

Chapter 1 - The Criminal Justice System

True / False

1. One of the principles of “doing justice” involves protecting the rights of the accused.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. Crime prevention depends on the actions of police, but does not require much from citizens.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. Offenses that are wrong by their very nature have traditionally been called mala prohibata.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. Federalism involves the division of power between a central (national) government and regional (state) governments.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

5. Most criminal laws are written by state legislatures but enforced by federal agencies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

6. Federal authorities handle fewer cases annually than state and local authorities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. Since the 1960s, Congress has consistently refused to expand the powers of the FBI.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

8. Jurisdiction typically goes to the FBI where stolen property has been moved across

state lines.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

9. The majority of police departments are administered by local government.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

10. The subsystems of the criminal justice system act independently of one another.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

11. Plea bargaining is an example of an exchange relationship in the criminal justice system.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

12. Criminal justice is a system whose components—police, courts, corrections—are compartmentalized and have little or no influence on each other.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

13. Judges are the only actors in the criminal justice system who have discretion.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

14. Criminal justice agencies are self-sufficient; which means they generate their own funding and are not dependent on outside financial sources.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

15. The police are thought of as the “front line” in controlling crime.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

16. The filtering process refers to the authority to make decisions based on one's own judgment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

17. A police officer who is providing emergency first aid after an automobile accident is engaging in the duty of "keeping the peace."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

18. Nearly seventy percent of convicted offenders are supervised in the community.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

19. Charging of an offender typically takes place between initial appearance and arraignment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

20. The majority of cases in the American criminal justice system will proceed to trial.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

21. The most publicized criminal cases make up the bottom layer of the criminal justice wedding cake.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

22. The crime control model is very similar to an assembly line.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

23. In the United States, minorities are more likely to be incarcerated than members of the majority.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

24. There is no evidence of racism in the operation of the criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

25. A goal of the criminal justice system is media exploitation of crime for ratings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

26. The Department of Homeland Security was created after the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

27. Disparity refers to the authority to make decisions without reference to specific rules or facts, and relying on one's own judgment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

28. Discretion refers to the authority to make decisions without reference to specific rules or facts, relying on one's own judgment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

29. An arrest is said to have occurred when a suspect is physically taken into custody.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

30. The reading of a suspect's Miranda warnings occurs during the initial hearing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

31. Federal sentencing guidelines punish individuals for possession of or trafficking in crack cocaine more harshly than users of powder cocaine.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

32. Evidence-based practices are those policies developed through guidance from research studies that demonstrate which approaches are most useful and cost effective.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

33. Mala prohibita are offenses that are prohibited by law, but not necessarily wrong in themselves.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

34. Subsystems are the interdependent parts within the larger system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

35. Anyone in the United States, regardless of status or circumstance, may be drawn into the criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

36. An exchange occurs when one benefit or resource is acquired at no cost.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

37. Adjudication refers to the process of determining whether the defendant is guilty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

38. The crime control model is more concerned with those who have been wrongly accused than is the due process model.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Multiple Choice

39. According to Cole and Smith, which of the following is not a goal of the criminal justice system?

- a. Doing justice
- b. Controlling crime
- c. Preventing crime
- d. Expanding the power of the police
- e. All of these are goals of the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: d

40. Offenses that are considered wrong by their very nature are traditionally referred to as:

- a. felonies.
- b. mala in se.
- c. mala prohibita.
- d. heinous.
- e. natural crimes.

ANSWER: b

41. Mala prohibita offenses include:

- a. morally offensive acts that fall short of criminal status.
- b. offenses that are considered wrong by moral standards.
- c. offenses that are considered wrong in American culture.
- d. offenses prohibited by law but not wrong in themselves.
- e. all crimes which are classified as felonies.

ANSWER: d

42. ____ are actions which violate laws defining those socially harmful behaviors subject to the government's power to impose punishments.

- a. Crimes
- b. Mores
- c. Morals
- d. Misdemeanors
- e. Civil infractions

ANSWER: a

Ensuring that the defendant receives a fair trial would satisfy which goal of criminal justice?

