

CRIMINAL JUSTICE
SENIOR COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION
SPRING 2018
STUDY GUIDE

Directions: Read each question carefully and fill in your answer on the scantron sheet provided. PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THE EXAM.

Multiple Choice (choose only one answer)

1. There are many reasons a prosecuting attorney may recommend that a charge be dismissed after it is filed, including:
 - a. the original allegation may be unfounded.
 - b. the evidence to be introduced may be unlawfully obtained making a conviction impossible.
 - c. a material witness may no longer be available to testify.
 - d. All of the above

2. _____ Federal law enforcement agencies in the U.S. government include:
 - a. the U. S. Marshals
 - b. the F.B.I (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
 - c. the Secret Service
 - d. All of the above

3. In its most simplified form, _____ implies that children learn to do what they see significant others do, such as their parents.
 - a. biological theory
 - b. labeling theory
 - c. social learning theory
 - d. psychological theory

4. The _____ model is a criminal justice perspective that assumes that the system's components work together harmoniously to achieve the social product we call *justice*.
 - a. due process
 - b. consensus
 - c. conflict
 - d. crime control

5. The _____, similar to criminal justice, consists of a more or less integrated network of agencies, institutions, organizations, and personnel that process juvenile offenders. It includes stages through which juveniles are processed, sanctioned, and treated after arrests for juvenile delinquency.
 - a. JJDP (Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974)
 - b. juvenile justice system
 - c. truancy court
 - d. adjudicatory hearings

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6. Today, most states have adopted what is known as the _____. This act provides that a peace officer of one state may enter another state in fresh pursuit to arrest an offender who has committed a felony in the state from which he or she fled.
 - a. Fresh Pursuit Act of the U.S
 - b. Uniform Act of Fresh Pursuit
 - c. Peace Officer's Act of Law Enforcement
 - d. State Fresh Pursuit Act

7. _____ is conduct in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction, for which there is no legally acceptable justification or excuse.
 - a. Criminology
 - b. Crime
 - c. Justice
 - d. Social control

8. Which case(s) are a part of the Exclusionary Rule's history?
 - a. *Weeks v. United States (1914)*
 - b. *Wolf v. Colorado (1949)*
 - c. *Mapp v. Ohio (1961)*
 - d. All of the above

9. _____ are often referred to as the "forgotten party" of the criminal justice system.
 - a. Prosecutors
 - b. Defense attorneys
 - c. Crime victims
 - d. Witnesses

10. The _____ is the aggregate of all operating and administrative or technical support agencies that perform criminal justice functions.
 - a. correctional system
 - b. judiciary
 - c. criminal justice system
 - d. crime control model

11. The primary function of the _____ court is to ensure that the trial court correctly interpreted the law. But they may also make new law.
 - a. dual
 - b. appellate
 - c. legislative
 - d. district

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12. The _____ is an order issued by U.S. Supreme Court to a lower court to send the case records so that the Supreme Court can determine whether the law has been correctly applied.
- Writ of certiorari
 - sitting
 - rule of four
 - stay
13. Penal codes with _____ require a minimum and maximum amount of time for offenders to serve in prison (for example, 1 to 5 years, 2 to 10 years, 10 to 20 years, and so on.).
- indeterminate sentencing
 - determinate sentencing
 - presumptive sentencing
 - mandatory sentencing
14. _____, as it is more commonly known, is nothing more than an agreement between the prosecuting attorney and the defense to reduce a charge to a lesser crime, to drop certain charges, or to receive a lessened sentence in return for a guilty or nolo contendere plea.
- Plea negotiating, or plea bargaining
 - Pretrial discovery
 - Judicial notice
 - Impeachment
15. By definition, _____ is one who has the knowledge of the defendant's rights and who is capable of presenting the defenses to which the accused is entitled.
- retained counsel
 - standby counsel
 - a jury
 - effective counsel
16. In its opinion in the _____ case, the U.S. Supreme Court created a new rule concerning the use of deadly force in an attempt to arrest an individual suspected of having committed a serious felony.
- Terry v. Ohio*
 - Tennessee v. Garner*
 - Mapp v. Ohio*
 - Miranda v. Arizona*

