

Introduction to Criminal Justice 15th Edition Siegel Test Bank

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1. If, after conducting a preliminary investigation of the legal merits of a case, a prosecutor decides to take no further action, this is referred to as a charging warning.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. Evidence-based programming does not have to consider intervening factors.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. Cost-effectiveness is one of the unifying principles of evidence-based justice efforts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

4. Most criminal cases are processed through the entire formal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term “criminal justice assembly line.”

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

5. An officer's initial contact with an individual is considered part of the informal criminal justice process.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

6. Less serious felonies make up the bottom layer of the criminal justice system wedding cake.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. 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: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

8. The equal justice perspective advocates that judges consider extralegal factors in sentencing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. During the past decade, the crime control and equal justice perspectives have dominated in criminal justice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Ethical behavior is particularly important in law enforcement because police officers have the authority to deprive people of their liberty, and use physical, and even deadly force.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. The only professionals in the criminal justice system that should be concerned with ethical behavior are police officers.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. Correctional officers have significant coercive power over offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. If a lawyer assists their client in engaging in illegal behavior, they are not subject to criminal charges because of their attorney–client privilege.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. The nonintervention perspective believes there is a stigma that locks people into a criminal way of life.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. The crime control perspective believes that too many suspects go free because of legal technicalities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. The media tends to focus on Level IV cases of the wedding cake model of justice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

17. Most cases that go to trial result in a conviction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term “criminal justice assembly line.”

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. The Miranda warnings must be read to all suspects arrested by law enforcement.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. The level of government that collectively spends the most on justice expenditures are local agencies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.5 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

20. The current criminal justice system is not responsible for protecting the country from international and domestic terrorists.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.1 - Be able to define the concept of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. Complex criminal conspiracies require cooperation of different criminal justice agencies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.1 - Be able to define the concept of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. The crime rate was much higher 100 years ago than it is today.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Is Crime a Recent Development?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.1 - Be able to define the concept of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

23. After an arrest, the suspect can be detained.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. In order to make an arrest for a felony, the police officer must have personally witnessed the crime being committed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. The criminal justice process is slowed by congestion and limited resources.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term “criminal justice assembly line.”
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

26. The O.J. Simpson case would be considered a Level IV case in the wedding cake model of justice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. According to the wedding cake model of justice, the typical penalty for Level IV cases is small.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. Which statement is accurate concerning crime in a historical context in the United States?

- a. In a historical sense, crime peaked during Civil War times and has been diminishing since that era.
- b. The Old West was the only area where gang activity flourished after the Civil War.
- c. Crime and violence did not exist when the nation was first formed and are recent social problems.
- d. Crime and violence have been common since the nation was first formed and are not recent social problems.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Is Crime a Recent Development?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.1 - Be able to define the concept of criminal justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. The , created in 1919, was a professional association funded by private contributions, which was integral in getting agencies of justice to work together and getting the work of the criminal justice system recognized.

- a. Wickersham Commission
- b. American Bar Foundation Commission
- c. Chicago Crime Commission
- d. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. Who sponsored the research in the 1950s that revealed that the criminal justice system was composed of agencies that could be connected in an intricate network of decision-making processes?

- a. American Bar Foundation project
- b. President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice
- c. Chicago Crime Commission
- d. Wickersham Commission

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. What are the three main components into which the contemporary criminal justice system is generally divided?

- a. Law enforcement, the correctional system, and the legislature
- b. Law enforcement, the courts, and the correctional system
- c. Law enforcement, the courts, and the legislature
- d. The courts, the correctional system, and the legislature

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

32. Because some individuals are so dangerous that they must be outlawed outright or regulated, the contemporary criminal justice society uses the instrument known as:

- a. Social Control.
- b. Social Report.
- c. Social Adjustment.
- d. Social Media.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. The criminal justice system is vast, employing more than 2.4 million people and costing federal, state, and local governments about per year, up more than 300% since 1982.

- a. \$100 million

- b. \$100 billion
- c. \$200 billion
- d. \$200 million

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.5 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

34. Which of the following is false about corrections in the United States?

- a. Though crime has declined for most of the past decade, the correctional population continues to grow.
- b. Approximately 1.5 million juveniles are handled in juvenile courts each year.
- c. The federal correctional budget is larger than state governments' correctional budgets.
- d. More than 7 million people are under some form of correctional supervision.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.5 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

35. Which of the following is an extralegal factor?

- a. The age of the offender
- b. The available evidence surrounding the offense
- c. The suspect's prior record
- d. The seriousness of the charge

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. Which of the following is false regarding law enforcement personnel?