43. Ensuring that the defendant receives a fair trial...

- a. Arbitration
- b. Civility

- c. Doing justice
- d. Controlling crime
- e. Preventing crime

ANSWER: c

According to Cole and Smith, the goal of criminal justice that concerns the processes of arresting, prosecuting, convicting, and punishing those who disobey the law is referred to as:

44. According to Cole and Smith, the goal of criminal justice that concerns the processes of arresting, ...

- a. controlling crime
- b. doing justice
- c. arbitrating crime
- d. preventing crime
- e. developing legal parameters

ANSWER: a

In the American system of federalism, which level of government is solely responsible for the administration of criminal justice?

45. In the American system of federalism, which level of government is solely responsible for the admini...

- a. City governments
- b. City and county partnerships
- c. State governments
- d. Federal government
- e. No single level of government is solely responsible

ANSWER: e

46. What specific powers does the U.S. Constitution give to a national police force?

- a. The Constitution allows the military to serve as a national police force.
- b. The Constitution gives all national police powers to the FBI.
- c. The Constitution does not allow for a national police force with broad powers.
- d. The Constitution gives the national police force power that is subordinate to the state governments.
- e. The Constitution restricts the federal government from participating in criminal justice activities.

ANSWER: c

47. Which of the following is a criminal activity that the federal government does not have the power to regulate?

- a. Terrorism
- b. Internet-based child pornography
- c. Interstate gang-related crimes
- d. Banking-related crimes

e. Speeding on Interstate highways

ANSWER: e

48. The FBI is a part of which federal department?

- a. Defense
- b. Homeland Security
- c. Commerce
- d. Justice
- e. Interior

ANSWER: d

49. What federal enforcement agency was created as a direct result of the World Trade Center and Pentagon attacks in 2001?

- a. Immigration and Naturalization Service
- b. Department of Homeland Security
- c. Federal Aviation Administration
- d. Federal Emergency Management Agency
- e. U.S. Border Patrol

ANSWER: b

50. The Constitution creates two separate justice systems in the United States.

- a. Local and county.
- b. County and state.
- c. State and federal.
- d. Federal and international.
- e. Local and federal.

ANSWER: c

51. The U.S. Constitution provided which level of government with broad national police powers?

- a. The federal government
- b. State governments
- c. Both state and local governments
- d. The International Police or Interpol
- e. None of these level of government have broad police powers

ANSWER: e

52. The components of criminal justice are best described as a/an:

- a. socialized entity.
- b. system.
- c. isolated process.
- d. integrated process.
- e. bifurcation.

ANSWER: b

A key concept in the criminal justice process, involving the mutual transfer of resources among individual actors, is known as a/an:

53. A key concept in the criminal justice process, involving the mutual transfer of resources among indi...

- a. exchange.
- b. referral.
- c. system.
- d. discretion.
- e. disparity.

ANSWER: a

Which of the following terms refers to the authority to make decisions without reference to specific rules or facts, relying on one's own judgment?

54. Which of the following terms refers to the authority to make decisions without reference to specific...

- a. Exchange
- b. Due process
- c. System
- d. Discretion
- e. Disparity

ANSWER: d

55. What proportion of criminal justice employees in the United States work at the federal level?

- a. Less than 1 percent
- b. 10 percent
- c. One-third
- d. Two-thirds
- e. Over 90 percent

ANSWER: c

56. Which of the following is not a characteristic of the criminal justice system?

- a. Discretion
- b. Resource dependence
- c. Filtering
- d. Sequential tasks
- e. Independence of actors

ANSWER: e

57. Which of the following is an established argument in favor of discretion in the criminal justice system?

- a. Some state constitutions require discretion.

- b. Discretion is noncontroversial.
- c. Discretion is almost always effective.
- d. It is impossible for any law to be fairly enforced.
- e. Discretion is needed because the system lacks the resources to treat every case the same way.

ANSWER: e

58. Which of the following is an appropriate duty and use of police resources?

- a. Educating the public about crime
- b. Preventing crime
- c. Helping give emergency medical assistance
- d. Helping people who have been locked out of their homes
- e. All of the above are appropriate duties and uses of police resources

ANSWER: e

59. Which of the following ultimately happens to most defendants whose charges are not dropped?

- a. They go to trial.
- b. They plead guilty.
- c. They are found innocent.
- d. They are found not guilty by reason of insanity.
- e. They are acquitted.

ANSWER: b

60. The criminal justice agency on the "front line" in controlling crime is/are:

- a. citizens.
- b. police.
- c. courts.
- d. corrections.
- e. parole officers.

