

True / False

1. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), there are about 500 justified fatal police shootings each year. This number is an increase from 5 years ago.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

2. Crime is higher today than it was in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

3. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) continues to provide grants to local and state justice agencies to fund criminal justice activities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

4. Of the components in the Criminal Justice System, usually the correctional component comes before the other two components.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.03 - Identify the basic component agencies of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Analyze

5. The police department was created in the United States; the first formed in Philadelphia after the Civil War.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

6. The contemporary criminal justice system is society's instrument of formal social control.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.02 - Define the concept of a criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

7. Most criminal cases are processed through the entire formal justice system.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Remember

8. Police officers can arrest someone if they have a "gut feeling" that the person is guilty of a criminal offense.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Apply

9. In a probable cause hearing, the defendant and his or her attorney may appear and dispute the prosecutor's charges.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

10. Less serious felonies make up the bottom layer (Level 4) of the criminal justice system wedding cake.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the "wedding cake" model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

11. 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
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

12. Decriminalization of marijuana would most likely be advocated by those having a perspective of equal justice.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Understand

13. Noninterventionists support the placement of first-time offenders who commit minor crimes into informal community-based treatment programs.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

14. The issue of ethics is becoming less important in the criminal justice system, due to an increasing number of checks and balances.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.10 - Discuss the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.
KEYWORDS: Understand

15. An ethical issue that has received recent attention is that of sexual violence by correctional officers against inmates.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.10 - Discuss the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

16. Use of discretion at all levels of the criminal justice system is one way in which ethical considerations arise.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.15.01.10 - Discuss the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.
KEYWORDS: Understand

17. There has been a substantial decline in the crime rate, yet more than 11 million individuals are still arrested annually.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.02 - Define the concept of a criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

18. Federal funding accounts for most of all direct justice system spending.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.03 - Identify the basic component agencies of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

19. A courtroom work group is made up of a prosecutor and defense attorney and helps to streamline the process of justice through the extensive use of deal making and plea bargaining.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.07 - Characterize the informal criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

Multiple Choice

20. Which of the following is true regarding the relationship between criminal justice and the media?

- a. The media routinely features stories exposing brutal cops and violent prisons.
- b. Most criminal defendants receive a lengthy trial by jury in media representations of cases.
- c. The media leads many individuals to false impressions and unrealized expectations about criminal justice.
- d. All of the above statements are true regarding the relationship between criminal justice and the media.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Introduction

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.05. - Discuss the concept of community-oriented policing.

KEYWORDS: Understand

21. Which of the following statements is true?

- a. During the nineteenth century, the United States experienced a surge in violent behavior.
- b. Organized gangs flourished in the largest cities of the United States in the early 1900s.
- c. The first criminal gangs formed before the Civil War in urban slums.
- d. All of the statements are true.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

22. What commission, appointed by President Herbert Hoover, made a detailed analysis of the US justice system and helped usher in the era of treatment and rehabilitation?
- Chicago Crime Commission
 - American Bar Foundation Commission
 - Wickersham Commission
 - President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

23. The mean state corrections expenditure per inmate in approximately _____ per year.
- \$12,000
 - \$18,000
 - \$28,000
 - \$40,000

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.04 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

24. Federal funding makes up ___ percent of the contemporary criminal justice system.
- 10
 - 19
 - 27
 - 38

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.15.01.04 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

25. The contemporary criminal justice system can be divided into three main components:
- law enforcement, the courts, and the legislature.
 - the courts, the correctional system, and the legislature.
 - law enforcement, the courts, and the correctional system.
 - law enforcement, the correctional system, and the legislature.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.03 - Identify the basic component agencies of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

26. The corrections system is vast and costs federal, state, and local governments approximately \$_____ billion annually.
- \$75
 - \$110
 - \$165
 - \$264

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.04 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

27. There are about ____ people employed in local, state, and county law enforcement agencies.

- a. 350,000
- b. 500,000
- c. 1.1 million
- d. 2 million

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.04 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

28. Which of the following is not required as a legal condition for an arrest?

- a. Probable cause
- b. Deprivation of the individual's freedom
- c. Use of handcuffs
- d. Belief by the suspect that he or she is in police custody

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Understand

29. What is known about the correctional population in the United States?

- a. The correctional population has been consistently decreasing over the past decade with 5 million people currently under the control of the correctional system.
- b. The correctional population currently consists of 7 million people under correctional supervision.
- c. The correctional population has fluctuated widely over the past decade with 21 million people currently under the control of the correctional system.
- d. The correctional population has decreased dramatically over the past decade and now consists of 2 million people under the control of the correctional system.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.04 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

30. Criminal justice can be viewed as a process that takes an offender through a series of decision points, beginning with arrest and concluding with reentry. Which of the following is an extralegal factor that critics argue may be involved in this process?