- a. There are over 2 million individuals employed by a law enforcement agency.
- b. In law enforcement alone, the majority of the employees have general arrest powers.
- c. State police agencies employ the least amount of officers nationwide.
- d. Most police officers in the United States work for a local agency.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.5 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. Following formal procedure, which step comes first in the criminal justice process?

- a. Charging
- b. Plea bargain
- c. Post release
- d. Preliminary hearing

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

38. The role of police officers involves primarily the first four stages of the formal criminal justice procedures. In order, what are these steps?

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

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. When police want to interrogate or question a suspect, the officer must first advise the suspect of his/her rights. This is called a (n):

- a. Information advisement.
- b. Charging warning.
- c. Miranda warning.
- d. Questioning after advisement.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. Which of the following is false about the grand jury?

- a. It was created in twelfth-century England.
- b. Every state uses the grand jury system.
- c. It is composed of between 12 and 23 persons.
- d. It can protect citizens from false prosecution.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. 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. Bail hearing
- d. Preliminary hearing

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. Who is not a part of the courtroom work group?

- a. Judge

- b. Defense attorney
- c. Prosecutor
- d. Bail bondsman

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. Which of the following crimes would be placed in the top layer (Layer I) of the criminal justice “wedding cake”?

- a. A first-time offender assaults a friend.
- b. A burglary occurs at a local bar.
- c. An individual is arrested for public drunkenness.
- d. A noted celebrity is arrested for shooting her bodyguard.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. Which of the following is false regarding Herbert Packer’s notion of the criminal justice process as an assemblyline?

- a. Criminal justice is seen as a screening process where each stage is a decision point.
- b. Most people who commit a crime are punished for it.
- c. The criminal justice system suffers from congestion.
- d. Each of these decisions can have a critical impact on the defendant, the justice system, and society.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term “criminal justice assembly line.”

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. Offenders at Level of the “wedding cake” model of criminal justice have typically committed a serious offense and will receive a prison term; however, they will not garner much media attention.

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

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. Which justice perspective holds that the proper role of the justice system is to prevent crime through the judicious use of criminal sanctions and demands an efficient system that hands out tough sanctions to those who violate the law?

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

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. The perspective sees the justice system as a mechanism of caring for and treating people who cannot manage themselves, and assumes that people are at the mercy of social, economic, and interpersonal conditions.

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

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. Between 1976 and 1999, 566 people were executed in the United States and 82 individuals awaiting execution were exonerated. This is a ratio of 1 individual freed for every 7 individuals executed. Such serious errors in the criminal justice system are of concern to advocates of the perspective.

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

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. If you believe in the concept of “just deserts,” which justice perspective do you favor?

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

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

50. If you were concerned about the potentially stigmatizing effect of community notification laws on sexual offenders, you would be part of the perspective.

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

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

51. Truth-in-sentencing laws are an aspect of which justice system perspective?

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

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. Which of the following justice perspectives holds that the true purpose of the criminal justice system is to promote a peaceful and just society?

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

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. Which justice perspective would advocate diversion programs or mediation programs for juvenile offenders?

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

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. Advocates of which justice perspective would advocate for the decriminalization of marijuana?

- a. Rehabilitation
- b. Nonintervention
- c. Equal justice
- d. Crime control

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

55. Which justice perspective views crime as a community-level problem?

- a. Rehabilitation
- b. Restorative justice
- c. Crime control

d. Equal justice

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

56. Ethical issues surface in all parts of the justice system. Why are ethical standards so important in criminal justice?

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

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. Which is considered the primary ethical concern of prosecutors?

- a. Discretion and morality
- b. Handling both the aggravating and mitigating circumstances of the crime.
- c. The adversarial system of justice in the United States.
- d. Their dual role as representative of the people and officer of the court.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. Which courtroom work group member experiences the ethical concern of having obligations to his/her client and the profession?

- a. Defense attorney
- b. Prosecutor
- c. Bail bondsman
- d. Judge

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59. What percentage of incidents of sexual violence in prison involved staff-on-inmate sexual misconduct?

- a. 75%
- b. 10%
- c. 20%
- d. 40%

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

60. In which century did police agencies begin to appear in the United States?

- a. seventeenth
- b. eighteenth
- c. nineteenth
- d. sixteenth

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. Using evidence justice, what does the research say about school-based drug education programs?

