1. The term PEER GROUP is used to refer to a group of individuals
   a. which is somehow related to nobility
   b. Which has been organized by the school to aid in the socialization process?
   c. which is based on similarity of age and rank
   d. which has divergent values and goals

2. The theory of differential association was developed by
   a. Clifford Shaw
   b. Edwin Sutherland
   c. John Howard
   d. Cesare Beccaria

3. In socio-criminological studies, the term NORM is often used. The term means
   a. A rule which guides behavior in everyday circumstances.
   b. normal
   c. a standard not derived from values
   d. a behavior which falls outside the statistical average

4. The relationship between offenders and victims of personal violence
   a. shows that most crimes are brought about by provocation of the perpetrator by the victim
   b. shows that almost all criminal homicides occur between acquaintances
   c. is of importance only in determining where the violent episode took place
   d. indicates that violence generally occurs between total strangers

5. A violent crime is:
   a. larceny
   b. vehicular theft
   c. Robbery
   d. Burglary

6. A crime punishable by imprisonment of one year or longer is a:
   a. misdemeanor
   b. felony
   c. tort
   d. summary offense

7. Community-based correctional programs may include:
   a. halfway houses
   b. halfway-in-houses
   c. furloughs
   d. all of the above

8. Community-based correctional programs have a secondary objective that tends to:
   a. reduce prison and jail overcrowding
   b. provide more jobs for probation officers
   c. create more net-widening
   d. none of the above
9. The traditional and most often used system of releasing persons awaiting trial from detention is
   a. release on recognizance without further conditions
   b. release based on the posting of securities by accused
   c. release to the supervision of a probation officer
   d. release on a sworn promise by the accused

10. A process currently used by correctional institutions to determine needs and requirements of inmates
    and to assign them to programs according to their needs is commonly known as:
    a. classification of offender system
    b. intake system
    c. orientation development process
    d. vocational rehabilitation process

11. One of the most influential prison reformers in America near the end of the 18\textsuperscript{1/2} Century was
    a. William Penn
    b. Benjamin Franklin
    c. William Eden
    d. Cesare Beccaria

12. The principle behind legal procedures in the United States is based on
    a. a system of self-interests
    b. a system of power and authority
    c. an adversary system
    d. an influential system

13. A person who feels no remorse or guilt for committing crimes and cannot distinguish between right and
    wrong is called
    a. a ritualistic
    b. a sociopath.
    c. a career deviant
    d. an animalistic criminal

14. Behavior that varies significantly in direction or degree from the social norm for the behavior is called
    a. unadjusted behavior
    b. anomie behavior
    c. deviant behavior
    d. normal behavior

15. Electronic anklets and wristlets are:
    a. tamperproof
    b. tamper-resistant
    c. only removable with special electronic keys.
    d. worn for periods of three years or longer.

16. Work release is known as:
    a. day pass
    b. day parole
    c. work furlough
    d. all of the above
17. The VIII Amendment of the United States Constitution declares in part that
   a. the people have the right to be secure in their person, houses, papers, and effects against
      reasonable search and seizure
   b. the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be denied
   c. excessive bail shall not be required, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted
   d. private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation

18. The "Father of Modern Police Work" is reputedly said to be
   a. Sir William Eden
   b. Norman Vincent Peale
   c. J. Edgar Hoover
   d. Sir Robert Peel

19. The term "corporal punishment" is best defined as
   a. any pain, suffering or physical abuse inflicted on an inmate
   b. a form of discipline used in the military
   c. solitary confinement
   d. punishment whereby the inmate is denied mail and visiting privileges

20. In most states, parole board members are:
   a. appointed by the governor.
   b. elected by popular vote.
   c. elected by parole board selection committees
   d. None of the above

21. One fear of correctional authorities is that widespread use of volunteers will lead to:
   a. marriages between volunteers and inmates
   b. pregnancies between volunteers and inmates
   c. elicit transactions between volunteers and inmates
   d. inappropriate religious instruction between volunteers and inmates

