that concern themselves mainly with infractions on freeways.

- a. State police
- b. State fire marshals
- c. State highway patrols
- d. State sheriffs

ANSWER: c

33. ____ and its work group are charged with the weighty responsibility of determining the innocence or guilt of those suspected of unlawful activities.

- a. The criminal court
- b. A rehabilitation center
- c. The probation department
- d. A correctional facility

ANSWER: a

34. ____ are a part of the work group of the criminal court.

- a. Wardens
- b. Sheriffs
- c. Prosecutors
- d. Senators

ANSWER: c

35. Which of the following is true of probation?

- a. Probation is the least common form of correctional treatment.
- b. All offenders are placed on probation regardless of their individual needs and the seriousness of their crimes.
- c. When offenders on probation fail to follow certain rules of conduct, they may be incarcerated.
- d. Offenders on probation are remanded to jails or prisons irrespective of their conduct during probation.

ANSWER: c

36. Unlike jails, prisons:

- a. hold criminals on probation.
- b. hold those convicted of minor crimes with relatively short sentences.
- c. are the domain of federal and state governments.
- d. are administered by counties and municipalities.

ANSWER: c

37. Which of the following is an example of a community-based correctional facility?

- a. A probationary center
- b. A prison
- c. A jail
- d. A halfway house

ANSWER: d

38. A(n) ____ is a set of interacting parts that, when functioning properly, achieve a desired result.

- a. eidolon
- b. hypothesis
- c. heuristic
- d. system

ANSWER: d

39. Which of the following is the last step in the criminal justice process?

- a. Adjudication
- b. Corrections
- c. Prosecution and pretrial services
- d. Sentencing and sanctions

ANSWER: b

40. In the ____, participants follow official rules to create a smoothly functioning disposition of cases from arrest to punishment.

- a. practice of proactive policing
- b. formal criminal justice process
- c. informal criminal justice process
- d. practice of predictive policing

ANSWER: b

41. Which of the following is a drawback of the formal criminal justice process?

- a. It avoids the use of routinized operations.
- b. It is unrealistic in nature.
- c. It mandates capital punishment.
- d. It dismisses official rules.

ANSWER: b

42. Nate is responsible for determining if some of the inmates in the state prison can be granted parole. These inmates have served more than half of their sentences. However, only three of them have displayed good conduct throughout their term in the prison. Nate decides to grant parole to these three inmates. In this scenario, Nate is most likely ____.

- a. identifying hotspots
- b. practicing intelligence-led policing
- c. exercising his discretion
- d. practicing predictive policing

ANSWER: c

43. The criminal justice system relies on discretion to make operational decisions. These discretionary decisions made by criminal justice professionals produce a(n) ____.

- a. routinized criminal justice process
- b. formal criminal justice process
- c. communalist criminal justice process
- d. informal criminal justice process

ANSWER: d

44. Which of the following is most likely a pitfall of discretion in informal decision making?

- a. Individual judgment may operate within the rigid confines of formal rules and laws.
- b. Individual judgment can be tainted by erroneous thinking.
- c. Individual judgment can hinder intuitive thinking.
- d. Individual judgment can never be altered by opinions of the general public.

ANSWER: b

45. ____ is the police practice of improperly targeting members of minority groups based on personal characteristics such as ethnicity.

- a. Ethnocentrism
- b. Racial profiling
- c. Ethnic penalty
- d. Entrapment

ANSWER: b

46. Ideally, actors in the criminal justice system will make moral choices about what is right and wrong based on the:

- a. norms established by society.
- b. rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
- c. laws mandated by the Supreme Court.
- d. provisions of the Fifth Amendment.

ANSWER: a

47. Ethics in criminal justice is closely related to the concept of ____.

- a. catharsis
- b. centration
- c. deviance
- d. justice

ANSWER: d

48. Which of the following can be used to address the many ethical challenges inherent in the criminal justice system?

- a. The concept of convergent thinking
- b. The concept of mutual exclusion
- c. The principle of critical thinking
- d. The principle of restricted choice

ANSWER: c

49. Unlike Professor Herbert Packer's crime control model, his due process model:

- a. focuses on protecting the rights of the accused through formal, legal restraints on the police, courts, and corrections.
- b. advocates placing minimal restrictions on the ability of law enforcement officers to make discretionary decisions in apprehending criminals.
- c. stresses that the criminal justice process should be quicker and more efficient.
- d. focuses on protecting society from violent criminals.

