1. The consensus model assumes that a diverse group of people cannot have similar morals and values.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.01 - Describe the two most common models of how society determines which acts are criminal.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The most common form of criminal activity in the United States is property crime.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Larceny is the act of taking property from another person without the use of force with the intent of keeping that property.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The hierarchical structure of organized crime operations often mirrors that of legitimate businesses.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The ideals of federalism can clearly be seen in the local, state, and federal levels of law enforcement.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. State police are responsible for the “nuts and bolts” of police work.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The United States has a dual court system, meaning that we have two independent court systems, one at the federal level and the other at the state level.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Discretionary decisions lead to the development of the formal criminal justice process.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Discretion and Ethics

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.06 - Explain the difference between the formal and informal criminal justice processes.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The crime control model of criminal justice focuses on protecting individuals from the power of the state.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Smarter policing appears to be responsible for a decline in criminality.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The Fourth Amendment protects against “unreasonable searches and seizures.”
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.09 - Explain the defining aspects of a terrorist act, and identify one common misperception concerning domestic terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. With regard to drug arrests, it appears that whites and African Americans are equally represented.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Marijuana is still illegal under federal law, but the law has never been enforced.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. In recent years, the inmate population in the United States has leveled off and even decreased slightly.
   1. True
   2. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which model assumes that a diverse group of people can share the same morals?
   1. Conflict model
   2. Consensus model
   3. Crime control model
   4. Due process model

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.01 - Describe the two most common models of how society determines which acts are criminal.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which term implies that different groups of citizens have widely varying opinions on controversial issues of morality and criminality?
   1. Conflict model
   2. Consensus model
   3. Survey consensus
   4. Public forum

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.01 - Describe the two most common models of how society determines which acts are criminal.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. According to the conflict model, what is deemed criminal activity is determined by
   1. the largest segment of the population.
   2. a mutual consensus among citizens.
   3. the most politically powerful segment of society.
   4. the segment of society comprised of criminal justice professionals.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.01 - Describe the two most common models of how society determines which acts are criminal.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. High-tech crimes include:
   1. robbery.
   2. murder.
   3. loan sharking.
   4. cyberstalking.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Public order crimes are sometimes referred to as:
   1. violent crimes.
   2. legal crimes.
   3. victimless crimes.
   4. felony crimes.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. What is the act of taking property from another person through force, threat of force, or intimidation?
   1. assault
   2. burglary
   3. battery
   4. robbery

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. What crime can be described as a threat or an attempt to do violence to another person that causes that person to fear immediate physical harm?
   1. larceny
   2. deviance
   3. battery
   4. assault

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Business-related crimes are popularly referred to as
   1. high-tech crime.
   2. white-collar crime.
   3. braking and entering.
   4. organized crime.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Illegal gambling, prostitution, racketeering, and extortion are all examples of
   1. victimless crime.
   2. organized crime.
   3. white-collar crime.
   4. public order crime.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The concept of public order crimes is linked to the:
   1. conflict model. b. due process model.

c. consensus model. d. deviance model.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Violent crimes include all of the following except:
   1. murder.
   2. sexual assault.
   3. burglary.
   4. robbery.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Fire marshals; alcohol beverage control officers; and fish, game, and watercraft wardens are all level law enforcement personnel.
   1. municipal
   2. county
   3. state
   4. federal

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.03 - Explain two main purposes of the criminal justice system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following is the main purpose of the modern criminal justice system?
   1. Retribution for the victims
   2. Incapacitating offenders
   3. Providing and maintaining justice
   4. Enforcing society’s shared moral code

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* The Purpose of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.03 - Explain two main purposes of the criminal justice system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. How many independent judicial systems are in the United States?
   1. Three
   2. Fifty-two
   3. Two
   4. Four

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. The dual court system:
   1. refers to local and state court systems.
   2. refers to federal and state court systems.
   3. refers to criminal and civil court systems.
   4. refers to adult and juvenile court systems.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Prisons are administered by:
   1. counties.
   2. municipalities.
   3. states and the federal government.
   4. courts.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following is the most common correctional treatment?
   1. Parole
   2. Tethering
   3. Probation
   4. Incarceration

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following hold those convicted of minor crimes with relatively short sentences?
   1. Halfway house
   2. Prison
   3. Jail
   4. Boot camp

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Community-based correctional facilities include all of the following, except:
   1. halfway houses.
   2. labor camps.
   3. residential centers.
   4. work-release centers.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The text refers to the judge, prosecutors, and defense attorneys in a criminal court as the court’s:
   1. functional unit.
   2. work group.
   3. professional staff.
   4. justice team.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. compared the ideal criminal justice process to an assembly line “down which moves an endless

stream of cases, never stopping.”

