

Chapter 1 - Crime and Criminal Justice

True / False

1. From 1900 to 1935, the nation experienced a sustained increase in criminal activity.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

2. The system of law enforcement, adjudication, and correction that is directly involved in the apprehension, prosecution, and control of those charged with criminal offenses is referred to as a social safety net.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

3. The current criminal justice system is not responsible for protecting the country from international and domestic terrorists.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

4. The crime rate was much higher 100 years ago than it is today.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

5. Complex criminal conspiracies require cooperation from different criminal justice agencies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

6. The work of the criminal justice system began to be recognized when the Chicago Crime Commission, a professional association funded by private contributions, was created.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

7. In its report, the Wickersham Commission applauded the strength of the criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

8. Evidence-based programming does not have to consider intervening factors.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

9. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) is a taxing body which levies fines on abusive law enforcement agencies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

10. Cost-effectiveness is a unifying principle of evidence-based justice efforts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

11. The contemporary criminal justice system is society's instrument of social control.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

12. Local governments collectively spend more on criminal justice than do state and federal agencies combined.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

13. Only after an arrest may a suspect be detained.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

14. All felony arrests require someone having personally witnessed the crime being committed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

15. A charging warning occurs after a prosecutor conducts a preliminary investigation and finds merit in the case.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

16. An officer's initial contact with a suspect is considered part of the informal criminal justice process.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

17. The Miranda warnings must be read to all suspects arrested by law enforcement.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

18. The criminal justice process is slowed by congestion and limited resources.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

19. Most cases that go to trial result in a conviction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

20. Most criminal cases are processed through the entire formal criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

21. The case involving a celebrity would be considered a Level IV case in the wedding cake model of justice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

22. The media tends to focus on Level IV cases of the wedding cake model of justice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

23. Less serious felonies make up the bottom layer of the criminal justice system wedding

cake.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

24. According to the wedding cake model of justice, the typical penalty for Level IV cases would include short jail sentences or fines.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

25. The equal justice perspective advocates that judges consider extralegal factors in sentencing.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

26. The crime control perspective views the justice system as a means of caring for and treating people who cannot manage themselves.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

27. During the past decade, the crime control and equal justice perspectives have dominated in criminal justice is dispensed.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

28. The crime control perspective believes that too many suspects go free because of legal technicalities.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

29. The nonintervention perspective believes there is a stigma that locks people into a criminal way of life.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

30. If a lawyer assists their client in engaging in illegal behavior, they are not subject to criminal charges because of their attorney–client privilege.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

31. Ethical behavior is particularly important in law enforcement because police officers have the authority to deprive people of their liberty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

32. Correctional officers have significant power over inmates.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

33. The only professionals in the criminal justice system that should be concerned with ethical behavior are police officers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

Multiple Choice

34. The system of law enforcement, adjudication, and correction that is directly involved in the apprehension, prosecution, and control of those charged with criminal offenses is called:

- a. a social safety net.
- b. federalism.
- c. law enforcement.
- d. the criminal justice system.
- e. crime and punishment.

ANSWER: d

35. Which statement is accurate concerning crime in a historical context in the United States?

- a. Crime peaked during Civil War times and has been diminishing since that era.
- b. The Old West was the only area where gang activity flourished after the Civil War.
- c. Crime and violence did not exist when the nation was first formed and are recent social problems.
- d. Crime and violence have been common since the nation was first formed and are not recent social problems.
- e. Crime was imported by European settlers.

ANSWER: d

36. In the later 1800s, _____ was not a gang found in New York City.

- a. the Daybreak Boys
- b. Plug Uglies
- c. Swamp Angels
- d. the Mafia
- e. the Bowery Boys

ANSWER: d

37. The _____, created in 1919, was a professional association funded by private contributions and was integral in getting agencies of justice to work together.

- a. Wickersham Commission
- b. American Bar Foundation Commission
- c. Chicago Crime Commission
- d. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
- e. Crime commission

ANSWER: c

38. A primary purpose of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) was to:

- a. coordinate law enforcement goals with state and local agencies.
- b. fine abusive law enforcement agencies.
- c. supply grants to local and state law enforcement agencies.
- d. take over the local criminal justice system.
- e. advise the Vice-President on criminal justice policy.