ANSWER: a

50. Homeland security concerns have brought much of the criminal justice system in line with ____.

- a. chartalism
- b. mercantilism
- c. due process values
- d. crime control values

ANSWER: d

51. Decreasing arrest and imprisonment rates suggest that:

- a. due process values are strong.
- b. crime control values are strong.
- c. critical thinking is weak.
- d. intuitive thinking is weak.

ANSWER: a

52. Which of the following is true of evidence-based practices?

- a. They are strategies that demonstrably result in positive outcomes.
- b. They are known to be inconsistent in producing desired outcomes.
- c. They have resulted in the American police force becoming less disciplined.
- d. They have resulted in an increase in criminality.

ANSWER: a

53. ____ employs statistical models to anticipate which locations are at the highest risk for criminal activity and helps law enforcement agencies direct resources toward preventing crime in these areas.

- a. Moral policing
- b. Predictive policing
- c. Proactive policing
- d. Reactive policing

ANSWER: b

54. The strategy of ____ promotes rigorous enforcement of minor offenses with an eye toward preventing more serious wrongdoing.

- a. moral policing
- b. predictive policing
- c. proactive policing
- d. reactive policing

ANSWER: c

55. Which of the following is the most effective new crime-fighting tool?

- a. DNA profiling
- b. Racial profiling
- c. Predictive policing

d. Proactive policing

ANSWER: a

56. DNA profiling allows law enforcement agents to ____.

- a. predict the probability of crime occurrence
- b. identify suspects based on their fingerprints
- c. identify suspects from body fluid evidence
- d. understand the mental state of perpetrators

ANSWER: c

57. The term ____ refers to the measurement and analysis of a person's unique physical characteristics, especially as a way to establish identity.

- a. racial profiling
- b. intelligence-led policing
- c. biometrics
- d. end-to-end encryption

ANSWER: c

58. ____ refers to the use or threat of violence to achieve political objectives.

- a. Mercantilism
- b. Incarceration
- c. Recidivism
- d. Terrorism

ANSWER: d

59. Which of the following is true of civil liberties?

- a. They are principles of right and wrong behavior.
- b. They include concerted national efforts to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States.
- c. They are public freedoms guaranteed by the last five amendments of the U.S. Constitution.
- d. They are guaranteed by the Bill of Rights of the U.S. Constitution.

ANSWER: d

60. Jake had been subjected to racial profiling by many law enforcement officers in his neighborhood. Frustrated by such discriminatory treatment, Jake decided to retaliate. On a Saturday afternoon, he walked into the precinct in his neighborhood with a bomb vest strapped to his chest. He detonated the explosive, killing himself and several police officers. In this scenario, Jake was most likely involved in ____.

- a. incarceration
- b. proactive policing
- c. domestic terrorism
- d. recidivism

ANSWER: c

61. ____ is the act of committing a new crime after having been punished for a previous crime by being convicted and sent to jail or prison.

- a. Terrorism
- b. Recidivism
- c. Larceny
- d. Mercantilism

ANSWER: b

62. Which of the following is true of incarceration and race?

- a. The number of white men in state and federal prisons is significantly larger than the number of black men.
- b. There has been a dramatic increase in the ratio of Latino inmates to other inmates in federal prisons over the past decade.
- c. A white defendant is more likely to be sentenced to death for killing a black victim than a black defendant is for killing a white victim.
- d. As law enforcement agencies have loosened restrictions on immigration laws, the number of Hispanic inmates has decreased in state and federal prisons.

ANSWER: b

True / False

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

64. The conflict model assumes that a diverse group of people can have similar morals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

65. Deviance is an objective concept.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

66. All crimes are considered deviant.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

67. Crime is also referred to as deviance.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

68. Assault and battery are two forms of property crime.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

69. The concept of public order crimes is linked to the conflict model of criminal justice.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

70. The explicit goal of the criminal justice system is to provide justice to all members of society.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

71. Federalism is a form of government in which a central government exercises exclusive power in all domestic affairs.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

72. The county sheriff, the chief law enforcement officer of most counties, is usually appointed for a term of ten years.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

73. Hawaii has the best state law enforcement agency among the fifty American states.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

74. The United States has a unified court system.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

75. Defendants charged with violating state criminal law always face trial in federal court.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

76. The informal criminal justice system can suffer when individual judgment is tainted by personal bias and plain ill will.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

77. Racial profiling is a crime-fighting tool that allows law enforcement agents to identify a suspect from body fluid evidence or biological evidence.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

78. The underlying value of the due process model is that the most important function of the criminal justice process is to punish and repress criminal conduct.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

79. The first ten amendments to the U. S. Constitution are collectively known as the code of ethics.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