* 1. James Allen Fox
  2. Herbert Packer
  3. James Q. Wilson
  4. Cesare Beccaria

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.06 - Explain the difference between the formal and informal criminal justice processes.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Discretion in criminal justice is vested in all of the following except:
   1. police.
   2. judges.
   3. prosecutors.
   4. witnesses.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Discretion and Ethics

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.07 - Define ethics, and describe the role that it plays in discretionary decision making.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. All of the following are considered illegal psychoactive drugs, with the exception of:
   1. cocaine.
   2. heroin.
   3. alcohol.
   4. marijuana.

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. DNA evidence can be retrieved from all of the following except:
   1. fingerprints.
   2. blood.
   3. saliva.
   4. hair strands.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Due to a crackdown on prescription drugs and the subsequent rise in prices, has become a low cost alternative with the consequence of rising death rates.
   1. heroin
   2. cocaine
   3. methamphetamine
   4. methadone

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. consists of methods to identify a person based on his or her unique physical characteristics, such as fingerprints or facial configuration.
   1. DNA b. Forensic evidence

c. Biometrics d. All of the above

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The due process model:
   1. protects victims from the power of the state.
   2. denies constitutional rights to the accused.
   3. provides limitless police discretion.
   4. protects individuals from the power of the state.

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Generally, when crime rates are high, the public demands that politicians “get tough on crime” and the

model dominates.

* 1. crime control b. consensus

c. due process d. homeland security

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. A concerted national effort to prevent terrorist attacks within the United States is known as:
   1. strategic policing.
   2. homeland security.
   3. the intelligence model.
   4. crime control.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.09 - Explain the defining aspects of a terrorist act, and identify one common misperception concerning domestic terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Trial by jury is guaranteed by the Amendment.
   1. First
   2. Sixth
   3. Fourth
   4. Eighth

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.09 - Explain the defining aspects of a terrorist act, and identify one common misperception concerning domestic terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Over the past twenty years, all fifty states have given legal rights to victims and, in 2004, the U.S. Congress

passed the .

* 1. Victims’ Protection Act
  2. Crime Victims’ Rights Act
  3. Legal Rights Act
  4. Federal Victims’ Act

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. To reduce prison populations, federal and state correctional officials are doing all of the following, except:
   1. releasing all offenders after having served 85 percent of their time.
   2. granting early release to nonviolent offenders, particularly low-level drug offenders.
   3. diverting offenders from jail and prison through special courts.
   4. implementing a number of programs to reduce the recidivism rate of ex-convicts.

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Which of the following is NOT an emerging trend in the criminal justice system?
   1. Emergence of victims’ rights
   2. Increasing use of the death penalty
   3. Slightly declining prison population
   4. Concerns about balancing personal freedoms and personal safety

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

48.

The growing prison population was fed by a number of “ ” laws passed by politicians in response to the crime wave of the late 1980s and early 1990s.

1. get tough on crime
2. victims’ protection
3. antiterrorism
4. due process

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

On August 14, 2014, in Ferguson, MO, police officer Darren Wilson shot Michael Brown, an African American male. Wilson claimed that he shot Brown in self-defense after Brown charged him. Brown’s friend Dorian Johnson gave a very different account of the event, stating that Brown had made no attempt to assault Wilson and was shot by Wilson “like an animal.” A number of eye witnesses supported the version of Officer Wilson. On November 24, 2014, a grand jury determined that Wilson would not face criminal charges for killing Brown. Afterward, protesters who stated that the criminal justice system is racially biased caused much tumult in Ferguson.

1. The protesters in Ferguson claimed that the criminal justice system is racially biased. Which of the following is NOT one of the shortcomings of the informal criminal justice system?
   1. Ill will
   2. Ignorance
   3. Personal bias
   4. Irrational thinking

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Discretion and Ethics

*PREFACE NAME:* 1.1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.06 - Explain the difference between the formal and informal criminal justice processes.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Laws that prohibit “threatening, abusive, or insulting words” would limit what right?
   1. Speech
   2. Jury trial
   3. Protection against unreasonable search and seizure
   4. Religion

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*PREFACE NAME:* 1.1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.09 - Explain the defining aspects of a terrorist act, and identify one common misperception concerning domestic terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Analyze

1. According to a poll taken following the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, nearly percent of African American respondents said that they had experienced racial discrimination by a police officer.
   1. 70
   2. 60
   3. 50
   4. 40

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*PREFACE NAME:* 1.1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Apply

1. Police officer Wilson used discretion in his decision to shoot Brown. Which of the following groups has no discretion in their decision-making with regard to the criminal justice system?
   1. police officers
   2. judges
   3. Prosecutors
   4. Expert witnesses

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Discretion and Ethics

*PREFACE NAME:* 1.1

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.06 - Explain the difference between the formal and informal criminal justice processes.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The conflict model states that the group that happens to be holding power has the most influence on

.

*ANSWER:* criminal laws

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.01 - Describe the two most common models of how society determines which acts are criminal.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. An act that violates criminal law and is punishable by criminal sanctions is a .

*ANSWER:* crime

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The text defines as the unlawful killing of a human being.

*ANSWER:* murder

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Crimes against persons such as murder or sexual assault are called crimes.

*ANSWER:* violent

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. High tech crime is directly related to the increased presence of in everyday life.

*ANSWER:* computers

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The act of physically contacting another person with the intent to do harm is .

*ANSWER:* battery

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. acts become crimes only when society as a whole, through its legislatures, determines that those acts should be

punished.

*ANSWER:* Deviant

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The taking of cash or other goods from a person by force or fear is .

*ANSWER:* robbery

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Stealing of property not accomplished by force is .

*ANSWER:* larceny

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Illegal acts carried out by illegal organizations describes .

*ANSWER:* organized crime

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. A public order crime is sometimes referred to as a crime.

*ANSWER:* victimless

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The interlocking network designed to enforce criminal laws and protect society from criminal behavior is known as the .

*ANSWER:* criminal justice system

*REFERENCES:* The Purpose of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.03 - Explain two main purposes of the criminal justice system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. A form of government in which a written constitution provides for a division of powers between state and federal government is known as .

*ANSWER:* federalism

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The chief law enforcement officer in most counties is the .

*ANSWER:* county sheriff

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Probation and halfway houses are forms of corrections.

*ANSWER:* community-based

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The is responsible for the policing public highways and freeways.

*ANSWER:* highway patrol

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The most frequent type of release from jail or prison is by .

*ANSWER:* parole

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. is the most common correctional sanction.

*ANSWER:* Probation

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. A model of the criminal justice system that recognizes the informal authority exercised by individuals at each step of the criminal justice process is called the .

*ANSWER:* informal criminal justice process

*REFERENCES:* Discretion and Ethics

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.06 - Explain the difference between the formal and informal criminal justice processes.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. can be defined as the ability of individuals in the criminal justice system to make operational decisions based on personal judgment.

*ANSWER:* Discretion

*REFERENCES:* Discretion and Ethics

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.07 - Define ethics, and describe the role that it plays in discretionary decision making.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. In the crime control model, must be counted on to control criminal activity.

*ANSWER:* law enforcement

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Chemicals that affect the brain, causing changes in emotions, perceptions, and behavior are called drugs.

*ANSWER:* psychoactive

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. The model places primary emphasis on the right of society to be protected from crime and violent criminals.

*ANSWER:* crime control

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. A is a group of people, usually three or more, who share a common identity and engage in illegal activities.

*ANSWER:* street gang

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. To use or threaten violence to achieve political objectives is called .

*ANSWER:* terrorism

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.09 - Explain the defining aspects of a terrorist act, and identify one common misperception concerning domestic terrorism.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. is the act of committing a new crime after a person has already been punished for a previous

crime by being convicted and sent to jail or prison.

*ANSWER:* Recidivism

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Describe the two most common models of how society determines which acts are criminal. Which model do you feel best represents the process of criminalizing behavior in the United States?

*ANSWER:* ∙ The consensus model defines criminal behavior as those acts that conflict with the values and beliefs of society as a whole.

* The conflict model views criminal justice law as being determined by the groups that hold economic, political, and social power in a community.
* Student responses as to which model best r epresents the process of criminalizing behavior in the United States will vary.

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.01 - Describe the two most common models of how society determines which acts are criminal.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. What is cyber crime? Discuss why cyber crime is a growing problem. Be sure to provide specific examples of this form of criminal offending.

*ANSWER:* ∙ Cyber crime is a term used to describe criminal offending that occurs via the Internet.

* There are approximately 1.5 billion users of the Internet worldwide, and an

increasing percentage of daily activities are taking place online.

* The dependence of businesses on computer operations has left them vulnerable to cyber offending.
* Examples of cyber crime include cyber fraud, hacking, cyberstalking, and online gambling.

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Discuss the different types of crime, explaining the difference between each.

*ANSWER:* Violent crimes are crimes against persons and have come to dominate our perspectives on crime. There are four major categories of violent crime.

The most common form of criminal activity is property crime, or those crimes in which the goal of the offender is some form of economic gain or the damaging of property.

Public order crime is linked to the consensus model discussed earlier. Historically, societies have always outlawed activities that are considered contrary to public values and morals.

Business-related crimes are popularly referred to as white-collar crimes. The term white-collar crime is broadly used to describe an illegal act or series of acts committed by an individual or business entity using some nonviolent means to obtain a personal or business advantage.

Organized crime is illegal acts carried out by illegal organizations engaged in the market for illegal goods or services, such as illicit drugs or firearms.

Cyber crimes, such as selling pornographic materials, soliciting minors, and defrauding consumers through bogus financial investments, are conducted over the Internet using a computer.

*REFERENCES:* What Is Crime?

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.02 - Define crime.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Describe two main purposes of the criminal justice system.

*ANSWER:* The two main purposes of the criminal justice system are to *maintain justice* and

*protect society*.

*REFERENCES:* The Purpose of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.03 - Explain two main purposes of the criminal justice system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. List and describe the three levels of law enforcement.

*ANSWER:* ∙ Local law enforcement: On the local level, the duties of law enforcement agencies are split between counties and municipalities.

* State law enforcement: Generally there are two types of state law enforcement agencies, state police and highway patrols.
* Federal law enforcement: Federal law enforcement agencies are charged with enforcing federal law.

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Explain the effect of federalism on the structure of the criminal justice system, and how this structure reflects the unique purposes of each level.

*ANSWER:* Federalism is a form of government in which a written constitution provides for a division of powers between a central government and several

regional governments.

Federalism creates separate judicial and law enforcement systems at the state and federal levels, with court and police functions specialized to deal with the unique challenges each level of government faces. Federal and state courts have specific functions, as does law enforcement at each level of government.

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.04 - Outline the three levels of law enforcement.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. List and discuss the essential elements of the corrections system. Which form of punishment is most common in the United States and why?

*ANSWER:* ∙ Once the court system convicts and sentences an offender, he or she is delegated to the corrections system. Depending on the seriousness of the offense, the offender will be placed on probation, incarcerated, or transferred to a community-based corrections facility.

* The most common form of punishment in the United States is probation.

*REFERENCES:* The Structure of the Criminal Justice System

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.05 - List the essential elements of the corrections system.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Explain the difference between the formal and informal justice processes. What role does discretion play in each process?

*ANSWER:* ∙ The formal criminal justice process is comprised of each step of the justice system working as an assembly line.

* Individual decision making, though the use of discretion, leads to the development of the informal criminal justice process.

*REFERENCES:* Discretion and Ethics

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.06 - Explain the difference between the formal and informal criminal justice processes.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Compare and contrast the crime control model with the due process model.

*ANSWER:* ∙ The crime control model places primary emphasis on the right of society to be protected from crime and violent criminals.

* The due process model places primary emphasis on the right of the individual to be protected from the power of the government.

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.08 - Contrast the crime control and due process models.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. According to the book, what are the major issues facing the criminal justice system today? Which do you feel is the most pressing issue for criminal justice professionals today? Why?

*ANSWER:* Student responses will vary.

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Understand

1. Explain the relationship between incarceration and race.

*ANSWER:* - Black defendant is much more likely to be sentenced to death for killing a white

victim than a white defendant is for killing a black victim.

- Even though African Americans make up only 13 percent of the general population in the United States, the number of

black men in state and federal prisons (526,000) is significantly larger than the number of white men (454,000).

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember

1. Explain why there are so many mentally ill people in prison.

*ANSWER:* According to the National Alliance on Mental Illness, 40 percent of adults with serious mental health problems will be arrested at some point in their lives, often for petty crimes. About 56 percent of all state prison inmates and 64 percent of all jail inmates are suffering from some sort of mental illness. States reduced their spending on mental health services by about $5 billion from 2009 to 2012, meaning that those suffering from poor mental health often wind up in the “care” of the criminal justice system. Mental hospitals have been replaced by prisons.

*REFERENCES:* Criminal Justice Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* CJIA.GAMI.17.01.10 - List the major issues in criminal justice today.

*KEYWORDS:* Bloom's: Remember