ANSWER: c

39. The success of the _____ in 1829 prompted similar police agencies to appear in the United States.

- a. Dublin Constabulary Force.
- b. Berlin Police Guard.
- c. Paris surete.
- d. London Metropolitan Police.
- e. Stockholm Peace Force.

ANSWER: d

40. Police agencies begin to appear in the United States in the _____ century.

- a. sixteenth
- b. seventeenth
- c. eighteenth
- d. nineteenth
- e. twentieth

ANSWER: d

41. _____ is not one of the unifying principle of evidence-based justice.

- a. Customary practice
- b. Target audience

- c. Randomized experiments
- d. Intervening factors
- e. Measurement of success

ANSWER: a

42. Concern over budgetary issues is a reference to which evidence-based principle?

- a. Cost-effectiveness
- b. Target audience
- c. Randomized experiment
- d. Intervening factors
- e. Measurement of success

ANSWER: e

43. A drug treatment program which target low-risk offenders may make the program look good, but would violate the _____ principle of evidence-based justice.

- a. guesswork
- b. target audience
- c. randomized experiments
- d. intervening factors
- e. measurement of success

ANSWER: b

44. _____, such as the characteristics of the community the program is being used, can enhance or impede a program's success.

- a. Guesswork
- b. Target audience
- c. Randomized experiments
- d. Intervening factors
- e. Measurement of success

ANSWER: d

45. Using evidence justice, what does the research say about school-based drug education programs?

- a. The track record of school-based drug education programs has proven to be highly effective.
- b. The track record of school-based drug education programs has proven to fail.
- c. The track record of school-based drug education programs has proven to be spotty at best.
- d. There has been no privately-sponsored research on school-based drug education programs.
- e. There has been no government-sponsored research on school-based drug education programs.

ANSWER: c

46. Researchers must closely evaluate issues such as the dropout rate and study length in

order to develop a valid:

- a. measure of cost-effectiveness.
- b. target audience.
- c. experiment.
- d. list of intervening factors
- e. measurement of success.

ANSWER: e

47. The pre-selection of test subjects would likely violate the _____ principle of evidence-based justice.

- a. guesswork
- b. target audience
- c. randomized experiments
- d. intervening factors
- e. measurement of success

ANSWER: c

48. The _____ sponsored research in the 1950s which showed the criminal justice system composed of an intricate network of agencies.

- a. American Bar Foundation project
- b. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
- c. Chicago Crime Commission
- d. Wickersham Commission
- e. Kansas City Crime Commission

ANSWER: a

49. The three main components into which the contemporary criminal justice system is generally divided are:

- a. law enforcement, the correctional system, and the legislature.
- b. law enforcement, the judiciary, and the correctional system.
- c. law enforcement, the courts, and the legislature.
- d. the courts, the correctional system, and the legislature.
- e. federal, state and local agencies.

ANSWER: b

50. The contemporary criminal justice society uses social _____ to regulate dangerous elements within society.

- a. control
- b. report
- c. adjustment
- d. media
- e. reform

ANSWER: a

51. The _____ branch of government interprets existing laws and determines whether

they meet constitutional requirements.

- a. correctional
- b. executive
- c. judicial
- d. legislative
- e. bureaucratic

ANSWER: c

52. The _____ branch of government is responsible for the day-to-day operation of justice agencies.

- a. correctional
- b. legislative
- c. executive
- d. judicial
- e. bureaucratic

ANSWER: d

53. The _____ defines the law by determining what conduct is prohibited and establishes criminal penalties for those who violate the law.

- a. judiciary
- b. correctional agencies
- c. president
- d. legislature
- e. bureaucracy

ANSWER: d

54. The _____ oversees criminal justice practices and has the power to determine whether existing operations fall within the bounds of the U.S. Constitution.