- a. Offender's race
- b. Offender's prior record
- c. Seriousness of offense
- d. Available evidence

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Remember

31. Discretion by police officers occurs during the first four stages of the criminal justice process. In order, what

are those stages?

- a. Initial contact, arrest, charging, custody
- b. Initial contact, investigation, arrest, charging
- c. Initial contact, investigation, arrest, custody
- d. Initial contact, arrest, investigation, charging

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

32. Which of the following stages of the criminal justice process comes earliest in the process?

- a. Charging
- b. Investigation
- c. Preliminary hearing
- d. Arraignment

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

33. What percentage of cases proceeds to a criminal trial?

- a. 1 percent
- b. 10 percent
- c. 25 percent
- d. 50 percent

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

34. Which of the following is not a reason for a nolle prosequi—the term used when a prosecutor decides to drop a case after a complaint has been formally made?

- a. Race of the defendant
- b. Insufficient evidence
- c. Reluctance of witnesses to testify
- d. Police error

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

35. In the formal criminal justice process, all defendants must go through which stage to ensure proper sentencing/punishment/dismissal/closure?

- a. Arraignment
- b. Criminal trial
- c. Grand jury hearing
- d. Bail hearing

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

36. If the prosecution can present sufficient evidence, the grand jury will issue a(n) ____, which specifies the exact charges on which the accused must stand trial.

- a. true bill of indictment
- b. information
- c. charging bill
- d. nolle prosequi

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

37. At what stage of the formal criminal justice process does the defendant enter a plea of guilty or not guilty?

- a. Arraignment
- b. Criminal trial
- c. Preliminary hearing
- d. Bail hearing

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

38. For every 1000 serious crimes, about ____ adults are sent to prison.

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 20
- d. 30

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Remember

39. For every 1000 serious crimes, about ____ percent are reported to the police.

- a. 15
- b. 35
- c. 50
- d. 75

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Remember

40. The case of Jared Lee Loughner, who shot Congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords, is an example of _____ of the “wedding cake” model of justice.

- a. Level I
- b. Level II
- c. Level III
- d. Level IV

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

41. Approximately ____ percent of felony cases are settled without a trial.
- a. 20
 - b. 40
 - c. 60
 - d. 80

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.07 - Characterize the informal criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

42. About ____ percent of misdemeanors are settled without a trial.
- a. 30
 - b. 50
 - c. 70
 - d. 90

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.07 - Characterize the informal criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

43. Which of the following crimes would be placed in Level II of the criminal justice “wedding cake”?
- a. A noted celebrity is arrested for shooting her bodyguard.
 - b. A violent act committed by a stranger who uses a weapon.
 - c. An individual is arrested for public drunkenness.
 - d. A first-time offender assaults a friend.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

44. A case of domestic violence would be considered ____ of the criminal justice “wedding cake”?
- a. Level I
 - b. Level II
 - c. Level III
 - d. Level IV

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

45. Shoplifting and public drunkenness would be considered ____ of the criminal justice “wedding cake”?
- a. Level I
 - b. Level II
 - c. Level III
 - d. Level IV

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

46. According to this justice perspective, the proper role of the justice system is to prevent crime through the judicious use of criminal sanctions. It demands an efficient system that hands out tough sanctions to those who violate the law.

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

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

47. Which of the following is false?

- a. Crime control advocates call for harsh punishment as a deterrent to crime.
- b. Crime control advocates do not want legal technicalities to help the guilty go free and tie the hands of justice.
- c. Crime control advocates argue the more efficient the system, the greater its effectiveness.
- d. Crime control advocates do not question the criminal justice system's ability to rehabilitate offenders.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Understand

48. According to this justice perspective, the justice system serves as a mechanism of caring for and treating people who cannot manage themselves. It assumes people are at the mercy of social, economic, and interpersonal conditions.