ANSWER: b

61. The number of employees that work in state and local criminal justice agencies is:

- a. under 50,000
- b. approximately 100,000
- c. approximately 500,000
- d. over one million
- e. fluctuates too much to get an accurate count

ANSWER: d

62. Which of the following is a major duty of the police?

- a. Keeping the peace
- b. Apprehending violators and combating crime
- c. Preventing crime
- d. Providing social services

e. All of the above are major duties of the police

ANSWER: e

63. Federalism in the United States has created a:

- a. single court system
- b. streamlined court system
- c. centralized criminal justice system
- d. decentralized criminal justice system
- e. synthetic court system

ANSWER: d

64. Which of the following is an example of the police providing social services?

- a. Intervening in violent domestic disputes
- b. Arresting persons dangerous to the community
- c. Checking warrants in traffic stops
- d. Providing first aid to a car accident victim
- e. All of the above are examples of police providing social services

ANSWER: d

65. The determination of whether or not a defendant is guilty is known as:

- a. adjudication.
- b. indictment.
- c. booking.
- d. information.
- e. arraignment.

ANSWER: a

66. The primary duty of the courts is:

- a. statutory compliance.
- b. oversight of police actions.
- c. adjudication.
- d. interpretation of constitutional mandates.
- e. modification of unfair laws.

ANSWER: c

67. When a person is physically taken into custody, it is known as a(n):

- a. warrant signing.
- b. arrest.
- c. indictment.
- d. information.
- e. booking.

ANSWER: b

68. Which of the following is not a process that takes place at the initial appearance?

- a. Miranda warnings are given.
- b. The suspect is given formal notice of the charge for which he/she is being held.
- c. Bail is set by the judge.
- d. The judge will consider whether to proceed with the case or dismiss it.
- e. The judge may consider whether to hold the defendant without bail

ANSWER: a

69. When does plea bargaining take place in the decision-making process?

- a. At the time of arrest
- b. Before a warrant is issued
- c. At the initial appearance
- d. Before sentence is imposed
- e. At any time in the criminal justice process

ANSWER: e

70. At the _____, suspects are informed of the charges against them and advised of their rights.

- a. arraignment
- b. trial
- c. preliminary hearing
- d. prison
- e. plea bargain

ANSWER: c

71. The function of the preliminary hearing/grand jury is to:

- a. decide whether there is enough evidence to proceed.
- b. for the prosecutor to prepare the formal charging document and present it to the court.
- c. bring the suspect before a judge.
- d. for the judge to decide whether there is reasonable cause to believe that an offense was committed.
- e. record that an arrest has been made.

ANSWER: a

72. Which of the following refers to a serious crime, usually carrying a penalty of incarceration for more than one year?

- a. Indictment
- b. Misdemeanor
- c. Felony
- d. Civil infractions
- e. Traffic violations

ANSWER: c

73. Which layer of the criminal justice wedding cake consists of serious felonies?

- a. Layer 1: the top layer
- b. Layer 2

- c. Layer 3
- d. Layer 4
- e. Any of the layers would include serious felonies

ANSWER: b

74. Most homicide cases in the United States would fall into which category of the wedding cake model?

- a. Layer 1
- b. Layer 2
- c. Layer 3
- d. Layer 4
- e. Local crimes are not included

ANSWER: b

75. Which model of criminal justice is more like an “obstacle course” than an assembly-line?

- a. The crime control model
- b. The diversion model
- c. The due process model
- d. The institutional model
- e. The misdemeanor model

ANSWER: c

76. Which of the following is not a primary emphasis of Packer’s crime control model of criminal justice?

- a. Efficiency
- b. Speed
- c. Finality
- d. Capacity to adjudicate a high proportion of offenders
- e. Ensure that offender rights are secured

ANSWER: e

77. Which of the following is not an element of Packer’s due process model of criminal justice?

- a. The adversarial process
- b. Rights of defendants
- c. Conviction rate of criminal prosecutions
- d. Formal decision-making procedures
- e. Decisions based on reliable information

ANSWER: c

78. Which of the following refers to a difference in treatment between groups?

- a. Favoritism
- b. Prejudice
- c. Disparity

- d. Exchange
- e. Discretion

ANSWER: c

The fact that federal sentencing guidelines punish users of crack cocaine more harshly than possession of or trafficking in powder cocaine is used by Cole and Smith as an example of which of the following?