- a. president
- b. legislature
- c. judiciary
- d. correctional agencies
- e. bureaucracy

ANSWER: c

55. The _____ component of the criminal justice system has the largest budgets.

- a. law enforcement
- b. judicial
- c. prison
- d. correctional
- e. federal

ANSWER: a

56. The _____ is society's instrument of social control.

- a. criminal justice system

- b. family unit
- c. educational system
- d. system of religious institutions
- e. social media system

ANSWER: a

57. The criminal justice system costing federal, state, and local governments about _____ per year to operate.

- a. \$100 million
- b. \$500 million
- c. \$100 billion
- d. \$200 billion
- e. \$500 billion

ANSWER: c

58. Which statement is false about corrections in the United States?

- a. Though crime has declined for most of the past decade, the correctional population continues to grow.
- b. Approximately 1.5 million juveniles are handled in juvenile courts each year.
- c. The federal correctional budget is larger than state governments' correctional budgets.
- d. More than 7 million people are under some form of correctional supervision.
- e. The states' correctional budget is larger than that of the federal government.

ANSWER: c

59. Which of the following is false regarding law enforcement?

- a. There are over 2 million individuals employed in law enforcement.
- b. In law enforcement alone, the majority of the employees have general arrest powers.
- c. State police agencies employ the least amount of officers nationwide.
- d. Most police officers in the United States work for a local agency.
- e. Less than half of population will interact with the criminal justice system at some point in their life.

ANSWER: a

60. ____ is/are the first step in the formal criminal justice process.

- a. Charging
- b. Initial contact
- c. Post release
- d. Preliminary hearings
- e. Arrest

ANSWER: b

61. The correct sequence of criminal justice procedures involving a police officer is:

- a. initial contact, investigation, arrest, and custody.
- b. initial contact, arrest, charging, and custody.
- c. initial contact, investigation, arrest, and charging.

- d. initial contact, arrest, investigation, and charging.
- e. charging, initial contact, arrest, and investigation.

ANSWER: a

62. When police want to interrogate a suspect, the officer must first advise the suspect of his/her _____ rights.

- a. formal
- b. charging
- c. Miranda
- d. questioning
- e. formal

ANSWER: c

63. Which of the following is false about the grand jury?

- a. It was created in twelfth-century England.
- b. Every state uses the grand jury system.
- c. It is composed of between 12 and 23 persons.
- d. It can protect citizens from false prosecution.
- e. It is a formal hearing of evidence.

ANSWER: b

64. The defendant would enter a plea of guilty or not guilty at the _____ stage of the formal criminal justice process.

- a. arraignment
- b. criminal trial
- c. bail hearing
- d. preliminary hearing
- e. sentencing

ANSWER: a

65. An arrest is considered legal when all of the following conditions exist except for when:

- a. when the police officer believes there is sufficient evidence.
- b. when probable cause exists.
- c. the suspect openly disputes the officer's interpretation.
- d. the officer deprives the suspect of their freedom.
- e. the suspect believes he is now in custody.

ANSWER: c

66. A police officer cannot arrest someone for a misdemeanor unless:

- a. the police officer believes there is sufficient evidence.
- b. probable cause exists.
- c. the officer witnesses the act.
- d. the officer has a witness to the act.
- e. the suspect believes the officer knows he committed the act.

ANSWER: c

67. The police may search for evidence, conduct an interrogation, or even encourage a confession during:

- a. intake.
- b. arrest.
- c. custody.
- d. charging.
- e. the preliminary hearing.

ANSWER: c

68. The decision by a prosecutor to drop a case after a complaint has been made because of lack of evidence is called:

- a. release.
- b. true bill of indictment.
- c. nolle prosequi.
- d. charging.
- e. a Miranda hearing.

ANSWER: c

69. The _____ is a group of citizens chosen to hear charges against persons accused of crime.

- a. neighborhood watch
- b. civil group
- c. grand jury
- d. vigilantes
- e. posse comitatus.

ANSWER: c

70. The grand jury will issue a _____, which specifies the exact charges on which the accused must stand trial.

- a. bill of attainder
- b. true bill of indictment
- c. nolle prosequi
- d. charging document
- e. a writ of mandamus

ANSWER: b

71. _____ is a money bond levied to ensure the return of a criminal defendant for trial.

- a. Bail
- b. A bill of attainder
- c. A surety bond
- d. A release fee
- e. A discharge fee

ANSWER: a

72. Before the trial begins, the defendant will be brought before the court that will hear the case, during a proceeding called a(n):

- a. arraignment.
- b. preliminary hearing.
- c. bail hearing.
- d. charging hearing.
- e. indictment.

ANSWER: a

73. Who is not a part of the courtroom work group?

- a. Judge
- b. Defense attorney
- c. Prosecutor
- d. Bail bondsman
- e. All of these are a part of the courtroom work group.

ANSWER: d

74. Which of the following is not an aspect of Herbert Packer's assembly line criminal justice process?

- a. Criminal justice is seen as a screening process where each stage is a decision point.
- b. Most people who commit a crime are punished for it.
- c. The criminal justice system suffers from congestion.
- d. Each of these decisions can have a critical impact on the defendant, the justice system, and society.
- e. Decision points are found throughout the process.

ANSWER: b

75. According to the criminal justice assembly line model, _____ are moved down the conveyor belt.

- a. cases
- b. detectives
- c. laws
- d. statutes
- e. problems

ANSWER: a

76. The criminal justice process may be compared to a:

- a. catapult
- b. funnel
- c. slingshot
- d. spiral
- e. spigot

ANSWER: b

77. Offenders at the Level ____ of the “wedding cake” model of criminal justice have typically committed a serious offense but will not garner much media attention.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV
- e. V

ANSWER: b

78. Offenders convicted of Level III crimes typically receive ____ as a sentence.

- a. the death penalty
- b. a fine
- c. prison
- d. probation
- e. parole

ANSWER: d

79. A/an _____ would be placed in Layer I of the criminal justice “wedding cake”.

- a. domestic assault
- b. burglary at a local bar
- c. arrest for public drunkenness
- d. arrest of a noted celebrity
- e. minor drug offense

ANSWER: d

80. The _____ perspective demands an efficient system that hands out tough sanctions to those who violate the law.

- a. crime control
- b. equal justice
- c. rehabilitation
- d. due process
- e. retaliation

ANSWER: a

81. The _____ perspective sees the justice system as a mechanism of caring for and treating people who cannot manage themselves.

- a. equal justice
- b. crime control
- c. rehabilitation
- d. due process
- e. retaliation

ANSWER: c

82. Concern over the prevalence of serious errors in the criminal justice system reflects the _____ perspective.

- a. due process
- b. rehabilitation
- c. justice
- d. crime control
- e. retaliation

ANSWER: a

83. The concept of “just deserts” is found in the _____ perspective.

- a. rehabilitation
- b. restorative justice
- c. equal justice
- d. due process
- e. retaliation

ANSWER: c

84. Concern over the potentially stigmatizing effect of community notification laws on sexual offenders would be a part of _____ perspective.

- a. restorative justice
- b. equal justice
- c. rehabilitation
- d. nonintervention
- e. retaliation

ANSWER: d

85. Truth-in-sentencing laws are an aspect of which justice system perspective?

- a. Rehabilitation
- b. Crime control
- c. Due process
- d. Equal justice
- e. Retaliation

ANSWER: d

86. Which perspective argues that the true purpose of the criminal justice system is to promote a peaceful and just society?

- a. Equal justice
- b. Rehabilitation
- c. Restorative justice
- d. Nonintervention
- e. Retaliation

ANSWER: c

87. The _____ perspective would advocate diversion programs or mediation programs for juvenile offenders.

- a. rehabilitative
- b. due process
- c. equal justice
- d. crime control
- e. reform

ANSWER: a

88. Advocates of the _____ perspective would advocate for the decriminalization of marijuana.

- a. rehabilitative
- b. nonintervention
- c. equal justice
- d. crime control
- e. reform

ANSWER: b

89. The _____ perspective views crime as a community-level problem.

- a. rehabilitation
- b. restorative
- c. crime control
- d. equal justice
- e. reform

ANSWER: b

90. Which statement best reflects why ethical standards are important in criminal justice?

- a. Agents of the criminal justice system have access to citizens' most personal information, raising concerns of privacy and confidentiality.
- b. Justice system personnel may work in an environment where moral ambiguity is limited.
- c. Ethical decision making tends to reduce individual civil rights and liberties.
- d. Rigid procedures guide the behavior of law enforcement personnel, leaving little room for ethical dilemmas.
- e. Ethical standards are important in the justice system for all these reasons.

ANSWER: a

91. Which is considered the primary ethical concern of prosecutors?

- a. Employing discretion and morality equitably.
- b. Handling both the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the crime.
- c. The adversarial system of justice in the United States.
- d. Balancing the dual role as representative of the people and officer of the court.
- e. Ensuring justice for the victim.

ANSWER: d

92. Which courtroom work group member experiences the ethical concern of having obligations to his/her client and the profession?

- a. Defense attorney
- b. Prosecutor
- c. Bail bondsman
- d. Judge
- e. Parole officer

ANSWER: a

93. Approximately _____ percentage of incidents of sexual violence in prison involved staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct.

- a. 15
- b. 25
- c. 40
- d. 50
- e. 65

ANSWER: c

A local police department noticed an increase in the number of home burglaries being committed. The department formed a task force to assess the extent of the problem. Officers from the detective bureau, the vice squad, and the crime analysis division met to discuss the problem and begin investigating these crimes. After investigating the crimes for over a month, the task force was able to arrest eight suspects. The _____ would be the official responsible for formally charging the suspects with a specific criminal act.

94. After investigating the crimes for over a month, the task force is able to execute ten arr...

- a. bailiff
- b. defense attorney
- c. judge
- d. prosecutor
- e. parole officer

ANSWER: d

95. Burglary would be included in Level _____ of the criminal justice wedding cake model.

- a. I
- b. II
- c. III
- d. IV
- e. V

ANSWER: b

The mayor had expressed his frustration with the criminals who are committing these crimes, and believes that society must be protected from them through harsh punishment. The mayor is promoting the _____ perspective of criminal justice.

96. The mayor had expressed his frustration with the criminals who are committing these

crimes, ...

- a. crime control
- b. due process
- c. nonintervention
- d. rehabilitation
- e. reform

ANSWER: a

97. The deputy mayor advocated the _____ model, arguing that these crimes were an expression of frustration and anger created by social inequality.

- a. crime control
- b. due process
- c. nonintervention
- d. rehabilitation
- e. retaliation

ANSWER: d

Completion

98. _____ has provided a mechanism for the frustrated to vent their anger, for business leaders to maintain their position of wealth and power, and for those outside the economic mainstream to take a shortcut to the American dream.

ANSWER: Crime

99. The _____ provided technical assistance and hundreds of millions of dollars in federal aid to state and local justice agencies between 1969 and 1982.

ANSWER: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration

100. _____ justice uses scientific method to determine whether criminal justice programs actually reduce crime rates and offender recidivism.

ANSWER: Evidence-based

101. Society's ability to control individual behavior in order to serve its best interests is known as _____.

ANSWER: social control

102. The _____ defines the law by determining what conduct is prohibited and establishes criminal penalties for those who violate it.

ANSWER: legislature

103. The purpose of the criminal _____ is to gather enough evidence to identify a suspect and support a legal arrest.

ANSWER: investigation

104. When prosecutors decide to take no further action after conducting a preliminary investigation of the legal matters of a case it is referred to as a/an _____.

ANSWER: nolle prosequi

105. The _____ requirement is the principle that in order to make an arrest for a misdemeanor, the arresting officer must have personally witnessed the crime being committed.

ANSWER: in-presence

106. An offender's _____ with the criminal justice system takes place as a result of a police action.

ANSWER: initial contact

107. The _____ is group of citizens chosen to hear charges against persons accused of crime and to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to bring those persons to trial..

ANSWER: grand jury

108. The _____ group is comprised of the prosecutor, defense attorney, judge, and other court personnel who function to streamline the process of justice through the extensive use of plea bargaining and other trial alternatives.

ANSWER: courtroom work

109. The purpose of the criminal _____ is to gather evidence, identify a suspect and support a legal arrest.

ANSWER: investigation

110. _____ occurs after an arrest and while the suspect is being detained.

ANSWER: Custody

111. To justice expert Herbert Packer, the image that comes to mind from the criminal justice process is a(n) _____.

ANSWER: assembly-line

112. Misdemeanors, such as disorderly conduct, shoplifting, and public drunkenness comprise Level _____ of the criminal justice "wedding cake."

ANSWER: IV

113. Decriminalization, deinstitutionalization, and pretrial diversion are favored by those adhering to the _____ perspective

ANSWER: nonintervention

114. The goal of the _____ perspective is to enable the offender to appreciate the damage caused to society and to the victim, to make amends, and to be reintegrated into the community.

ANSWER: restorative justice

115. Advocates of the _____ perspective argue that the greatest concern of the justice system should be providing fair and equitable treatment to those accused of crime.

ANSWER: due process

Subjective Short Answer

116. Johnny was arrested for robbery, a second-degree felony in the state where he lives. Johnny can be sentenced to up to 20 years in prison, and since he had never been arrested before, he is unfamiliar with the criminal justice system. Since Johnny has been arrested, the _____ will be next in line to examine the case.

- A. defense attorney
- B. judge
- C. jury
- D. prosecutor
- E. parole board

ANSWER: D

117. At what stage will the prosecution file a charging document against Johnny?

- A. Investigation
- B. Charging
- C. Preliminary hearing
- D. Plea bargaining
- E. Arraignment

ANSWER: E

118. In some jurisdictions, the grand jury will determine if sufficient evidence to support the continued prosecution of a suspect exists. If it does, then the grand jury would issue a true bill of:

- A. attainder.
- B. certiorari.
- C. indictment.
- D. prosecution.
- E. guilt.

ANSWER: C

119. Johnny accepted a plea bargain which reduced his charges from robbery to burglary, and lowered his sentence from 5 years in prison instead of 20. What percentage of

criminal cases are settled with a plea bargain?

- A. 15
- B. 30
- C. 50
- D. 70
- E. 90

ANSWER: E

120. In Florida, Chapter 782.04 of the Florida State Statutes explains the crime of murder. Section 1 of the statute reads: 782.04 Murder.—(1)(a) The unlawful killing of a human being; When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed or any human being. The 5 years Johnny will spend in prison was determined by the _____ branch of government.

- A. legislative
- B. judicial
- C. executive
- D. correctional
- E. bureaucratic

ANSWER: A

121. The _____ branch of government is responsible for enforcing this statute.

- A. legislative
- B. judicial
- C. executive
- D. police
- E. bureaucratic

ANSWER: C

122. Which agency in the criminal justice system is responsible for the adjudication of the case if a suspect has been arrested and charged with the crime of murder?

- A. Police
- B. Courts
- C. Corrections
- D. Parole board
- E. Probation board

ANSWER: B

Essay

123. Discuss the presence of crime in the West following the Civil War.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

124. Summarize the long history of crime in America.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

125. Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

126. Explain the five unifying principles associated with evidence-based justice and provide examples of each.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

127. Discuss the kinds of criminal justice programs that evidence-based justice have shown to be effective in reducing crime rates and offender recidivism.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

128. Discuss the responsibilities and interconnectedness of the three branches of government with regard to the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

129. Describe the main components of the contemporary criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

130. Discuss the scope of the contemporary criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

131. Identify and discuss the steps in the formal criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

132. Discuss the criminal justice system as an assembly-line model.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

133. Discuss the potential negative consequences on society of the assembly-line model of criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

134. Discuss the attrition of criminal cases by explaining the criminal justice funnel.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

135. Describe the differences between the formal and informal justice systems.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

136. List and discuss the levels of Walker's "wedding cake" model of justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

137. Compare and contrast the crime control perspective of criminal justice with the due process perspective of criminal justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

138. Discuss the nonintervention perspective and the restorative justice perspective on criminal justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

139. Discuss through the use of examples why ethics are important at each stage of the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.