- a. The track record of school-based drug education programs has proven to be highly effective.
- b. The track record of school-based drug education programs has proven to fail.
- c. The track record of school-based drug education programs has proven to be spotty at best.
- d. There has been no research on school-based drug education programs.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

62. Which of the following is society's instrument of social control?

- a. The Criminal Justice System
- b. Families Institutions
- c. The Educational System
- d. Religious Institutions

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.5 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

63. Which branch of government defines the law by determining what conduct is prohibited and establishes criminal penalties for those who violate the law?

- a. Judicial
- b. Correctional
- c. Executive
- d. Legislative

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

64. Which branch of government interprets existing laws and determines whether they meet constitutional requirements?

- a. Correctional
- b. Executive

- c. Judicial
- d. Legislative

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

65. Which branch of government is responsible for the day-to-day operation of justice agencies?

- a. Correctional
- b. Legislative
- c. Judicial
- d. Judicial

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

66. Which branch of government oversees criminal justice practices and has the power to determine whether existing operations fall within the bounds of the U.S. Constitution?

- a. Executive
- b. Legislative
- c. Judicial
- d. Correctional

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

67. Which component of the criminal justice system has the largest budgets?

- a. Police
- b. Judicial
- c. Executive
- d. Correctional

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.5 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. According to the criminal justice assembly line model, what is moved down the conveyor belt?

- a. Cases
- b. Detectives
- c. Laws
- d. Statutes

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term "criminal justice assembly line."

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

69. To what can the criminal justice process be compared?

- a. Catapult
- b. Funnel
- c. Slingshot
- d. Spiral

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term “criminal justice assembly line.”

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

70. To what criminal punishment are people convicted of Level III crimes typically sentenced?

- a. Death penalty
- b. Fines
- c. Prison
- d. Probation

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

A local police department is noticing that there is an increase in the number of serious felonies that are being committed. The department forms a task force to assess the extent of the problem. Officers from the detective bureau, the vice squad, and the crime analysis division meet to discuss the problem and begin investigating these crimes.

71. After investigating the crimes for over a month, the task force is able to execute ten arrest warrants. Eight of the offenders are apprehended and arrested. Who is responsible for formally charging the suspects with a specific criminal act?

- a. Bailiff
- b. Defense attorney
- c. Judge
- d. Prosecutor

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

72. The task force determines that the most common crimes being committed are robberies and burglaries in which the typical amount stolen from each home is approximately \$10,000. The officers realize that they are dealing with professionals. At which level on the criminal justice wedding cake do these crimes fall?

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

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

73. One of the officers on the task force expresses his frustration with the criminals who are committing these crimes. He believes that the police department needs to work aggressively to apprehend these offenders, and that society must be protected from them through harsh punishment. What perspective is this officer promoting?

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

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

74. Another officer expresses that those committing these crimes are probably doing so as an expression of frustration and anger created by social inequality. In his view, what is needed?

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

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

75. The _____ is a federal agency that provided technical assistance and hundreds of millions of dollars in aid to state and local justice agencies between 1969 and 1982.

ANSWER: Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
(LEAA) Law Enforcement Assistance
Administration
LEAA

REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

76. The _____ defines the law by determining what conduct is prohibited and establishes criminal penalties for those who violate the law.

ANSWER: legislature

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

77. It currently costs federal, state, and local governments more than \$ _____ billion per year for civil and criminal justice.

ANSWER: 260

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.5 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

78. 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: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

79. The _____ 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 Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term "criminal justice assembly line."

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

80. The _____ is comprised of the prosecutor, defense attorney, judge, and other court personnel who function to streamline the process of justice through the extensive use of plea bargaining and other trial alternatives.

ANSWER: courtroom work group

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

81. Millions of misdemeanors, such as disorderly conduct, shoplifting, public drunkenness, and minor assault comprise Level _____ of the criminal justice "wedding cake" which are handled by lower courts in an assembly-line fashion.

ANSWER: IV

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the "wedding cake" model of justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

82. Decriminalization, deinstitutionalization, and pretrial diversion are favored by those adhering to the _____ perspective

ANSWER: nonintervention

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: restorative justice

REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

84. Advocates of the _____ perspective argue that the greatest concern of the justice system should be providing fair and equitable treatment to those accused of crime.

ANSWER: due process
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

85. _____ uses scientific method to determine whether criminal justice programs actually reduce crime rates and offender recidivism.

ANSWER: Evidence-based justice
REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

86. A society's ability to control individual behavior in order to serve the best interests and welfare of the society as a whole is known as _____.