22. The early "Pennsylvania System" of penology, as practiced in the Walnut Street Jail, placed emphasis on
   a. vocational training
   b. rehabilitation
   c. solitary confinement
   d. corporal punishment

23. In all American jurisdictions, the power to pardon after conviction rests solely with the
   a. judicial branch of the government
   b. legislative branch of the government
   c. executive branch of the government
   d. parole board

24. The major roles of a probation officer are supervision of offenders on probation in the community and
   a. reconciling differences between probationers and their families
   b. conducting investigations as a basis for pre-sentence reports
   c. obtaining employment for indigent probationers
   d. conducting group "rap" sessions with probationers
25. The first reformatory in the United States was opened in 1876 in
   a. New York
   b. Pennsylvania
   c. Michigan
   d. Illinois

26. The idea that volunteers are naive is:
   a. unknown
   b. somewhat pervasive among correctional experts*
   c. a major obstacle to volunteer acceptance by clients.
   d. None of the above

27. The term "diversion" most nearly means
   a. the process of diversifying activities of inmates in a correctional institution
   b. halting or suspending formal criminal proceedings against a person
   c. the traditional correctional practice of segregating the sexes
   d. none of the above

28. The individual credited with being the "father of probation" was
   a. John Howard
   b. John Augustus
   c. Jeremy Bentham
   d. Cesare Beccaria

29. Staff in corrections agencies are often threatened by volunteers because they feel some aspect of their life is jeopardized. This aspect is:
   a. job security
   b. identity
   c. self-importance
   d. job fulfillment

30. Real evidence, to be admissible, need be:
   a. relevant only
   b. authenticated only
   c. relevant, material, and authenticated*
   d. relevant and material

31. The single most powerful answer to police brutality is
   a. civilian review boards
   b. police leadership that will not tolerate it
   c. an aroused citizenry
   d. education

32. Another name for the True Bill is
   a. indictment
   b. order of conviction
   c. mandamus
   d. nollo contender
33. In every adult criminal case, the prosecution must prove the defendant's guilt
   a. beyond a reasonable doubt
   b. by sufficient evidence
   c. by conclusive evidence
   d. by a preponderance

34. The National Crime Survey (NCS) is
   a. a victimization survey
   b. conducted by local police agencies
   c. covers Part II offenses
   d. all of the above

35. Criminology is the study of
   a. the cause of crime
   b. the characteristics of criminals
   c. the prevention and cure of criminality
   d. all of the above

36. What type of jurisdiction gives a court the authority to take cases on review that have been decided by other courts?
   a. original
   b. chancery
   c. trial
   d. appellate

37. U.S. Magistrates of the Federal district Courts are appointed by
   a. the President
   b. the Supreme Court Judges
   c. Appeals Court Judges
   d. Federal District Court Judges

38. What form of real evidence may be used to advocate a claim of rape?
   a. the victim's assertion of the act
   b. the confession of the accused.
   c. the defendant's propensity toward such acts
   d. genital injury

39. The person who wrote "State of Prison" which depicted the conditions of the penal institution was
   a. John Howard
   b. John Augustus
   c. Jeremy Bentham
   d. Cesare Beccaria

40. Admission of a piece of evidence may be barred do to which of the following?
   a. The chain of custody has been contaminated
   b. The evidence is not relevant to the case at hand
   c. The probative value of the evidence is outweighed by the danger of unfair prejudice
   d. All of the above
41. U.S. Magistrates are appointed for
   a. ten year periods
   b. twenty year periods
   c. life
   d. a term of office

42. Which of the following are general reasons for challenging the admissibility of evidence?
   a. technical reasons
   b. procedural bases
   c. substantive deficiencies
   d. all of the above

43. The very first House of Refuge was located in the state of
   a. New York
   b. Massachusetts
   c. Pennsylvania
   d. Michigan

44. In the criminal justice system who had the authority to bring the accused to trial?
   a. judge
   b. police
   c. prosecutor
   d. all of the above

45. Prosecutorial discretion is beneficial because
   a. It allows for alternative procedures.
   b. Professional standards insure just decisions.
   c. It serves as a screening process.
   d. Both A and C.