79. The fact that federal sentencing guidelines punish users possession of or trafficking in of crack cocaine more harshly than users o...

- a. That unequal status in society can shape criminal justice policy
- b. That crack cocaine is more harmful to society than powder cocaine
- c. That few people are arrested for using powder cocaine
- d. That the effects of powder cocaine are not as strong as crack cocaine
- e. That federal sentencing guidelines are very sophisticated and accurate in their application of each offense

ANSWER: a

In the 40 most populous counties in the United States, the percentage of juvenile felony defendants who are African-American is about ____ percent.

80. In the 40 most populous counties in the United States, the percentage of juvenile felony defendants ...

- a. 10
- b. 20
- c. 40
- d. 60
- e. 90

ANSWER: d

81. How does the incarceration rate for African American males compare to that of the white majority?

- a. Compared to the overall population in the United States, African Americans make up a much smaller ratio of the prison population
- b. African American males are sent to prison and jail at a rate six times greater than that of whites
- c. There is no discernible difference in incarceration rates based on race
- d. African Americans are incarcerated at a rate much higher than whites but much lower than Hispanics
- e. Based on race, white and Hispanic males are more likely to be incarcerated than are African American males

ANSWER: b

82. Policies based on studies demonstrating those approaches that are most useful and cost effective are called:

- a. intelligence policing.

- b. the crime control approach.
- c. filtering.
- d. evidence-based practices.
- e. resource allocated practices.

ANSWER: d

83. _____ are responsible for revoking probation.

- a. Judges/magistrates
- b. Police
- c. Correctional officers
- d. Prosecutors
- e. Defense attorneys

ANSWER: a

84. Crime is most often prevented by:

- a. using evidence-based practices.
- b. achieving high conviction rates.
- c. the deterrent effect of the police, courts, and corrections.
- d. the presence of neighborhood watch groups.
- e. friendly neighbors.

ANSWER: c

85. The parts of the criminal justice system include all of the following except:

- a. courts.
- b. police.
- c. corrections.
- d. criminals.
- e. none of the above.

ANSWER: d

86. Which of the following is false regarding systems?

- a. A system is composed of interdependent parts.
- b. Systems are made up of subsystems.
- c. An exchange, or mutual transfer of resources, occurs between subsystems.
- d. The goals of each subsystem are independent of the goals of the system.
- e. Independence is not a hallmark of systems.

ANSWER: d

87. An example of disparity in criminal justice is:

- a. the high arrest rates of 18- to 24-year olds.
- b. the high rates at which female motorists are given a warning for speeding.
- c. when people are randomly selected for enhanced security screenings at airports.
- d. the different treatment minors receive.
- e. seen in the fact that fewer elderly are arrested.

ANSWER: a

88. An example of a crime which would not be considered a mala prohibita offense would be:

- a. prostitution.
- b. gambling.
- c. drug use.
- d. rape.
- e. all of these would be considered mala prohibita offenses.

ANSWER: d

89. The goal of criminal justice that concerns fairness and equity is referred to as:

- a. arbitration
- b. civility
- c. doing justice
- d. controlling crime
- e. preventing crime

ANSWER: c

90. One of the primary rationales behind the creation of the Department of Homeland Security was to:

- a. consolidate border security, intelligence, and emergency response functions.
- b. distribute power to first-responder agencies.
- c. enhance the powers of the Central Intelligence Agency at the expense of the FBI.
- d. create greater state and local cooperation with Interpol.
- e. consolidate state-level police and emergency response powers.

ANSWER: a

91. Discretion differs from filtering in that:

- a. filtering uses specific guidelines, while discretion does not.
- b. the filtering process provides greater authority than discretion.
- c. filtering allows for more informality in the administration of justice than does discretion.
- d. discretion occurs only after the filtering process has been completed.
- e. discretion and filtering are basically the same processes.

ANSWER: a

92. Assuming a suspect was found guilty and sentenced to prison, the last step in the criminal justice decision-making process would be:

- a. corrections.
- b. release.
- c. indictment.
- d. adjudication.
- e. appeal.

