

CH-01: Test Bank_ansrsource Key

1. For a behavior to be considered a crime, it must be:

- A. defined by society as a crime.
- B. against all social norms.
- C. committed by an individual in public.
- D. witnessed by at least one person.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws

Type: Knowledge

2. A(n) _____ is a rule that gives clarity on the behavior or action that is appropriate or expected in a given situation.

- A. advocate
- B. correction
- C. norm
- D. sanction

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws

Type: Knowledge

3. Behaviors that society considers deviant:

- A. are consistent over time and across locations.
- B. are consistent across locations but change over time.
- C. differ across locations but are consistent over time.
- D. change over time and across locations.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws

Type: Knowledge

4. Which of the following statements is true of social norms?

- A. An individual's deviance from a social norm is called a legal norm.
- B. In the criminal justice system, lawmakers are forbidden from changing any informal social norm to a legal social norm.
- C. They are the unwritten, informal rules that are followed by individuals.
- D. They are also called legal rules.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Difficult

Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws

Type: Application

5. Kim is a criminology student. During a classroom lecture, Kim's phone starts ringing out loud. When she answers the call instead of disconnecting it, the professor stops the lecture and glares at her till she hangs up. Kim gets embarrassed and sinks into her seat. Kim's behavior is a violation of a:

- A. social norm.
- B. crime.
- C. behavioral rule.
- D. public rule.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws
Type: Application

6. Wearing your pajamas to work would be a violation of a(n):

- A. written law.
- B. formal social norm.
- C. informal social norm.
- D. behavior rule.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws
Type: Application

7. The criminal justice system is set into motion when _____ is violated.

- A. an informal social norm
- B. a legal norm
- C. a community standard
- D. any social norm

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws
Type: Comprehension

8. An intoxicated man breaks into a house he thinks is his own and falls asleep on the couch. When the residents of the home find him, they call the police. The man is arrested for breaking and entering. The presiding judge sentences the man to commit himself to an in-house treatment center for 30 days. The man's behavior is an example of a violation of a:

- A. behavioral rule.
- B. formal norm.
- C. public rule.
- D. social norm.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws
Type: Application

9. The violation of a norm is called _____.

- A. correction
- B. sanction
- C. deviance
- D. due process

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: The Rules that Bind: Norms and Laws
Type: Knowledge

10. *Mala in se* crimes are:

- A. behaviors that are morally wrong.
- B. victimless.
- C. wrong because the law says they are wrong.
- D. not universally accepted as being wrong.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Knowledge

11. In 2004, Scott Peterson went on trial as a suspect in the murder of his wife and unborn child. The media extensively covered the trial starting from the time the victim, Lindsay Peterson, was reported missing. After a long trial, Scott was found guilty of a capital crime and was sentenced to death in 2005. In Westernized cultures, Scott Peterson's crime would most likely be classified as:

- A. *mala prohibita*.
- B. a status violation.
- C. *mala in se*.
- D. a violation of informal social norms.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Evaluation

12. *Mala prohibita* crimes are also known as _____.

- A. *decree nisi* crimes
- B. *mala in se* crimes
- C. statutory crimes
- D. morally wrong crimes

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Knowledge

13. An example of a *mala prohibita* crime that is not also necessarily a *mala in se* crime is:

- A. rape.
- B. murder.
- C. assisted suicide.
- D. robbery.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Application

14. Which perspective argues that laws are made to serve and represent the interest of the public majority?

- A. The hierarchical perspective
- B. The dominant perspective
- C. The conflict perspective
- D. The consensus perspective

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Knowledge

15. Which perspective argues that laws are influenced and created by those who control the political and economic power within the society?

- A. The conflict perspective
- B. The passive perspective
- C. The social agreement perspective
- D. The consensus perspective

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Knowledge

16. The vast majority of people living in our society want to be protected from violence and theft. Because of this desire to be safe, our society has laws to prohibit members of our society from harming others and from taking possessions that belong to others. The laws described in the above scenario indicate evidence of a society that is heavily based on the _____.

- A. hierarchical perspective
- B. radical perspective
- C. consensus perspective
- D. conflict perspective

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Application

17. Conflict and competition among groups vying for power is the result of _____.

- A. generation of man-made resources that can be recycled
- B. the crime model that focuses on punishing every offender in a fair manner
- C. the general belief that there is less crime than there actually is
- D.** unequal distribution of resources in society

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Evaluation

18. A 2010 Gallup poll found that _____% of Americans supported the legalization of marijuana.

- A. 92
- B. 23
- C.** 46
- D. 69

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: What is Crime?
Type: Knowledge

19. Kim is a criminology student. During a classroom lecture, Kim's phone starts ringing out loud. When she answers the call instead of disconnecting it, the professor stops the lecture and glares at her till she hangs up. Kim gets embarrassed and sinks into her seat. In this scenario, Kim has received a(n) _____ type of sanction.