46. In general, the functional distinction between the judge and the jury in a criminal case is.
   a. The judge is the trier of the law; the jury is the trier of fact.
   b. The judge is the trier of fact; the jury is the trier of law.
   c. The jury is the trier of both law and fact; the judge merely presides.
   d. The judge is the trier of both law and fact; the jury merely decides guilt or innocence.

47. If the sanity of a person is questioned, which of the following motions may be in order?
   a. motion in limine
   b. motion for production
   c. motion for physical/mental exam

48. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding the Best Evidence Rule?
   a. Duplicates are preferred originals.
   b. There can be only one (1) original
   c. A copy is not acceptable if the offer of evidence relates to noncontacts.
   d. none of the above

49. The theory which dealt with the doctrine of free-will was the
   a. medico-biological theory
   b. religious theory
   c. psychological theory
   d. sociological theory
50. Two of the most serious problems in American correctional institutions continue to be
   a. inadequate educational and recreational facilities for inmates
   b. overcrowding and excessive idleness
   c. no outlets for sexual and religious expressions
   d. poor administration and lack of community support

51. Evidence obtained by an unreasonable search and seizure by police officers is admissible. This
   exclusionary rule, first applicable to the federal courts in Weeks v. United Stated, was made applicable
   to all states in
   a. Terry v. Ohio
   b. Argersinger v. Hamlin
   c. Mapp v. Ohio
   d. In re Gault

52. One of the requirements of admissibility of a dying declaration is
   a. The declaration must have been made in a hospital.
   b. The declarant must die or think he is dying.
   c. The declaration must have been made under oath.
   d. The declaration must have been made after death.

53. A bullet, removed from a murder victim, is an example of
   a. direct evidence
   b. documentary evidence
   c. circumstantial evidence
   d. real evidence

54. An important reason for excluding hearsay evidence is:
   a. It is often inaccurate
   b. By its very nature, it is unreliable
   c. It is usually made maliciously
   d. No opportunity to cross-examine the declarant exists

55. An example of judicial knowledge is
   a. The rain in Spain stays mainly in the plain.
   b. There are twelve inches in every foot.
   c.Blonds have more fun than brunettes.
   d. A Buick is a better car than Pontiac.

56. Police agencies belong to the branch of the government known as
   a. administrative
   b. executive
   c. judicial
   d. legislative

57. Which of the following is most highly associated with delinquency?
   a. Single parent who was never married.
   b. Single parent as a result of divorce
   c. Stepmother or stepfather married to natural mother or father
   d. Natural parents still associated with delinquency.
58. Batman, a police officer, while attempting to arrest The Riddle under a warrant, meets with armed resistance. In the scuffle, The Riddle is unavoidably killed by Batman. Batman has committed:
   a. manslaughter
   b. felony-murder
   c. justifiable homicide
   d. murder

59. The examination of a witness by defense counsel, after the prosecution has first questioned this witness, is called
   a. direct examination
   b. cross examination
   c. rebuttal
   d. redirect

60. In general, the determination as to whether a larceny is considered to be grand larceny or petit larceny is based on
   a. the manner in which the property was stolen
   b. whether or not there was a break and entry
   c. the value of the property taken
   d. the size of the property stolen

61. Crimes which are classified made in se are those which
   a. by their very nature are inherently evil and wrong in themselves
   b. are wrong only because they have been prohibited by statutes
   c. are invariably capital offenses
   d. in the absence of statute, no moral turpitude attaches

62. Studies of delinquency and birth order indicates that the _____child in most families is more likely to be engaged in delinquent acts.
   a. oldest
   b. middle
   c. youngest
   d. smallest
   e. prettiest

63. At common law, burglary is defined as
   a. breaking and entering the dwelling of another with intent to commit a crime therein
   b. breaking and entering the dwelling house of another in the nighttime with intent to commit a felony therein,
   c. breaking and entering a building or structure with intent to remove property there from
   d. breaking and entering any place of habitation and actually removing property of another there from