ANSWER: b

93. The function of the initial appearance is to:

- a. impose a sentence.
- b. for the prosecutor to prepare the formal charging document and present it to the court.
- c. bring the suspect before a judge.
- d. for the judge to decide whether there is reasonable cause to believe that an offense was committed.
- e. bring the accused person before the court to hear the indictment and to enter a plea.

ANSWER: c

The physically taking of a person into custody on the grounds that there is reason to believe he or she has committed a criminal offense is known as a(n):

94. The physically taking of a person into custody on the grounds that...

- a. investigation.
- b. arrest.
- c. indictment.
- d. adjudication.
- e. appeal.

ANSWER: b

95. Differential treatment of individuals or groups based on race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, or economic status, instead of on their behavior or qualifications is the definition of:

- a. disparity.
- b. discrimination.
- c. discretion.
- d. racism.
- e. differential treatment.

ANSWER: b

Completion

96. Offenses that are wrong by their very nature are called _____ offenses.

ANSWER: mala in se

97. _____ offenses are prohibited by law but are not wrong in themselves.

ANSWER: Mala prohibita

98. Most criminal cases are heard in _____ court.

ANSWER: state

99. _____ are actions that violate laws defining which socially harmful behaviors will

be subject to the government's power to impose punishments.

ANSWER: Crimes

100. A system of government in which power is divided between a central (national) government and regional (state) government is called _____.

ANSWER: federalism

101. In the United States the vast majority of crimes are defined by _____ laws.

ANSWER: state

102. The mutual transfer of resources between individual actors is known as an _____.

ANSWER: exchange

103. A/an _____ is a complex whole consisting of interdependent parts whose actions are directed toward goals and are influenced by the environment within which they function.

ANSWER: system

104. Because the United States has no Constitutional provision for a national police force, it creates a _____ criminal justice system with dispersed powers.

ANSWER: decentralized

105. During _____, courts decide whether or not a defendant is guilty.

ANSWER: adjudication

106. The procedure by which an administrative record is made of an arrest is called _____.

ANSWER: booking

107. A/an _____ occurs when the police gather the facts associated with a criminal act.

ANSWER: investigation

108. Youthful offenders and offenders convicted of minor violations are most likely to be sentenced to _____.

ANSWER: probation

109. _____ are serious crimes punishable by more than one year of incarceration.

ANSWER: Felonies

110. _____ is the criminal procedure in which the suspect is brought before a judge in order to formally review the charges and determine bail.

ANSWER: Initial appearance

111. The criminal procedure in which the defendant appears in court to hear the indictment read by a judge and to enter a plea is called _____.

ANSWER: arraignment

112. A document stating that the grand jury has charged an individual with a specific crime is known as a(n) _____.

ANSWER: indictment

113. The _____ model of the criminal justice system emphasizes individual freedom and rights.

ANSWER: due process

114. "Celebrated cases" are at layer _____ of the criminal justice wedding cake model of criminal justice.

ANSWER: 1

115. Packer's model of the criminal justice system which stresses efficiency, speed, finality, and disposition of crimes is called the _____.

ANSWER: crime control model

116. Packer's model of the criminal justice system which stresses the adversarial process, the rights of defendants, and formal decision-making procedures is called the _____.

ANSWER: due process model

117. Differential treatment based on race, class or gender, without regard to behavior or qualifications, is known as _____.

ANSWER: discrimination

118. African American males are sent to jails and prisons at a rate of ____ times greater than that of whites.

ANSWER: six

119. Policies developed through guidance from research studies that demonstrate which approaches are most useful and cost effective for advancing desired goals are called _____ practices.

ANSWER: evidence-based

120. Evidence-based practices are designed to advance the ____ of the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: goals

121. ____ are the interdependent parts within the larger system.

ANSWER: Subsystems

122. ____ is a screening operation by which some cases advance and others do not.

ANSWER: Filtering

123. ____ is the authority to make decisions without reference to specific rules.

ANSWER: Discretion

124. A difference between groups that may be explained either by legitimate factors or by discrimination is known as _____.