ANSWER: social control
REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

87. The purpose of the criminal _____ is to gather enough evidence to identify a suspect and support a legal arrest.

ANSWER: investigation
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

88. The _____ is the principle 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: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

89. The _____ is responsible for investigating alleged crimes, examining evidence, and issuing indictments.

ANSWER: grand jury
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

90. _____ has provided a mechanism for the frustrated to vent their anger, for business leaders to maintain their position of wealth and power, and for those outside the economic mainstream to take a shortcut to the American dream.

ANSWER: Crime
REFERENCES: Is Crime a Recent Development?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.1 - Be able to define the concept of criminal justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Johnny was arrested for robbery. In his state robbery, is a second-degree felony, and Johnny can be sentenced to up to 20 years in prison. Johnny has never been arrested before and is not familiar with the criminal justice system.

91. If the arresting officer believes that sufficient evidence exists to charge Johnny with a crime to whom will the case be turned over next?

- A. Defense attorney
- B. Judge
- C. Jury
- D. Prosecutor

ANSWER: D

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

92. At what stage will the prosecution file a charging document against Johnny before a lower trial court?

- A. Investigation
- B. Charging
- C. Preliminary hearing
- D. Plea bargaining

ANSWER: C

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

93. In some jurisdictions, the grand jury will determine whether there is sufficient evidence to support the continued prosecution of a suspect. If the grand jury, in Johnny's case, determines there is sufficient evidence they will issue a true bill of:

- A. attainder
- B. certiorari
- C. indictment
- D. prosecution

ANSWER: C

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

94. Johnny was presented with the option of a reduction of his charges from a robbery to a burglary, and a sentence of 5 years in prison instead of 20. This is an example of a plea bargain. What percentage of criminal cases are settled with a plea bargain?

- A. 25
- B. 50
- C. 70
- D. 90

ANSWER: D

REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

In Florida, Chapter 782.04 of the Florida State Statutes explains the crime of murder. Section 1 of the statute

reads:782.04 Murder.—(1)(a) The unlawful killing of a human being:When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed or any human being.

95. Which branch of government defined this law, determined that this is conduct that is prohibited, and established the criminal penalties for those who violate this law?

- A. Legislative
- B. Judicial
- C. Executive
- D. Correctional

ANSWER: A

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

96. Which branch of government is responsible for enforcing this statute?

- A. Legislative
- B. Judicial
- C. Executive
- D. Police

ANSWER: C

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

97. Which agency in the criminal justice system is responsible for the adjudication of the case if Samantha has been arrested and charged with the crime of murder?

- A. Police
- B. Courts
- C. Corrections
- D. Legislature

ANSWER: B

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

98. How was crime present following the Civil War in the West?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Is Crime a Recent Development?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.1 - Be able to define the concept of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

99. Utilizing the concept of evidence-based justice discuss, which criminal justice programs are effective in reducing crime rates and offender recidivism.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

100. Describe the main components of the contemporary criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

101. Discuss the steps in the formal criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.6 - Trace the formal criminal justice process.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

102. Discuss the criminal justice system as an assembly-line model and the potential negative consequences of this on society.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term “criminal justice assembly line.”
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

103. Compare and contrast the crime control perspective of criminal justice with the due process perspective of criminal justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

104. List and discuss the levels of Walker's “wedding cake” model of justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: The Informal Criminal Justice System
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.8 - Discuss the “wedding cake” model of justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

105. Discuss the nonintervention perspective and the restorative justice perspective on criminal justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Perspectives on Justice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.9 - Be familiar with the various perspectives on justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

106. Discuss the responsibilities of the three branches of government and how they impact the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.4 - Name the three basic component agencies of criminal justice.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

107. Discuss through the use of examples why ethics are important at each stage of the criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.
REFERENCES: Ethics in Criminal Justice

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.10 - Understand the ethical issues that arise in criminal justice.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

108. Discuss the scope of the contemporary criminal justice system.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: The Contemporary Criminal Justice System

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.5 - Comprehend the size and scope of the contemporary justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

109. Explain the five unifying principles associated with evidence-based justice and provide examples of each.

ANSWER: Answers should include a discussion of the following with varying examples provided for each: (1) target audience, (2) randomized experiments, (3) intervening factors, (4) measurement of success, and (5) cost-effectiveness.

REFERENCES: Creating Criminal Justice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.3 - Discuss the formation of the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

110. Discuss the attrition of criminal cases by explaining the criminal justice funnel.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: The Formal Criminal Justice Process

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.1.7 - Know what is meant by the term “criminal justice assembly line.”

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand