

Procedures in the Justice System, 12e (Roberson)
Chapter 1 An Introduction to the Justice System

1.1 Multiple-Choice Questions

1) Which of the below is an orientation goal of the justice system?

- A) Protection of individual rights
- B) Fairness
- C) Efficiency
- D) Preventing crime

Answer: A

Page Ref: 4

Objective: Summarize the Constitutional basis for criminal procedure.

Level: Basic

2) Which of the following is a pragmatic goal of the justice system?

- A) Protection of individual rights
- B) Fairness
- C) Efficiency
- D) Preventing crime

Answer: D

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Objective: Summarize the Constitutional basis for criminal procedure.

Level: Basic

3) Our system of justice is based on the _____ process.

- A) adversarial
- B) innocence
- C) guilt
- D) group

Answer: A

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Objective: Summarize the Constitutional basis for criminal procedure.

Level: Basic

4) The primary state regulatory statute is the _____ that regulates procedure in state courts.

- A) state administrative code
- B) state penal code
- C) state code of criminal procedure
- D) model penal code

Answer: C

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Summarize the Constitutional basis for criminal procedure.

Level: Basic

5) Much of the basic criminal law of this country originated from the common law of:

- A) Rome.
- B) England.
- C) France.
- D) Germany.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 7

Objective: Summarize the Constitutional basis for criminal procedure.

Level: Basic

6) Today, the criminal law of the states on a written set of regulations that is largely the result of:

- A) common law.
- B) judicial decisions.
- C) legislative action.
- D) history.

Answer: C

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Objective: Summarize the Constitutional basis for criminal procedure.

Level: Basic

7) The least serious category of crime is:

- A) treason.
- B) a felony.
- C) an infraction.
- D) a misdemeanor.

Answer: C

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Objective: Describe the classifications of crimes and punishments.

Level: Basic

8) The Court rules regulate the _____ of the courts in the areas not regulated by other rules.

- A) opinion
- B) fact finding process
- C) judgment process
- D) guilt-determining process

Answer: D

Page Ref: 3

Objective: Describe the concept of judicial guidance.

Level: Basic

9) Because of the danger of conviction in a trial by jury, an accused would frequently revert to:

- A) trial by judge.
- B) trial by justice.
- C) trial by ordeal.
- D) trial by combat.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 11

Objective: Summarize the history and legal foundations of criminal procedure.

Level: Basic

10) Venue is:

- A) the geographical area in which a case is heard.
- B) the court which will hear the appeal.
- C) the court that had jurisdiction to decline the case.
- D) a term used to indicate the desire for a trial by jury.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 26

Objective: Explain why venue is an important factor in criminal prosecutions.

Level: Basic

11) _____ is the inherent power of a court to hear and decide a case.

- A) Amicus curiae
- B) Venue
- C) Jurisdiction
- D) Cause of action

Answer: C

Page Ref: 27

Objective: Outline the structure of the court system, including the responsibilities and jurisdictions of each level.

Level: Basic

12) This position is, in most cases, the public prosecutor.

- A) District attorney
- B) Public defender
- C) Administrative officer
- D) Administrative attorney

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe criminal law administration processes.

Level: Basic

13) The chief law officer of most states is the:

- A) district attorney.
- B) state's attorney.
- C) attorney general.
- D) adjutant general.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe criminal law administration processes.

Level: Basic

14) It is the _____ duty to see that all laws of the state are uniformly and adequately enforced.

- A) district attorney
- B) state's attorney
- C) attorney general
- D) adjutant general

Answer: C

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe criminal law administration processes.

Level: Basic

15) When directed by the _____, the attorney general shall assist any district attorney in the discharge of the duties of the district attorney.

- A) governor
- B) state legislature
- C) select committee on criminal law
- D) code of criminal procedure

Answer: A

Page Ref: 30

Objective: Describe criminal law administration processes.

Level: Basic

16) The _____ in most states may prosecute any violations of the state law which a superior or district court has jurisdiction when he or she is of the opinion that the law is not being adequately enforced in any county.

- A) state attorney general
- B) county attorney
- C) federal prosecutor
- D) city attorney

Answer: A

Page Ref: 31

Objective: Describe criminal law administration processes.

Level: Basic

17) In states that have both district attorneys and county attorneys, the county attorneys are responsible for:

- A) assisting the district attorney.
- B) conducting grand jury hearings.
- C) conducting preliminary hearings.
- D) prosecuting misdemeanors.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 32

Objective: Outline the structure of the court system, including the responsibilities and jurisdictions of each level.

Level: Basic

18) To what is the federal trial court referred?

- A) Court of last resort
- B) Supreme Court
- C) Superior Court
- D) District Court

Answer: D

Page Ref: 25

Objective: Outline the structure of the court system, including the responsibilities and jurisdictions of each level.

Level: Basic

19) In many cases, the only contact the average citizen will have with the judicial system occurs at this level.

- A) Court of last resort
- B) Supreme Court
- C) Appellate Court
- D) District Court

Answer: D

Page Ref: 21

Objective: Outline the structure of the court system, including the responsibilities and jurisdictions of each level.

Level: Basic

20) Courts of limited jurisdiction may hear certain types of specialized matters such as:

- A) probate of wills and estates.
- B) divorces.
- C) child custody matters.
- D) All of these are correct.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 22

Objective: Outline the structure of the court system, including the responsibilities and jurisdictions of each level.

Level: Basic