

Overview of the Criminal Justice System

Multiple Choice (two points each): Write your answers on the answer sheet provided.

1. According to a study which of the following types of news stories dominates local television news shows?
 - A) crime and criminal justice
 - B) government and politics
 - C) natural disasters
 - D) sports

2. Like the family, schools, organized religion, the media, and the law, criminal justice is a(n):
 - A) institution of social control.
 - B) private response to crime.
 - C) informal method of social control.
 - D) subtle social control.

3. The term jurisdiction, as used in your text, means:
 - A) the specific location in which a court is located.
 - B) the loose confederation of prisons and jails around the country.
 - C) a politically defined geographical area.
 - D) the system of rank and hierarchy within police agencies.

4. The booking process typically involves:
 - A) entering the suspect's charge in the police blotter.
 - B) entering the suspect's name in the police blotter.
 - C) perhaps entering the suspect's fingerprints or photograph in the police blotter.
 - D) all of the above

5. A(n) ____ is a charging document specifying that an offense has been committed by a person or persons named or described.
 - A) information
 - B) grand jury indictment
 - C) complaint
 - D) all of the above

6. In the case of a misdemeanor or an ordinance violation, a(n) ____ may be held.
 - A) summary trial
 - B) information
 - C) arrest warrant
 - D) grand jury

Do NOT write on this test – Use your answer sheet!

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7. About ____ of criminal defendants plead guilty to the charges against them, in an arrangement called *plea bargaining*.
- A) 90 percent
 - B) 50 percent
 - C) 5 percent
 - D) 40 percent
8. Cases that are not resolved through plea bargaining or by a jury trial are decided by a judge in a:
- A) grand jury.
 - B) indictment.
 - C) bench trial.
 - D) arraignment
9. When politically conservative values are dominant in society, the principles and policies of ____ seem to dominate the operation of criminal justice.
- A) the crime control model
 - B) obstacle-course justice
 - C) fact-finding processes
 - D) the due process model
10. If defendants are not satisfied with the outcome of their trials, then they have the right to:
- A) declare a mistrial.
 - B) appeal.
 - C) demand a retrial.
 - D) request new counsel.

Matching (two points each): Write your answers on the answer sheet provided. Allow for fifteen minutes.

- A) Jurisdiction
 - B) Ordinance Violation
 - C) Felony
 - D) Grand Jury Indictment
 - E) Arrest
 - F) Misdemeanor
11. The seizing of a person and detaining him or her in custody by lawful authority.
12. Usually the violation of the laws of a city or town.
13. A written accusation by a grand jury that one or more persons have committed a crime.

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14. A politically defined geographical area.
15. A relatively serious offense punishable by death or confinement in a state or federal prison for more than one year.
 - A) Misdemeanor
 - B) Booking
 - C) Grand jury
 - D) Arraignment
 - E) Complaint
 - F) Arrest warrant
16. A pretrial stage to hear the indictment and allow a plea
17. A written order typically issued by a lower court judge directing law enforcement officers to seize a person.
18. A group of citizens who for a specific period of time meets in closed sessions to, among other responsibilities, investigate charges coming from preliminary hearings.
19. A lesser crime that can result in up to a year in jail and/or a \$1000 fine.
20. The administrative recording of the arrest. It typically involves entering the suspect's name, the charge, and perhaps his or her fingerprints or photograph on the police blotter.
 - A) plea bargaining
 - B) summary trial
 - C) parole
 - D) bail
 - E) bench trial
 - F) complaint
21. Usually is money deposited with the court that is supposed to ensure that suspects or defendants appear at trial.
22. The conditional release of prisoners before they have served their full sentence.
23. The practice whereby the prosecutor, the defense attorney, his or her client and, in many jurisdictions, the judge agree on a specific sentence to be imposed if the accused admits guilt and agrees to a charge or charges instead of going to trial.
24. A trial before a judge without a jury.

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25. A document that charges that an offense has been committed by a person or persons named or described.

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