64. At the scene of a crime, physical evidence
   a. should be preserved in the place and in the condition in which it is found
   b. can be disregarded if it is too bulky to move
   c. should be moved to a safe place
   d. should be placed in such a manner so as to best reenact the crime
65. Studies indicate that ________ families are more likely than others to have delinquent children.
   a. biracial  
   b. smaller  
   c. middle size  
   d. larger  
   e. whiter

   Delinquency is most highly associated with which type of discipline in the home?
   f. exceedingly harsh  
   g. exceedingly lenient  
   h. inconsistent  
   i. corporal punishment  
   j. both A and D

66. The procedure known as "booking", which takes place shortly after making an arrest, is primarily
   a. a clerical task, officially recording the arrest  
   b. an interrogation activity by the arresting officer  
   c. an arraignment of the prisoner before the desk lieutenant  
   d. an investigative procedure just before committing the prisoner detention cell

67. Although the arrest of criminals is important to the stability of society, the use of unjust or illegal means
   in effecting their arrest is undesirable, chiefly because
   a. it allows society as a whole to benefit from an act of injustice  
   b. it gives the police an unfair advantage over the criminal element of society  
   c. it encourages slovenly work by allowing the police to make arrests in the easiest and most efficient manner  
   d. it tends to breed contempt for the law among police

68. The most traumatic form of incest and also the most common according to official reports is
   a. father-daughter  
   b. father-son  
   c. mother-daughter  
   d. mother-son  
   e. brother-sheep

69. Which of the following is a function of the criminal justice system?
   a. conviction of offenders  
   b. formal accusation of offenders  
   c. identification of offenders  
   d. all of the above

70. In the American system of law, the legal decision-making process is based upon the concept of
   a. due process law  
   b. a constitutional system  
   c. an adversary system  
   d. a bifurcated system

71. Probation and parole are distinguishable in that
   a. Probation is granted by an administrative board, but parole is granted by the court.  
   b. Probation is a judicial act, but parole is an administrative act.  
   c. Probation precedes incarceration but parole follows incarceration.  
   d. both Band C
72. An offender who repeats his/her offense and passes through the criminal justice system for a second time would be referred to as
   a. habitual offender
   b. a serious offender
   c. an ex-offender
   d. a recidivist

73. Which of the following is NOT a part of the definition of substantive criminal law?
   a. defines what types of conduct are criminal
   b. defines the penalties to be imposed for criminal conduct
   c. defines the criminal process
   d. defines the elements of a crime

74. Which of the following are necessary elements of most crimes?
   a. male prohibitus
   b. actus reus
   c. mens rea
   d. a combination of actus reus and mens rea

75. When an offender is sentenced by the court to a period of confinement, responsibility for custody and rehabilitation lies with the
   a. corrections agency
   b. district attorney
   c. police
   d. none of the above

76. Which of the following is NOT considered to be part of the criminal justice system?
   a. corrections
   b. courts
   c. police
   d. legislature

77. In criminal trial, who represents the government and presents its case against the accused?
   a. the judge
   b. the defense attorney
   c. The prosecuting attorney.
   d. the police officer

78. The idea that an offender deserves to be punished if he or she breaks societal norms is known as
   a. retribution
   b. incapacitation
   c. rehabilitation
   d. deterrence

79. The doctrine of law known as "Stare Decisis" refers to
   a. general rules of law passed by the courts which may or may not be applied to lower court cases
   b. a rule of law announced in one case becoming a precedent to guide decisions in similar cases
   c. principle of law announced in an appellate court which are not subject to change
   d. Supreme Court decisions which outline general rules of law for lower courts to follow in similar cases
80. Every crime contains several elements, one of which is "mens rea". The term "mens rea" refers to
a. the state of mind or intent of the actor
b. the material element of the criminal act
c. the law defining the crime
d. the injury or result of the act