80. To reduce prison populations, federal and state correctional officials are implementing a number of programs to increase the recidivism rate of ex-convicts.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

81. One aspect of capital punishment is that a white defendant is much more likely to be sentenced to death for killing a black victim than a black defendant is for killing a white victim.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

Essay

82. Discuss the consensus model of criminal justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. The term consensus refers to general agreement among the majority of any particular group. Thus, the consensus model rests on the assumption that as people gather together to form a society, its members will naturally share similar norms and values. Those individuals whose actions deviate from the established norms and values are considered to pose a threat to the well-being of society as a whole and must be sanctioned (punished). The society passes laws to control and prevent unacceptable behavior, thereby setting the boundaries for acceptable behavior within the group. The consensus model, to a certain extent, assumes that a diverse group of people can have similar morals. In other words, they share an ideal of what is "right" and "wrong." Consequently, as public attitudes toward morality change, so do laws. In seventeenth-century America, a person found guilty of adultery (having sexual relations with someone other than one's spouse) could expect to be publicly whipped, branded, or even executed. Furthermore, a century ago, one could walk into a pharmacy and purchase heroin. Today, social attitudes have shifted to consider adultery a personal issue, beyond the reach of the state, and to consider the sale of heroin a criminal act.

83. Discuss the goals of the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. As its name implies, the explicit goal of the criminal justice system is to provide justice to all members of society. Because justice is a difficult concept to define, this goal can be challenging, if not impossible, to meet. Broadly stated, justice means that all individuals are equal before the law and that they are free from arbitrary arrest or seizure as defined by the law. In other words, the idea of justice is linked with the idea of fairness. Above all, it is desirable that laws and the means by which they are carried out are fair. Within the broad mandate of "maintaining justice," Megan Kurlychek of the University at Albany, New York, has identified four specific goals of the American criminal justice system: 1. To protect society from potential future crimes of the most dangerous or "risky" offenders, 2. To determine when an offense has been committed and provide the appropriate punishment for that offense, 3. To rehabilitate those offenders who have been punished so that it is safe to return them to the community, and 4. To support crime victims and, to the extent possible, return them to their precrime status.

84. Explain the concept of federalism in the context of the American criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. To understand the structure of the criminal justice system, one must understand the concept of federalism, a form of government in which powers are shared by the national (federal) government and the states. The framers of the U.S. Constitution, fearful of tyranny and a too-powerful central government, chose the system of federalism as a compromise. The appeal of federalism is that it establishes a strong national government capable of handling large-scale problems while allowing for state powers and local traditions. The Constitution gave the national government certain express powers, such as the power to coin money, raise an army, and regulate interstate commerce. All other powers were left to the states, including police power, which allows the states to enact whatever laws are necessary to protect the health, morals, safety, and

welfare of their citizens. As the American criminal justice system has evolved, the ideals of federalism have ebbed somewhat. Specifically, the powers of the national government have expanded significantly. In the early 1900s, only about one hundred specific activities were illegal under federal criminal law. Today, there are nearly five thousand federal criminal statutes, meaning that Americans are increasingly likely to come in contact with the federal criminal justice system.

85. Describe the relationship between ethics and justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Ideally, actors in the criminal justice system will make moral choices about what is right and wrong based on the norms that have been established by society. In other words, they will behave ethically. Ethics in criminal justice is closely related to the concept of justice. Because criminal justice professionals are representatives of the state, they have the power to determine whether the state is treating its citizens fairly. If some law enforcement officers in fact make the decision to issue a jaywalking citation on the basis of the offender's race, then they are acting not only unethically but also unjustly. The line between ethics and justice is often difficult to discern, as ethical standards are usually not written into criminal statutes. Consequently, individuals must often "fill in" the ethical blanks.

86. Distinguish between Professor Herbert Packer's crime control model and his due process model.

ANSWER: Answers will vary. In describing the general direction of the criminal justice system as a whole, many observers point to two models introduced by Professor Herbert Packer: the crime control model and the due process model. The underlying value of the crime control model is that the most important function of the criminal justice process is to punish and repress criminal conduct. The system must be quick and efficient, placing as few restrictions as possible on the ability of law enforcement officers to make discretionary decisions in apprehending criminals. Although not in direct conflict with crime control, the underlying values of the due process model focus more on protecting the rights of the accused through formal, legal restraints on the police, courts, and corrections. That is, the due process model relies on the courts to make it more difficult to prove guilt. It rests on the belief that it is more desirable for society that ninety-nine guilty suspects go free than that a single innocent person be condemned.