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

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

49. Proponents of this justice perspective believe that the greatest concern of the justice system should be providing fair and equitable treatment to those accused of committing a crime.

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

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Understand

50. Proponents of this justice perspective are concerned about the effect of the stigma that criminal suspects bear when they are given negative labels such as "rapist" or "child molester."

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

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Understand

51. Which justice perspective advocates mediation rather than coercive punishment?

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

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

52. If you believe that procedural fairness, civil rights, and the rule of law are inviolate principles, which justice perspective do you favor?

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

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

53. A concern with constitutional rights and privileges is a main focus of which justice perspective?

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

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

54. “Widening the net of justice” is of concern to you if you favor which justice perspective?

- a. Nonintervention
- b. Due process
- c. Equal justice
- d. Rehabilitation

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

55. This justice perspective advocates standardization of rules and regulations within the criminal justice system.

- a. Nonintervention
- b. Due process
- c. Equal justice

d. Rehabilitation

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

56. According to noninterventionists, the efforts to treat offenders may lead to further stigma beyond the scope of the original offense. This is referred to as:

- a. deinstitutionalization
- b. nolle prosequi
- c. victimless crime
- d. widening the net of justice

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

57. Advocates of this justice perspective argue that the justice system remains an adversarial process that pits the forces of the state against those of a solitary individual accused of a crime.

- a. Crime control
- b. Due process
- c. Nonintervention
- d. Rehabilitation

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

58. Ethical issues transcend all elements of the justice system. Why are ethical standards so important in criminal justice?

- a. Without ethical decision making, it is possible that individual civil rights and liberties will suffer.
- b. Agents of the criminal justice system have access to citizens' most personal information, raising concerns of privacy and confidentiality.
- c. Justice system personnel may work in an environment where moral ambiguity is widespread.
- d. Ethical standards are important in the justice system for all these reasons.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.10 - Discuss the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Understand

59. Which of the following is false?

- a. Ethical issues transcend all elements of the criminal justice system.
- b. It is often difficult to determine what is fair and just and balance; this concerns with the needs of the public.
- c. Ethical issues end with the arrest of a suspect.
- d. Ethical behavior is important in law enforcement because officers have the authority to deprive individuals of their liberty.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.10 - Discuss the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

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KEYWORDS: Understand

Jessica has been in trouble with the law for as long as she can remember. Her first crime was shoplifting a candy bar from the drugstore. Since then she has moved on to more substantial shoplifting and stealing. She is currently on probation and is paying restitution to a victim for a previous theft. Now Jessica has been arrested for home invasion and robbery.

60. As Jessica recalls her past history of stealing and theft, she realizes that her parents weren't around very much and she doesn't remember regularly attending school. Parents and school represent what aspect when discussing criminal behavior?

- a. Formal social control
- b. Informal social control
- c. Legal and immoral control
- d. Illegal and moral control

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.07 - Characterize the informal criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Apply

61. With Jessica's new charge of home invasion and robbery, she will likely be sentenced to prison time. What component of the system will she serve her sentence in?

- a. Corrections
- b. Institutional supervision
- c. Courts
- d. Police

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Apply

62. Jessica was asked to participate in a rehabilitation program that is designed to provide a more successful readjustment to society without theft and robbery. Her participation in this program will occur during what stage of the criminal justice process?

- a. Sentencing/disposition
- b. Prerelease
- c. Correctional treatment
- d. Post release

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

Jackson has been arrested for possession of drugs. When he was taken into custody, the officer had just witnessed Jackson taking money from someone and handing them a small bag that looked as if it were drugs. After obtaining that probable cause, the officer searched Jackson's backpack where he found approximately 4 ounces of marijuana packaged in smaller

bags for resale.

63. After arrest, Jackson will be in what stage of the criminal justice process while the officer searches his home for more evidence?

- a. Initial contact
- b. Booking
- c. Custody
- d. Holding

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Apply

64. Upon searching Jackson's home, the officer found an additional 3 ounces of marijuana packaged for resale. The prosecutor has decided to charge Jackson with possession with intent to distribute. What is the next stage of the criminal justice process after charging?