81. The Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) reflect
a. the actual number of offenses committed in the U.S.
b. only serious crimes reported to law enforcement agencies
c. only actual offenses reported to law enforcement agencies
d. all offenses reported to law enforcement agencies

82. What type of jurisdiction gives a court the authority to try a case and decide the outcome?
   a. federal
   b. chancery
   c. original
   d. appellate

83. With few exceptions, all cases, criminal and civil, begin with a (n)
   a. state court
   b. trial court
   c. appeals court
   d. any of the above

84. The legal mandate and prevailing goal of the state in cases of child abuse is to
   a. provide long-term shelter outside of the home
   b. provide counseling to the child
   c. uphold the supremacy of parental rights and reunite the family as quickly as possible
   d. rehabilitate the parents
   e. all except C

85. Which of the following is NOT classified as a member of the courthouse work group?
   a. victim
   b. judge
   c. bailiff
   d. defense attorney

86. The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution guarantees the defendant
   a. the right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure
   b. the right to an attorney
   c. the right to be free from self-incrimination,
   d. the right to a speedy trial with an impartial jury

87. Which amendment of the United States Constitution protects against unreasonable searches and allows
   for each person to be secure in person, place, or effects?
   a. 4th Amendment
   b. 5th Amendment
   c. 8th Amendment
   d. 14th Amendment
88. The rule of law which forbids the use of illegally seized or obtained evidence during a criminal trial is called
  a. direct evidence rule
  b. indirect evidence rule
  c. exclusionary rule
  d. hearsay evidence rule

89. According to Bartoliisa, most youth prefer substances that are
  a. expensive
  b. easily available
  c. potent
  d. exciting
  e. all of the above

91. The most popular drug overall for adolescents is
  a. tobacco
  b. alcohol
  c. marijuana
  d. crack
  e. LSD

92. The case utilized by the Supreme Court to create the stop and frisk exception to the search warrant requirement is
  a. Chime! v. California
  b. Aguilar v. Texas
  c. Dunaway v. New York
  d. Terry v. Ohio

93. The United States Supreme Court ruled that a suspect has a Constitutional right from self-incrimination when arrested. This decision was:
  a. Miranda v. Arizona
  b. Mapp v. Ohio
  c. Terry v. Ohio
  d. Escobedo v. Illinois

94. Which Supreme Court case decision was the first major step toward establishing that state courts must provide defense counsel to indigent defendants in felony prosecution?
  a. Miranda v. Arizona
  b. Gideon v. Wainwright
  c. Argersinger v. Hamlin
  d. Morrissey v. Brewer

95. Stealing or taking anything of value from the care or control of a person by force or violence or by putting in fear constitutes a
  a. larceny
  b. burglary
  c. robbery
  d. aggravated burglary
96. Which of the following is NOT considered an "index crime" of the Uniform Crime Report?
   a. non-negligent manslaughter
   b. murder
   c. robbery
   d. assault and battery

97. The unlawful taking or stealing of property without the use of force, violence, or fraud constitutes
   a. larceny
   b. burglary
   c. robbery
   d. simple theft

98. The most common illegal and illicit drug for adolescent daily use is
   a. marijuana
   b. crack
   c. cocaine
   d. LSD
   e. methamphetamine

99. Modern criminological thought had its origin in the biophysical theories of
   a. Henry Maudsley
   b. Cesare Lombroso
   c. Richard Dugland
   d. Ada Jukes

100. It has been estimated that ___ percent of all college women are victims of rape or attempted rape.
    a. 20
    b. 46
    c. 70
    d. 90
    e. 95

101. Which of the following is true about the incidence of rape?
    a. most reported rapes occur in the northwest
    b. the police clear by arrest approximately 25 percent of all reported rape offenses.
    c. the lowest reported rates of rape occur during December, January, and February
    d. all of the above ("a" thru "c")

102. Actual malice is the state of mind assumed to exist when someone kills another person in the absence of any apparent provocation.
    a. Implied
    b. Constructive
    c. Transferred
    d. Express
    e. Direct