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17. In an _____, a person is taken into custody, limiting the arrestee's freedom. During the process and before questioning, defendants are usually advised of their constitutional rights, or Miranda rights.
- arrest
 - investigation
 - initial appearance
 - arraignment
18. _____ is an administrative procedure where pictures, fingerprints, and personal information are obtained.
- An investigation
 - Booking
 - Arrest
 - None of the Above
19. The Illinois legislature established the first juvenile court in _____.
- 1787
 - 1913
 - 1920
 - 1899
20. _____ is the scientific study of the causes and prevention crime and rehabilitation and punishment and punishment of offenders.
- Sociology
 - Criminology
 - Psychology
 - Sociobiology
21. The _____ is a statistical reporting program run by the FBI's Criminal Justice Information Services division. The program publishes Crime in the United States, which provides an annual summation of the incidence and rate of reported crimes throughout the United States.
- UCR-Uniform Crime Reporting Program
 - NCVS-National Crime Victimization Survey
 - PSI-Presentence Investigation Report
 - None of the above
22. _____ are motor vehicle theft, burglary, arson, and larceny-theft.
- Violent crimes
 - Property crimes
 - Hate crimes
 - Crime of opportunity

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23. The repetition of criminal behavior is referred to as _____.
- retribution
 - restitution
 - recidivism
 - repetitive behavior syndrome
24. _____ refer the variety of programs, services, facilities, and organizations responsible for the management of individuals who have been accused or convicted of criminal offenses.
- Corrections
 - Courts
 - Law enforcement
 - Criminal justice system
25. A _____ is an institution for the incarceration of people convicted of serious crimes usually felonies.
- jail
 - halfway house
 - prison
 - reformatory
26. _____ is the law of retaliation; the punishment should correspond in degree and kind to the offense (“an eye for an eye, a tooth for tooth”).
- Lex talionis
 - Restitution
 - Rehabilitation
 - Deterrence
27. According to Herbert Packer, punishment is marked by which of the following elements.
- An offense.
 - The infliction of pain because of the commission of the offense.
 - A dominant purpose that is neither to compensate someone injured by the offense nor to better the offender’s condition but to prevent further offenses or to inflict what is thought to be deserved pain on the offender.
 - All of the above.
28. Modern-day criminologists identify two types of deterrence_____.
- general & specific
 - non-punitive vs. punitive
 - both a and b
 - neither a nor b

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29. Goals of punishment include_____.
- Retribution
 - Incapacitation
 - Rehabilitation
 - All of the above
30. A body of rules enacted by public officials in a legitimate manner and backed by the force of the state is a:
- judgement
 - remedy
 - law
 - tort
31. _____ refers to the geographic location of the trial.
- Common law
 - Venue
 - Jurisdiction
 - Precedent
32. The emergence of drug courts illustrates how the judiciary is responding both to increases in caseload and changes in the types of cases brought to court. In the mid-1980s, drug caseloads increases dramatically in courts throughout the country. The first drug court was created in 1989 in:
- Cook County, Illinois (Chicago)
 - Jefferson County Circuit (Pine Bluff)
 - Harris County, Texas Circuit (Houston)
 - Dade County, Florida Circuit (Miami)
33. The _____ refers to the regular participants, such as judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys, who interact on a daily basis.
- courtroom workgroup
 - courtroom coordinators
 - legal industry
 - none of the above
34. Defendants who cannot afford an attorney are referred to as _____.
- advocates
 - indigents
 - plaintiff
 - jurors

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35. The _____ Amendment reads as follows, “the right of people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation and particularly describing, the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”
- Fourth
 - Fifth
 - Sixth
 - Eighth
36. The reason why a jury of _____ is lost in the annals of history, but it is believed to have been based on Christ having chosen the same number of apostles.
- six
 - nine
 - twelve
 - twenty-three
37. According to the _____ Amendment, “In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed; which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.”
- First
 - Fourth
 - Sixth
 - Eighth
38. Prior to the grand jury hearings, the prosecuting attorney will prepare a formal document setting forth the charge against an accused. This document is known as _____.
- a summons
 - a complaint
 - an affidavit
 - an indictment
39. To post bail is to deposit an acceptable object of value with the appropriate court to ensure the appearance of the accused in court. Generally, the acceptable object of value is _____.
- cash
 - U.S. or state bonds
 - equity in real property
 - All of the above are acceptable

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40. The fee that a bail bondsperson charges for their service-posting bail-is about _____percent of the amount of the bail.
- 5
 - 10
 - 15
 - 20
41. The defense of _____refers to the defendant’s mental state at the time the alleged crime was committed.
- insanity
 - alibi
 - justification
 - competency to stand trial
42. According to the _____ Amendment, “No person shall be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law.”
- Fourth
 - Fifth
 - Eighth
 - Fourteenth
43. In_____, the U.S. Supreme Court established certain safeguards for individuals who are being interrogated by the police.
- Baez v. Rees*
 - Miranda v. Arizona*
 - Faretta v. California*
 - Illinois v. Gates*
44. _____, if shown to be valid, means that the defendant could not have committed the crime in question because he or she was somewhere else (and generally with someone else) at the time of the crime.
- A justification
 - An alibi
 - A defense
 - A warrant
45. _____is a concept that originated with the King of England during the twelfth century. It is a doctrine where the state oversees the welfare of a youth. It literally means the “father or parent of the country.”
- Criminal Justice
 - Parens patriae
 - Common law
 - Intake

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46. The rapid escalation of case filings before appellate courts, often based upon a landmark case extending rights to particular segments of the population, such as jail or prison inmates is referred to as_____
- the get tough movement
 - the litigation explosion
 - the hands off doctrine
 - assembly line justice
47. _____ (also called personal crimes) include murder, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- Crimes of passion
 - Violent crimes
 - Property crimes
 - Hate crimes
48. Our system of criminal procedure is based on the _____.
- the inquisitorial system
 - probable cause
 - adversarial system
 - Code of Hammurabi
49. Discretionary actions that may be taken by police officers when encountering youths on the street include:
- Ignoring the behaviors of youths they observe in the absence of citizen complaints
 - Taking the youths into custody and releasing them to parents or guardians without incident
 - Both a & b
 - Neither a nor b
50. The setting where juveniles may feel like criminals or may acquire the characteristic or labels of criminals; settings include courtrooms and prison is called_____.
- labeling
 - criminogenic environment
 - recidivism
 - strain
51. A penitentiary system developed in Pennsylvania in which each inmate was held in isolation from other inmates, including craft work, carried on in the cells was referred to as _____.
- the congregate system
 - separate confinement
 - social control
 - the lease system

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52. A _____ is a facility authorized to hold pretrial detainees and sentenced misdemeanants for periods longer than 48 hours. Most are administered by county governments; sometimes they are part of the state government.
- jail
 - halfway house
 - prison
 - reformatory
53. Many state courts can be divided into _____ levels.
- trial court
 - appellate court
 - state supreme court
 - all of the above
54. Contemporary descriptions of a female gang member suggest that they:
- typically lack a formal education
 - have violent experiences at their schools
 - have seriously dysfunctional family lives
 - all of the above
55. _____ is the deletion of one's arrest or court record from official sources. It is also a means of preserving and ensuring confidentiality of information that might otherwise prove harmful to adults if disclosed to others such as employers.
- Totality of the circumstances
 - Expungement or Sealing records of juveniles
 - Discretion
 - Due Process
56. _____ are defined as groups who form an allegiance for a common purpose and engage in unlawful or criminal activity.
- Gangs
 - At-risk youths
 - Abused and neglected youth
 - Reform Schools
57. _____ is the preliminary examination of a potential juror to determine qualifications to serve as a juror; preliminary examination of a witness to determine his or her competency to speak the truth.
- Voir dire
 - Interrogation
 - Inquisition
 - Cross examination

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58. An _____ is a defendant who lacks the resources to afford to hire his or her own attorney.
- vagabond
 - vagrant
 - foreperson
 - indigent
59. Many counties in the U. S. have the _____, whose function is representing those defendants who cannot afford an attorney of their own.
- retained counsel
 - public defender
 - standby counsel
 - adversary system
60. The _____ is a written document describing the losses, suffering, and trauma experienced by the crime victim or by the victim's survivors-before sentencing.
- complaint
 - subpoena
 - victim-impact statement
 - deposition
61. The _____ is used to exclude evidence that was obtained by the violation of a Constitutional right such as an illegal search.
- Brady v. Maryland Doctrine*
 - Exclusionary rule
 - The Fourth Amendment Act
 - Hearsay rule
62. In essence, due process can be referred to as:
- a law
 - fundamental fairness
 - a remedy
 - an excuse
63. _____ is a traditional measure of investigative effectiveness that compares the number of crimes reported or discovered to the number of crimes solved through arrest or other means (such as the death of the suspect).
- Clearance rate
 - The Uniform Crime report
 - The National Crime Victimization Survey
 - Bureau of Justice Statistics

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64. The U.S. 8th Circuit Court of Appeals includes Arkansas along with:
- Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Georgia, and Florida
 - Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska
 - Tennessee, Arizona, Alabama, Utah, Maine, and Oregon
 - North Carolina, South Carolina, Idaho, Nevada, Illinois, and Kansas
65. _____ is the power of a court to decide on a dispute.
- The dual court system
 - Venue
 - The U.S. Supreme Court
 - Jurisdiction
66. The core components of the American Criminal Justice System include:
- Law enforcement
 - Courts
 - Corrections
 - All of the above
67. A (n) _____ is a criminal offense punishable by death or by incarceration in a prison facility for at least one year.
- misdemeanor
 - felony
 - infraction
 - law
68. Conventional legal wisdom holds that the essence of crime consists of which element?
- The *actus reus*-the criminal act
 - the *mens rea*- a culpable mental state
 - a *concurrence* of the two
 - All of the above
69. Many legal scholars have severely criticized the grand jury system. It has been alleged that the grand jury is not a safeguard of the accused but it is merely a rubber stamp of the _____.
- judge
 - prosecuting attorney
 - trial jury
 - defense attorney
70. _____ are rights guaranteed to all members of American society by the U.S. Constitution.
- public order rights
 - individual rights
 - civil rights
 - all of the above

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71. A _____ is a criminal offense committed against a person, property, or society that is motivated, in whole or part, by the offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, or ethnicity/national origin.
- organized crime
 - hate crime
 - conspiracy
 - white collar crime
72. _____ is the philosophy of law. Also, the science and study of law.
- Jurisprudence
 - Jurisdiction
 - Discretion
 - Civil law
73. _____ is one who has special knowledge and skills recognized by the court as relevant to the determination of guilt or innocence.
- An expert witness
 - A lay witness
 - An eyewitness
 - A juror
74. The _____ is an annual review of selected American households conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to determine the extent of criminal victimization- especially unreported victimization-in the United States.
- UCR-Uniform Crime Reporting Program
 - NCVS-National Crime Victimization Survey
 - PSI-Presentence Investigation Report
 - None of the above
75. In _____, the U. S. Supreme Court held that counsel must be provided for any defendant brought to trial irrespective of the charge.
- Escobedo v. Illinois*
 - Argersinger v. Hamlin*
 - Gideon v. Wainwright*
 - Powell v. Alabama*