- a. Custody
- b. Preliminary hearing
- c. Arraignment
- d. Plea bargaining

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Apply

65. At arraignment, Jackson accepts a plea deal that will shorten his sentence in return for naming one of his marijuana dealer. About what percentage of cases every year end in plea bargains instead of a criminal trial?

- a. 60 percent
- b. 70 percent
- c. 80 percent
- d. 90 percent

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

Patricia, a famous child actor, has been arrested yet again. She has had many brushes with the law but has yet to be sentenced to prison. This time, the arrest was for was stealing but in the end, the charges are reduced after the star agrees to return the stolen goods. She has a team of attorneys on retainer and is always in the spotlight.

66. With Patricia's retained counsel, the judge was convinced that she had learned her lesson and the challenge of the spotlight led her to her most current crime. This type of scenario is most likely to happen in what level of the criminal justice "wedding cake"?

- a. Level 1

- b. Level 2
- c. Level 3
- d. Level 4

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

67. When Patricia had her charges reduced in exchange for the return of stolen goods, what agency of crime control did she most likely deal with?

- a. Police
- b. Prosecution and defense
- c. Courts
- d. Corrections

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.3

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Apply

Henry Huggins is a state’s attorney who wants to be mayor of Baltimore. He knows that mayors before him have run and won on the “tough on crime” platform. Henry also believes in being tough but fair and knows that he has the winning record both in the courtroom and in politics. He feels that every person deserves a full array of constitutional rights and preserving democratic ideals is paramount over the need to punish the guilty.

68. If Henry believes in democratic ideals and careful scrutiny of decisions made in the justice system, what perspective on justice does Henry take?

- a. Noninterventionist
- b. Crime control
- c. Due process
- d. Equal justice

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

69. What is the concept called that describes Henry’s involvement with the defense attorney, judge, and other courtroom personnel that helps to streamline the process of justice through extensive use of deal making and plea bargaining?

- a. Safe streets control group
- b. Courtroom work group
- c. The center work group
- d. Cooperative work group

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

PREFACE NAME: Case 1.4

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.07 - Characterize the informal criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

Completion

70. The first police agency was developed in 1829 in _____.

ANSWER: London

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

71. _____ is management of an individual's behavior by social and institutional forces in society.

ANSWER: Social control

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.02 - Define the concept of a criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Remember

72. A _____ is designed to restrict the maximum time after an event that legal proceedings may be initiated.

ANSWER: Statute of limitations

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

73. Gathering of evidence occurs in this stage, which follows initial contact, _____.

ANSWER: investigation

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

74. An _____ is the condition that in order to make an arrest in a misdemeanor, the arresting officer must have personally witnessed the crime being committed.

ANSWER: in presence requirement

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

75. The _____ is composed of law enforcement, the courts, and the correctional system.

ANSWER: criminal justice system

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

76. 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(n) _____.

ANSWER: nolle prosequi
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Remember

77. The charging document filed by the prosecution that forms the basis of the preliminary hearing is referred to as a(n) _____.

ANSWER: information
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Remember

78. The term used in some jurisdictions for a preliminary hearing to show cause to bring a case to trial: ____ hearing.

ANSWER: Probable cause
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Remember

79. _____ is the term used to describe the process through which large numbers of cases are systematically filtered out of the formal criminal justice process.

ANSWER: Criminal justice funnel
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.
KEYWORDS: Remember

80. The _____ is comprised of the prosecutor, defense attorney, judge, and other court personnel who function to streamline the process of justice.

ANSWER: courtroom work group
REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.07 - Characterize the informal criminal justice system.
KEYWORDS: Remember

81. Millions of misdemeanors, such as disorderly conduct, shoplifting, public drunkenness, and minor assault, comprise _____ of the criminal justice “wedding cake.” Lower courts handle these cases in an assembly-line fashion.

ANSWER: Level IV
REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the “wedding cake” model of justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

82. A sex offense by a repeat offender would be considered a crime at which level of the criminal justice “wedding cake.”

ANSWER: Level II
REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the “wedding cake” model of justice.
KEYWORDS: Remember

83. Decriminalization, deinstitutionalization, and pretrial diversion are favored by those adhering to the

_____ perspective.

ANSWER: nonintervention

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

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

ANSWER: restorative justice

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

85. The _____ perspective has influenced the development of sentencing policies that emphasize mandatory punishments.

ANSWER: equal justice

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

86. Advocates of the _____ perspective view the efforts of the state to punish and control crime as encouraging crime rather than discouraging it.

ANSWER: restorative justice

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

87. Advocates of the _____ perspective lobby for the abolition of legal restrictions on a police officer's ability to search for evidence and interrogate suspects. They do not want offender's to go free on a technicality.

ANSWER: crime control

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Remember

88. According to the criminal justice assembly line, each stage is actually a _____ through which the cases flow.

ANSWER: decision point

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Remember

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

ANSWER: Bail

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Remember

90. Contemporary criminal justice agencies are political entities whose structure and function are lodged within the ____, ____, and ____ branches of the government.

ANSWER: legislative, judicial, executive

REFERENCES: Developing the Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.01 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system in the United States.

KEYWORDS: Remember

Essay

91. Discuss the scope of the current criminal justice system.

ANSWER: The contemporary criminal justice system costs \$264 billion annually. Local governments fund about half of this amount. There are 1.1 million people employed at all levels of law enforcement. More than 11 million people are arrested each year. Ninety-six million cases are heard annually in state courts, including 20 million criminal matters and 2 million juvenile matters. Seven million people are under some form of correctional supervision; more than 2 million individuals are in jails/prisons.

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.04 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Evaluate

92. Explain why Herbert Packer describes the criminal justice process as an assembly line.

ANSWER: Herbert Packer sees each stage of criminal justice process as a decision point through which cases flow. The concept of the assembly line comes from the fact that although there are many people who commit crime and are arrested and charged, only about 21 adults are incarcerated for every 1000 serious crimes committed. Additionally, 80 percent of all felony cases and over 90 percent of misdemeanors are settled without trial.

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Understand

93. Compare and contrast two of the perspectives on justice. Which perspective would you advocate, and why?

ANSWER: The rehabilitation perspective sees the justice system as a means of caring for and treating people who cannot manage themselves. It assumes that people are at the mercy of social, economic, and interpersonal conditions and interactions and argues that government programs can help reduce crime at both a societal and individual level. The restorative justice perspective may follow similar views in relation to the rehabilitation perspective but instead of fixing the individual the restorative justice perspective argues that the true purpose of the criminal justice system is to promote a peaceful and just society by resolving conflict between criminal and victim, which should take place in the community in which it originated. The goal is to enable the offender to appreciate the damage, make amends, and be reintegrated back into society. Often times this may not occur until rehabilitation has occurred. The crime control perspective argues that the proper role of the justice system is to prevent crime through judicious use of criminal sanctions. This perspective questions the criminal justice system's ability to rehabilitate offenders and argues that legal technicalities should not help the guilty go free. On the other hand, due process proponents argue that the greatest concern of the justice system should be providing fair and equitable treatment to those accused of crime. Its advocates believe that legal principle of fairness and due process must be upheld. They also point out that the justice system needs to remain an adversarial process. The nonintervention perspective emphasizes the least intrusive treatment possible, including decarceration, diversion, and decriminalization. The equal justice perspective suggests that all people should be treated equally before the law, which is best achieved

through individual discretion.

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Evaluate

94. Explain how the formal criminal justice system differs from the informal criminal justice system. What factors in the formal system of criminal justice impact and influence the informal criminal justice system?

ANSWER: Few cases are actually processed through the entire formal system. A comprehensive view of formal criminal process normally includes but is not limited to the following:

1. Initial contact
2. Investigation
3. Arrest
4. Custody
5. Charging
6. Preliminary hearing/grand jury
7. Arraignment
8. Bail/detention
9. Plea bargaining
10. Trial/adjudication
11. Sentencing/disposition
12. Appeal/post-conviction remedies
13. Correctional treatment
14. Release
15. Post-release

The informal system is used much more often than the formal system as many cases are settled in an informal pattern of cooperation between the major actors in the justice process. Upwards of 80 percent of all felony cases and over 90 percent of misdemeanors are settled without trial.

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.05 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Evaluate

95. Discuss how the criminal justice assembly line results in the concept of a “criminal justice funnel.” What are the potential consequences of this model on society?

ANSWER: The attempt to describe the criminal justice as an assembly line as funnel is appropriate. Although crime has declined in recent years, more than 11 million people are arrested each year. It is massive undertaking to process, treat, and care for millions of people. In actual practice, many suspects are released before trial because of procedural error, problems with evidence, and dismissal by the prosecutor; thus justice can be viewed as funnel that holds many cases in the beginning but dwindles to relatively few cases at its end.

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.06 - Articulate what is meant by the term criminal justice assembly line.

KEYWORDS: Evaluate

96. The “wedding cake” model is an alternative to the traditional criminal justice flowchart. Using specific examples, elaborate the “wedding cake” model. Address how society and the justice system respond to crimes committed at each level.

ANSWER: Samuel Walker describes the informal criminal justice process as a four-layer cake. Level I involves celebrated cases such as Jared Lee Loughner, who has been accused of shooting congresswoman Gabrielle Giffords, and the Casey Anthony murder trial and her acquittal. Level II involves serious felonies that include rape and robbery. Level III involves less serious felonies, offenses committed by young or first-time offenders, or involves offenders

known to one another such as domestic violence. Level IV involves misdemeanors such as shoplifting, public drunkenness, minor assault. Examples will vary by student.

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.08 - Describe the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

97. Compare the crime control perspective of criminal justice to the due process perspective of criminal justice. How do these two perspectives differ and why? Elaborate how the use of one of the alternate perspectives on justice might change society’s view on crime and criminals.

ANSWER: The crime control perspective argues that the proper role of the justice system is to prevent crime through judicious use of criminal sanctions. This perspective questions the criminal justice system’s ability to rehabilitate offenders and argues that legal technicalities should not help the guilty go free. On the other hand, due process proponents argue that the greatest concern of the justice system should be providing fair and equitable treatment to those accused of crime. Its advocates believe that legal principle of fairness and due process must be upheld. They also point out that the justice system needs to remain an adversarial process.

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

98. Compare and contrast the rehabilitation perspective of criminal justice to the restorative justice perspective of criminal justice. How do these two perspectives differ and why?

ANSWER: The rehabilitation perspective sees the justice system as a means of caring for and treating people who cannot manage themselves. It assumes that people are at the mercy of social, economic, and interpersonal conditions and interactions and argues that government programs can help reduce crime at both a societal and individual level. The restorative justice perspective may follow similar views in relation to the rehabilitation perspective but instead of fixing the individual the restorative justice perspective argues that the true purpose of the criminal justice system is to promote a peaceful and just society by resolving conflict between criminal and victim, which should take place in the community in which it originated. The goal is to enable the offender to appreciate the damage, make amends, and be reintegrated back into society. Often times this may not occur until rehabilitation has occurred.

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.09 - Discuss the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

99. Discuss the role of ethics in the monitoring of sexual offenders from the perspective of two different personnel in the criminal justice system (police officer, corrections officer, defense attorney, prosecutor, etc.).

ANSWER: Sex offender laws are now used in all states and at the federal level and appeal to a political platform of ensuring that neighborhoods remain safe as well as appeasing the public’s desire to “do something” about offenders that live among us. For police officers, ethical behavior is particularly important in law enforcement because they have authority to deprive people of liberty. The role of monitoring sex offenders does not traditionally impact officers until a violation or suspected violation has occurred. Police officers strive to maintain considerable discretion over who to investigate, how the investigation should go, and how much effort is required. Monitoring sex offenders may be one of the more difficult challenges for correctional officers despite the fact that they do not handle the traditional monitoring of sex offenders living in the community but rather while they are incarcerated. As sex offenders are often targets of victimization in prison and jail, ethics are challenged by the discretion afforded to correctional workers and administrators.

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.10 - Discuss the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply

100. Why are ethics important in criminal justice? Choose a component of the justice system and discuss ethical issues of importance.

ANSWER: Ethics today is an especially important topic considering the power granted to those in control. Without ethical decision making, individual civil rights or personal liberties may suffer. Moral ambiguity is often the norm in the environment of justice system personnel. Ethics is especially important when considering the court process and the defense attorney who is often confronted with conflicting obligations to his or her client and profession. Additionally, the prosecutor may become tested when dual role of prosecutor causes him or her to experience role conflict. Response will vary for each student.

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ESCJ.SIEG.17.01.10 - Discuss the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Apply