

- d. all of these \*
5. The most important component of the English Parliament is:  
a. the House of Lords  
b. the House of Commons \*  
c. the Monarch  
d. the prime minister
6. The English legislation that established the notion that policing was a shared responsibility between the central government and local communities was:  
a. the Justices of the Peace Act (1327)  
b. Magna Carta (1215)  
c. the Statute of Winchester (1285) \*  
d. the Act of Settlement (1700)
7. The head of the English police service is:  
a. the prime minister  
b. the home secretary \*  
c. the Monarch  
d. the Lord Chancellor
8. England's Office of Inspectorate of Constabulary is responsible for:  
a. assessing the efficiency of the police \*  
b. guarding the Royal family  
c. conducting criminal investigations  
d. handling citizen complaints against the police
9. Part of the funding for each police force in England is provided by:  
a. Ministry of Justice  
b. Ministry of Defense  
c. Home Office \*  
d. Lord Chancellor
10. The unit responsible for civilian oversight of complaints leveled against the police in England is the:  
a. Inspectorate of Constabulary  
b. Police Complaints Board  
c. Police Complaints Authority  
d. Independent Police Complaints Commission \*
11. The appointment of a chief constable to manage a provincial English police force is the responsibility of the:

- a. home secretary
  - b. prime minister
  - c. police and crime commissioner \*
  - d. Inspectorate of Constabulary
12. The National Crime Agency is responsible for:
- a. drug trafficking
  - b. financial crimes
  - c. organized crime
  - d. all of these \*
13. The imposition of a sanction on an English police officer found guilty of a noncriminal infraction is the responsibility of:
- a. the Police Complaints Authority
  - b. the home secretary
  - c. the chief constable \*
  - d. none of these
14. The legal status of the English police is found in:
- a. statute law
  - b. administrative directives
  - c. common law
  - d. all of these \*
15. The Metropolitan Police of London was created in:
- a. 1835
  - b. 1829 \*
  - c. 1839
  - d. 1856
16. New directions in training English police were influenced by:
- a. the Hite Report
  - b. Report of the Royal Commission on Police
  - c. the Scarman Report \*
  - d. none of these
17. The probationary period for an English constable is:
- a. 24 months \*
  - b. 18 months
  - c. 12 months
  - d. 6 months
18. King Henry II is credited with creating all but one of the following courts:

- a. Court of Chancery \*
  - b. Court of Common Pleas
  - c. Court of Exchequer
  - d. Court of King's Bench
19. English universities did not offer courses on the common law until the:
- a. twentieth century
  - b. eighteenth century
  - c. nineteenth century \*
  - d. sixteenth century
20. The head of the English judiciary is:
- a. the Director of Public Prosecutions
  - b. the Lord Chief Justice \*
  - c. the Lord Chancellor
  - d. none of these
21. If an English police officer violates the criminal law, he or she is prosecuted by:
- a. the Director of Public Prosecutions \*
  - b. the attorney general
  - c. the Police Complaints Authority
  - d. the local police authority
22. England's Prosecution of Offences Act (1985) created the office of:
- a. solicitor general
  - b. Director of Public Prosecutions
  - c. attorney general
  - d. none of these \*
23. The Ministry of Justice is responsible for:
- a. the constitution and law
  - b. court service
  - c. probation boards
  - d. all of these \*
24. Judges that handle cases in English Crown courts include:
- a. recorders
  - b. circuit judges
  - c. justices from the Queen's Bench
  - d. all of these \*
25. The courts that handle the largest percentage of criminal cases in England

are:

- a. magistrates' courts \*
  - b. Crown courts
  - c. county courts
  - d. the High Court
26. In England, trials for major criminal cases are heard in:
- a. magistrates' courts
  - b. county courts
  - c. the High Court
  - d. Crown courts \*
27. The organization that is responsible for the professional conduct of England's solicitors is:
- a. the Law Council
  - b. the Law Society \*
  - c. the British Bar Association
  - d. the Inns of Court
28. In recent years, criticism has been leveled at English judges for their:
- a. liberal sentencing decisions
  - b. handing out of excessively long custodial sentences
  - c. lack of judicial activism \*
  - d. consistent liberal interpretation of the constitution
29. Judicial appointments in England are made after the candidate has been:
- a. approved by the Bar of England and Wales
  - b. selected by the Judicial Appointments Commission \*
  - c. confirmed by Parliament
  - d. all of these
30. A trial jury in England is utilized in:
- a. county courts
  - b. magistrates' courts
  - c. Crown courts \*
  - d. all of these
31. The procedure devised by Anglo-Saxon courts to determine liability was called:
- a. outlawry
  - b. compensation
  - c. compurgation \*
  - d. presentment

32. In the medieval period, profound changes occurred regarding criminal procedure; the person who was instrumental in causing these changes was:
- a. Emperor Justinian
  - b. King Francis I
  - c. King Henry II
  - d. Pope Innocent III \*
33. In England, once a warrant is issued to search a premise, it can be utilized:
- a. once \*
  - b. twice
  - c. three times
  - d. as often as is necessary
34. In most cases, a suspect involved in a serious arrestable offense in England can have his or her access to a lawyer delayed by up to:
- a. 12 hours
  - b. 18 hours
  - c. 24 hours
  - d. 36 hours \*
35. The circumstances in which a person is advised of his or her rights in England are explained in:
- a. statute law
  - b. case law
  - c. Codes of Practice \*
  - d. constitutional law
36. A person under arrest in England must be told of his or her rights:
- a. at the moment of arrest
  - b. after the first three hours of detention
  - c. once they reach the police station \*
  - d. after the first six hours of detention
37. The legal basis for an English police officer to enter and search a premise without a warrant is found in:
- a. case law
  - b. statute law \*
  - c. constitutional law
  - d. tradition
38. In England, bail may be granted by a:
- a. prosecutor