ANSWER: disparity

Subjective Short Answer

125. Officer Jeff McNair arrived at the scene of a robbery in progress. Upon arrival, he meets with the victim who states that an armed intruder had entered his home wearing a ski mask and demanding money. The victim stated that the intruder then fled on foot through the back door prior to the officer's arrival. The suspect is later found and the criminal justice system quickly and efficiently disposes of the case. Officer McNair is determined to be the first officer on the scene. His arrival establishes what part of the decision making process? a. Investigation b. Arrest c. Initial appearance d. Charging e. Indictment

ANSWER: a

126. Officer Jeff McNair arrived at the scene of a robbery in progress. Upon arrival, he meets with the victim who states that an armed intruder had entered his home wearing a ski mask and demanding money. The victim stated that the intruder then fled on foot through the back door prior to the officer's arrival. The suspect is later found and the criminal justice system quickly and efficiently disposes of the case. Officer McNair is forced to make several decisions regarding this case. Should he take a report, should he actively look for the intruder, or should he interview witnesses? Determining what is the best solution to the problem is an important component to an officer's job. This is often referred to as: a. adjudication b. information c. booking d. discretion e. criminal justice system goals.

ANSWER: d

127. Officer Jeff McNair arrived at the scene of a robbery in progress. Upon arrival, he meets with the victim who states that an armed intruder had entered his home wearing a ski mask and demanding money. The victim stated that the intruder then fled on foot through the back door prior to the officer's arrival. The suspect is later found and the criminal justice system quickly and efficiently disposes of the case. Officer McNair locates the suspect approximately two blocks from the victim's location. The suspect is immediately arrested and is awaiting trial in jail. Soon after his arrest, he goes before a judge. The suspect currently finds himself in what step of the decision making process? a. Investigation b. Arrest c. Initial appearance d. Charging e. Trial

ANSWER: c

128. Officer Jeff McNair arrived at the scene of a robbery in progress. Upon arrival, he meets with the victim who states that an armed intruder had entered his home wearing a ski mask and demanding money. The victim stated that the intruder then fled on foot through the back door prior to the officer's arrival. The suspect is later found and the criminal justice system quickly and efficiently disposes of the case. The intruder has been arrested and the presiding judge is the only person who can now accept or reject the defendant's: a. plea bargain b. case c. indictment d. demand for parole e. charges.

ANSWER: a

129. Officer Jeff McNair arrived at the scene of a robbery in progress. Upon arrival, he meets with the victim who states that an armed intruder had entered his home wearing a ski mask and demanding money. The victim stated that the intruder then fled on foot through the back door prior to the officer's arrival. The suspect is later found and the criminal justice system quickly and efficiently disposes of the case. The entire situation, from the intruder's presence, to Officer McNair's arrival, to the apprehension and processing of the suspect, reflects most closely which of Packer's model? a. Due process b. Crime control c. Evidence-based policing d. Social control e. Crime prevention

ANSWER: b

130. Dominic Allen, an African American and renowned neurosurgeon, was driving 10 miles over the speed limit in the newest model Lexus LS when an officer pulled him over near his home in an upscale section of the city. The officer immediately asked Mr. Allen what was someone like him doing in the given location in such a vehicle? Given the preface, Mr. Allen was likely a victim of ____ by the officer who pulled him over. a. prejudice b. racial profiling c. disparity d. discrimination e. negative discretion

ANSWER: b

131. Dominic Allen, an African American and renowned neurosurgeon, was driving 10 miles over the speed limit in the newest model Lexus LS when an officer pulled him over near his home in an upscale section of the city. The officer immediately asked Mr. Allen what was someone like him doing in the given location in such a vehicle? Mr. Allen immediately asked the officer why he was stopped. The officer responded by stating that Mr. Allen was speeding and deserved the ticket. This is an example of: a. prejudice b. racial

profiling.c. disparity.d. discrimination.e. enforcement.

ANSWER: e

132. Dominic Allen, an African American and renowned neurosurgeon, was driving 10 miles over the speed limit in the newest model Lexus LS when an officer pulled him over near his home in an upscale section of the city. The officer immediately asked Mr. Allen what was someone like him doing in the given location in such a vehicle? Actions such as those committed by such officers and various departments may be responsible for what is often referred to as:a. prejudice.b. racial profiling.c. disparity.d. discrimination.e. none of these.

ANSWER: c

133. Dominic Allen, an African American and renowned neurosurgeon, was driving 10 miles over the speed limit in the newest model Lexus LS when an officer pulled him over near his home in an upscale section of the city. The officer immediately asked Mr. Allen what was someone like him doing in the given location in such a vehicle? The officer decided to give Mr. Allen a warning this time, emphasizing the need for caution while driving at night in a residential neighborhood. This is an example of the officer exercising:a. discretion.b. filtering.c. disparity.d. due process.e. enforcement.