- A.** informal
- B. formal
- C. regulatory
- D. criminal

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: The Consequences of Crime
Type: Application

20. An intoxicated man breaks into a house he thinks is his own and falls asleep on the couch. When the residents of the home find him, they call the police. The man is arrested for breaking and entering. The judge sentences the man to an in-house treatment center for 30 days. The man received a(n) _____ sanction.

- A. informal
- B. treatment
- C. light
- D.** formal

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: The Consequences of Crime
Type: Application

21. Rewards for good behavior and punishments for bad behavior are:

- A. laws.
- B. corrective actions.
- C. behavioral adjustments.
- D.** sanctions.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Consequences of Crime

Type: Knowledge

22. In the contemporary view, the main parts of the criminal justice system are _____.

- A. law enforcement, judiciary, corrections, and courts
- B. law enforcement, jails, prisons, and courts
- C.** law enforcement, courts, corrections, and victims services
- D. probation, law enforcement, corrections, and victim services

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Consequences of Crime

Type: Knowledge

23. Which of the following statements is true about the criminal justice system?

- A. A prosecutor decides whether a case should go to trial.
- B. Few state courts have trial and appellate courts.
- C. State courts consist of the U.S. Supreme Court and the district courts.
- D.** Law enforcement officers are entrusted to use force only when necessary.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

24. Which criminal justice actor has the responsibility of instructing the jury for rendering the verdict about a case?

- A. Probation officer
- B. Court mediator
- C.** Judge
- D. Prosecutor

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

25. The two courts of the United States dual-court system are the:

- A. state and government.
- B. state and federal.**
- C. government and local.
- D. county and state.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

26. The U.S. Supreme Court is classified under the _____ system.

- A. federal court**
- B. world court
- C. state court
- D. local court

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

27. Circuit courts are also known as _____.

- A. district courts
- B. federal courts
- C. appellate courts**
- D. state courts

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

28. In the United States, federal courts consist of _____.

- A. only the circuit courts
- B. only the Supreme Court
- C. district courts, appellate courts, and the U.S. Supreme Court**
- D. circuit courts and trial courts

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

29. _____ is the systematic, organized effort by society to punish offenders, protect the public, and change an offender's behavior.

- A. Informal social norms
- B. Deviations
- C. Formal social norms
- D.** Corrections

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

30. A(n) _____ is a sentence that is served by an offender in a treatment facility or in community service.

- A. jail sentence
- B. FIR sentence
- C. house-arrest sentence
- D.** alternative sentence

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

31. Individuals may receive an early release from prison based on their compliance with certain standards when they are free. These individuals are under _____.

- A. correctional supervision
- B. community watch
- C.** parole
- D. probation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Moderate

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Knowledge

32. While intoxicated, a man breaks into a home he thinks is his own and falls asleep on the couch. When the residents of the home find him, they call the police. The man is arrested for breaking and entering. The presiding judge sentences the man to commit to an in-house treatment center for 30 days. What type of sentence did the man receive?

- A. Parole
- B.** Alternative
- C. Community service
- D. Probation

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Moderate

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Application

33. A group of young men gets caught breaking into a convenience store at night to steal packs of cigarettes. Because it is their first offense, the judge sentences them to remain in the community under court supervision without any time incarcerated. What type of sanction did they receive?

- A. Probation
- B. Community
- C. Parole
- D. Punitive

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System
Type: Application

34. In 2013, approximately how many people were incarcerated in the United States (including those held in state and federal prisons and local jails)?

- A. 20 million
- B. 250,000
- C. 2.3 million
- D. 1 million

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System
Type: Knowledge

35. The descriptions written by victims to describe how their victimization affected them is called _____.

- A. victim impact statements
- B. victim forms
- C. feeling statements
- D. victimology forms

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System
Type: Knowledge

36. While walking down the street, John witnesses a friend being robbed and beaten. The police rely heavily on what John saw to find the perpetrator and ask him to testify in court against the assailant. John is traumatized by his friend's suffering and his own involvement in the trial. In this scenario, John is a(n):

- A. victim witness.
- B. secondary victim.
- C. crime victim.
- D. perpetrator witness.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System
Type: Application

37. While walking down the street, John is robbed and beaten. He is traumatized by the incident along with the court proceedings that follow. Who would you recommend as the best and most-qualified person for John to speak with about his trauma?

- A. A judge
- B. A prosecutor
- C. A victim advocate
- D. A witness counselor

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Moderate

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Application

38. The person who is appointed to assist victims with every aspect of the post-victimization period is called the:

- A. victim counselor.
- B. victim advocate.
- C. public counselor.
- D. trauma advocate.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Moderate

Topic: The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

Type: Application

39. A first-time offender is charged with misdemeanor for marijuana possession. This offense can best be classified under _____ of the wedding cake model.

- A. layer 1
- B. layer 3
- C. layer 4
- D. layer 2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Moderate

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Application

40. An individual was issued a speeding ticket by a traffic cop. This offense can best be classified under _____ of the wedding cake model.

- A. layer 2
- B. layer 3
- C. layer 1
- D. layer 4

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Moderate

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Application

41. A first-time offender steals a car. This offense can best be classified under _____ of the wedding cake model.

- A. layer 4
- B. layer 3**
- C. layer 1
- D. layer 2

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Difficult

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Application

42. The police catch Tom after he robs a house and puts him in jail under suspicion. When taken to the court for arraignment the next day, they brief Tom about the charges filed against him. After this, Tom's attorney asks the court for bail. Because Tom has a prior criminal record, no job, and no family living in the area, the judge denies bail and rules that Tom must be in jail until sentencing. Before the case goes to trial, Tom is offered a plea bargain by the district attorney assigned to the case. Complying with the terms of the plea bargain, Tom pleads guilty and is sentenced to nine months in jail followed by a twelve-month probation period. According to the wedding cake model, Tom's crime can best be classified under _____.

- A. layer 2**
- B. layer 1
- C. layer 4
- D. layer 3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Difficult

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Evaluation

43. In 2004, Scott Peterson went on trial as a suspect in the murder of his wife and unborn child. The media extensively covered the trial starting from the time the victim, Lindsay Peterson, was reported missing. After a long trial, Scott was found guilty of a capital crime and was sentenced to death in 2005. Scott Peterson's case can best be classified under _____ of the wedding cake model.

- A. layer 1**
- B. layer 2
- C. layer 4
- D. layer 3

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Moderate

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Evaluation

44. Which model advocates the assembly-line justice?

- A. The crime control model**
- B. The due process model
- C. The process model
- D. The offenses model

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Knowledge

45. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the crime control model?

- A. It advocates strong procedural protections that would support human rights.
- B. It focuses on increasing the efficiency of arresting and processing of alleged criminals.
- C. It focuses on quick response to and punishing criminal behavior.
- D. It considers repression of criminal conduct as the most important function of criminal justice.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Knowledge

46. The crime control model is mainly focused on:

- A. creating effective policies that focus on the human rights of offenders.
- B. the efficient arrest and processing of alleged offenders.
- C. the policies that deal with the rehabilitation of the arrested offenders.
- D. creating constitutional protection policies for offenders.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Knowledge

47. Certain offenders in prison have been convicted for crimes without DNA testing. Several of these offenders request to get the test done so as to prove their innocence. However, several district attorneys contest this request and argue that the tests are unnecessary as the offenders have already been proven to be guilty beyond reasonable doubt. The failure of states to accommodate DNA requests is reflective of the _____.

- A. evidence procedural model
- B. due process model
- C. crime control model
- D. processing model

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Difficult

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Evaluation

48. The due process model is mainly focused on the:

- A. processes that focus on quick conviction and sentencing.
- B. general public's right to be free of crime.
- C. threat to the procedural rights of offenders.
- D. efficient arrest and processing of alleged criminal offenders.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Knowledge

49. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of due process?

- A. It processes offenders through the system as quickly as possible.
- B. It notifies individuals of their rights.
- C. It makes sure that offenders are guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.
- D. It emphasizes on people's constitutional rights.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Knowledge

50. The police must obtain a search warrant before searching a suspect's house. This statement is supportive of the _____ crime model.

- A. due process
- B. swift execution
- C. proactive discrimination
- D. crime control

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Moderate

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Application

51. What famous case, introduced in 1966, made it a requirement for police to notify suspects of their rights?

- A. *Miranda v. Unites States*
- B. *Miranda v. Arizona*
- C. *Thomas v. Arizona*
- D. *Plessy v. Ferguson*

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Knowledge

52. When was the due process model at its peak?

- A. 1950s
- B. 1970s
- C. 1960s
- D. 1980s

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: How Criminal Justice Works: The Realities

Type: Knowledge

53. Identify a true statement about the factors that influence criminal justice.

- A. Media houses are prohibited from broadcasting shows that cause moral panic in people.
- B. In general, U.S. residents believe there is much more crime than there actually is.
- C. Individuals are less likely to be victimized by someone they know.
- D. Most criminal behaviors are crimes against persons and are confrontational.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice

Type: Knowledge

54. The individuals most likely to be victims of crimes are:

- A. young females.
- B. elderly males.
- C.** young males.
- D. elderly females.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

55. Which group is the most fearful of crime?

- A. Children in rural communities
- B.** Elderly women
- C. Middle-aged men
- D. Young men

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

56. Individuals who are most fearful of crime typically get their news from:

- A.** local news.
- B. radio news.
- C. the Internet.
- D. national news.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

57. Media reports on violent crimes, such as murders, give viewers the impression that:

- A.** these crimes are more common than they actually are.
- B. these crimes never occur.
- C. these crimes are less common than they actually are.
- D. media coverage is accurate regarding the frequency of these crimes.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Comprehension

58. A local news station reports a burglary that occurred in a small town. The house was broken into and only small items were taken. After watching the news, a group of neighbors on the other side of the town decide to get together and set up a vigilante group to police their streets. They also decide that it is necessary to arm themselves with firearms while they roam their neighborhood. This reaction is an example of:

A. the due process model.

B. moral panic.

C. ethnocentrism.

D. paroling.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Application

59. What was the incidence of violent crime in the United States in 2008?

A. 56 per 100,000 population

B. 1,250 per 100,000 population

C. 454 per 100,000 population

D. 30,200 per 100,000 population

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

60. In the context of the race of the victim and the offender, most crimes are:

A. racially motivated.

B. intraracial.

C. interracial.

D. perpetrated by a Black offender on a White victim.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

61. Which of the following statements is true about the influences on criminal justice?

A. In general, U.S. residents believe there is less crime than there actually is.

B. In the United States, legislators can decide how much money the country will spend on prisons, policing, the court system, and victim services.

C. Moral panic in the United States is an objective, rational reaction exhibited by individuals when they are subjected to the due process model of crime prevention.

D. Lawmakers in the United States are prohibited from giving states access to federal funds.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Moderate
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Comprehension

62. In the 1980s, there was an ideological shift in the criminal justice system to be more focused on:

- A. therapy.
- B.** punitive punishment.
- C. drug treatment.
- D. rehabilitation.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

63. Recently, there has been an increasing number of vandalisms and thefts in a neighborhood. Most of the people are concerned that a number of unsupervised young males who live in the area might be the perpetrators. To deal with the issue, they want increased police presence in the area and the city to implement a curfew. The people in the locality form a group and start calling and sending letters to the mayor's office, threatening to not vote for him in the next election if he does not meet their demands. The group created is an example of a(n) _____.

- A. hierarchical group
- B. concessions group
- C.** interest group
- D. political group

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Difficult
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Evaluation

64. Which group has the second highest incarceration rate?

- A.** Latinos
- B. Native Americans
- C. Asians
- D. Whites

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

65. What percentage of African American males aged 20–29 are under the supervision of the criminal justice system?

- A. One-half
- B. Three-fourths
- C. One-tenth
- D.** One-third

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

66. Which state does NOT have a DNA testing law?

- A. Texas
- B. Alaska**
- C. Wisconsin
- D. New York

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Influences on Criminal Justice
Type: Knowledge

67. Which of the following statements is true about youth and drug use?

- A. Black and White youth use drugs at the same rate.
- B. Black youth use more drugs than White youth.
- C. Black and White youth are equally represented in the criminal justice system for drug use.
- D. White youth use more drugs than Black youth.**

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Challenges to Criminal Justice Today
Type: Knowledge

68. The _____ was assigned lead agency responsibility for countering terrorist threats within the United States and its interests overseas.

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Federal Bureau of Investigation**
- C. Government Accountability Office
- D. Office of Probation and Pretrial Services

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Challenges to Criminal Justice Today
Type: Knowledge

69. Which of the following statements is true about the challenges faced by the criminal justice today?

- A. In the United States, the economy, national security, educational systems, critical infrastructure, and social lives rely very little on cyberspace.
- B. The number of reported data breaches has spiked with an increase in state-sponsored cybercrime and organized crime networks.**
- C. On the governmental front, the FBI's visibility into cyber threats has steadily reduced.
- D. As a nation, the United States has become highly digitally independent.

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation
Level: Basic
Topic: Challenges to Criminal Justice Today
Type: Knowledge

70. As a nation, the United States has _____.

- A. a legal system that prohibits the U.S. Congress from passing any new laws
- B. evolved from a country that contains dual courts to a single-court system
- C. become highly digitally dependent
- D. a network that contains federal policies that are completely independent of the policies established by the local justice agencies

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Level: Basic

Topic: Challenges to Criminal Justice Today

Type: Knowledge

CH-01: Test Bank_ansrsorce Summary

Category-# of Questions

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