103. The component! Of the criminal justice system consists of which of the following: (1) courts; (2) corrections; (3) police; (4) probation and parole; (5) prosecutors and public defenders; and (6) community agencies.
    a. 1,2,3
    b. 2,3,4,5
    c. 1,2,3,4,5.
    d. 1,2,3,4,5,6
104. Murder in the ________ degree occurs when a person kills another after premeditation and deliberation.
   a. first
   b. second
   c. third
   d. none of the above ("a" thru "c")

105. Edwin Sutherland's analysis of business-related offenses helped coin the phrase ________________ collar crime to describe economic crime activities.
   a. white
   b. gray
   c. blue
   d. khaki

106. The retribution goal of sentencing corresponds to what model of sentencing?
   a. just deserts model
   b. medical model
   c. restoration model
   d. psychological

107. Criminal law is governed by:
   a. formally neutral principles
   b. legislated statutes
   c. measurement of crime
   d. the sociological dimension

108. Criminal law has three main functions: (1) to classify harms; (2) to examine theories about the origin of crime; (3) to apply general principles to harms; (4) to use classifications and apply principles; (5) to define crime's sociological dimension; (6) to legislate statutes.
   a. 1, 2, 3
   b. 1, 3, 4
   c. 1, 4, 6
   d. 2, 5, 6
   e. 4, 5, 6

109. The general principles of criminal liability are also known as:
   a. the guarantee of equal protection
   b. the insanity defense
   c. due process law
   d. the material elements of crime

110. Which of the following is not a material element?
   a. harm
   b. actus reus
   c. mens rea
   d. stare decisis
   e. concurrence

111. Criminal liability rests on:
   a. status
   b. conduct
   c. personal condition
   d. selective response
   e. ethics
112. **Mens rea** is:
   a. the mental element in crime
   b. the physical element
   c. a strict liability offense
   d. harm produced by all the material elements
   e. the definition of a specific crime

113. The most blameworthy mental state is considered to be:
   a. specific intent
   b. knowing
   c. recklessness
   d. negligence

114. Recklessness involves:
   a. unconscious risk creation
   b. conscious creation of high risk
   c. intention to produce harm
   d. actions taken intentionally to harm one person resulting in harm to someone else

115. **Negligence** is:
   a. one of the mental states
   b. unconscious risk creation
   c. based on what reasonable people in similar circumstances would know
   d. either civil or criminal
   e. all of the above

116. The term for an act and a state of mind joining to produce, or cause, a harm is;
   a. crimes against persons
   b. inchoate crime
   c. concurrence
   d. mens rea
   e. actus reus

117. Which of the following is a category of "harm" (1) public order offenses; (2) public morals offenses; (3) crimes against persons; (4) crimes against habitation; (5) property crimes
   a. 1, 2, 3, 4
   b. 1, 2, 5
   c. 3, 4, 5
   d. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
   e. none of the above

118. Inchoate crime encompasses:
   a. potential harm
   b. unconscious risk creation
   c. conspiracy
   d. a and c

119. The general principles of criminal liability:
   a. define specific crimes
   b. must be proven "beyond a reasonable doubt" for conviction
   c. are definitely narrower in lesser offenses
   d. a and c
120. In the justification defense, defendants:
   a. admit the material elements
   b. deny the material elements
   c. claim that under the circumstances they cannot be blamed for what they did
   d. may use the insanity plea

121. In the excuses defense, defendants:
   a. claim they did the right thing
   b. deny the material elements
   c. claim that their actions were in self-defense
   d. claim that they were not responsible for their actions

122. At which level is crime legally defined?
   a. federal and state
   b. state and local
   c. county and municipal
   d. federal, state and local

123. Legislative definitions of crime are statutes called:
   a. inchoate crimes
   b. criminal codes
   c. common laws
   d. precedents

124. Which governmental level is predominant in legally defining crime?
   a. federal
   b. state
   c. county
   d. municipal

125. The future of the death penalty rests primarily with
   a. the resident
   b. state legislatures
   c. Congress
   d. all of the above