ANSWER: a

134. Rufus Alcott is suspected of selling illegal drugs in the neighborhood where he lives. He unwittingly sells illegal drugs to an undercover officer and is subsequently arrested and charged with a felony. While Rufus awaits trial in the county jail, he is visited by his court-appointed public defender. Providing an attorney free of charge to Rufus satisfies which goal of the criminal justice system? a. Preventing crimeb. Doing justicec. Applying evidence-based policingd. Controlling crimee. None of the above

ANSWER: b

135. Rufus Alcott is suspected of selling illegal drugs in the neighborhood where he lives. He unwittingly sells illegal drugs to an undercover officer and is subsequently arrested and charged with a felony. While Rufus awaits trial in the county jail, he is visited by his court-appointed public defender. While Rufus sits in jail, he is unable to sell illegal drugs in his neighborhood, which meets the criminal justice goal of:a. preventing crimeb. doing justicec. applying evidence-based policingd. controlling crimee. none of the above

ANSWER: d

136. Rufus Alcott is suspected of selling illegal drugs in the neighborhood where he lives. He unwittingly sells illegal drugs to an undercover officer and is subsequently arrested and charged with a felony. While Rufus awaits trial in the county jail, he is visited by his court-appointed public defender. Given the circumstances of Rufus's arrest, if he is found guilty, he will likely serve his sentence in which level of government's prison? a. Stateb. Cityc. Federald. Countye. National

ANSWER: a

137. Rufus Alcott is suspected of selling illegal drugs in the neighborhood where he lives. He unwittingly sells illegal drugs to an undercover officer and is subsequently arrested and charged with a felony. While Rufus awaits trial in the county jail, he is visited by his court-appointed public defender. To avoid a trial, Rufus plead guilty to a misdemeanor charge of possession of a controlled substance. This is an example of a: a. plea bargainb. broken systemc. plea exchanged. dual systeme. court order

ANSWER: a

138. Rufus Alcott is suspected of selling illegal drugs in the neighborhood where he lives. He unwittingly sells illegal drugs to an undercover officer and is subsequently arrested and charged with a felony. While Rufus awaits trial in the county jail, he is visited by his court-appointed public defender. The saga of Rufus Alcott's involvement with the criminal justice system began at which layer of the wedding cake model?a. Layer 1b. Layer 2c. Layer 3d. Layer 4e. Layer 5

ANSWER: Layer 3

Essay

139. According to Cole and Smith, the criminal justice system operates toward three primary goals. Identify and describe these goals.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

140. The U.S. criminal justice system operates under the concept of "federalism." Describe the concept of federalism, and discuss one key difference between state and federal criminal justice systems.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

141. Describe how the structure and organization of the criminal justice system, especially at the federal level, has changed since the 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center and Pentagon. What major agency was formed at the federal level and what is the agency's role?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

142. Review the concepts of system and exchange in describing the criminal justice system. Explain how plea bargaining benefits the system, and how it demonstrates the exchange relationships in the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

143. Discuss the use of discretion in the criminal justice system. What are some arguments that are used to justify its use?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

144. The flow of the criminal justice system is often described as a funnel or filtering process. How does this system filter crimes and cases reported to police? In what ways may cases exit this system?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

145. Discuss the three main components of the American criminal justice system and the functions they serve.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

146. Police are a highly visible component of the criminal justice system. Describe the four major duties that police agencies exercise in the United States.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

147. Imagine you are a legislator in your home state. What policies would you suggest to reduce disparate incarceration rates for minorities in the criminal justice system?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

148. What is the difference between disparity and discrimination? If someone asked you to provide evidence that discrimination exists in the American criminal justice system, what would you say? Be sure to explain how this differs from simple disparity.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

149. Explain what is meant by evidence-based practices and how they may assist the police.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

150. What role does the Fourteenth Amendment play in preventing disparity by the criminal justice system?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

151. What factors have caused the expansion of federal laws and involvement in criminal justice?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

152. What are the major characteristics of the criminal justice system?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

153. Discuss the purpose of the wedding cake model.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

154. What are the main features of the crime control and due process models?

ANSWER: Responses will vary