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SKU: 9780190855628-TEST-BANK

CHAPTER 2

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. A society is perfect and all people living in it get along perfectly. This is an example of what?
    a. One reason why there would not be a criminal justice system.* (p. 48)
    b. The goal of the criminal justice system.
    c. A dream of many.
    d. None of the above.

2. A free-for-all environment in which there is little order is called
    a. Chaos.
    b. The state of nature.* (p. 48)
    c. The way things are.
    d. The natural way.

3. In a state of nature
    a. Individuals would be responsible for enforcing their own self-interest, potentially by taking revenge against wrongdoers.
    b. Individuals would fear that they would accidentally offend others and then be the victims of revenge.
    c. There would be little to protect the weak from being victimized by the strong, who could take or do what they wished without fear of punishment.
    d. All of the above.* (p. 48)

4. Why do we need criminal justice agencies?
    a. If everyone would just get along, we would not need them.
    b. To punish criminals.
    c. We need the police, courts, and corrections so we can maintain order in society.* (p. 49)
    d. None of the above.

5. Because state of nature is an undesirable way to live, what do societies do?
    a. Individuals agree to give up some of their freedom in exchange for security.
    b. Engage in social contract theory.
    c. Both a and b.* (p. 49)
    d. Live in chaos.

6. In considering the amount of freedom to be exchanged for security, who determines this balance?
    a. The court systems of this country.
    b. Public opinion.
    c. Social contract.
    d. Both a and b.* (p. 49)

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7. When a government does not have legitimacy, there may be
    a. Protest.
    b. Widespread disobedience of laws.
    c. Revolution.
    d. All of the above.* (p. 56)

8. Why is it important for us to consider the philosophies that underlie our criminal justice system?
    a. Because it helps us stop crime.
    b. So we do not return to a state of nature.
    c. Because debates about these ideas shape understandings of the criminal justice system and perceptions of its legitimacy.* (p. 54)
    d. None of the above.

9. The criminal justice system must meet a number of ideals, including
    a. Fairness.
    b. Equality.
    c. Effectiveness.
    d. All of the above.* (p. 56)

10. To criminal justice scholars, the answers to questions are typically grounded in
    a. Textbooks.
    b. The collection of data, such as statistics, careful observations, and in-depth interviews.* (p. 56)
    c. Moral opinions.
    d. Keeping society safe.

11. The general public's main concern with the criminal justice system is
    a. What must occur for it to accomplish its goals.
    b. It costs as little as possible to run.
    c. That the system keeps society safe.* (p. 56)
    d. The methods that are used.

12. The criminal justice professionals realize that the focus of the criminal justice system needs to be
    a. What must occur for it to accomplish its goals.* (p. 56)
    b. As cost-efficient as possible.
    c. That the system keeps society safe.
    d. The focus should be the ends or outcomes, not the means or methods.

13. Which of the following about morality is true?
    a. Does not assume that there is a master list of moral or immoral actions against which all others are judged.
    b. Refers to commonly accepted rules of conduct, patterns of behavior approved by a social group, and values and standards shared by the group.

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c. Consists of beliefs about what is good and right held by a community with a shared history.
d. All of the above.* (p. 59)

14. How would a scholar view the role of prisons in protecting society?
    a. What happens inside the prison is inconsequential.
    b. What we can do while a criminal is in prison so he or she is less likely to commit a crime again on release.* (p. 56)
    c. The most important role of prisons is to lock up prisoners.
    d. All of the above.

15. Debates about physician-assisted suicide are an example of what?
    a. Data collection.
    b. Agency discretion.
    c. Morality issue.* (p. 63)
    d. None of the above.

16. A police department must address the problem of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (DUI). The department comes up with several ideas to try and solve the problem. The ideas are known as
    a. Strategies.* (p. 53)
    b. Programs.
    c. Laws.
    d. None of the above.

17. An important question to consider when weighing various strategies for addressing DUI is
    a. Is it fair to take DUI offenders home instead of holding them accountable for their actions?
    b. Is it a good use of police resources to spend money on an advertising campaign, rather than spending it on other things?
    c. Would aggressive enforcement strategies violate anyone's constitutional rights?
    d. All of the above.* (p. 54)

18. An agency adopts a strategy of aggressively enforcing a state's law requiring seat belts to be worn by the occupants of a vehicle (and that failure to do so results in a $50 fine). What would be an example of a tactic to support this strategy?
    a. Pull over all vehicles and then arrest any persons not wearing seat belts.
    b. Put up signs that encourage seat belt usage.
    c. Teach children about the importance of seat belt usage.
    d. All of the above.* (p. 54)

19. What is the basis for an idealist's analysis of morality?
    a. The initial starting point.
    b. The broad goals of the system.* (p. 68)
    c. Religion.

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d. Their personal beliefs.

20. The main goal of prisons is to reduce crime. A pragmatist would view this as
    a. The goals of the system are important, but equally important is information and evidence about how the system actually works.* (p. 69)
    b. The goal is the one and only concern.
    c. What happens inside the prison does not matter.
    d. All of the above.

21. An idealist sees the goals of the criminal justice system to be protection of citizens by police and punishing of offenders. How would this idealist view the death penalty?
    a. The idealist would agree with the death penalty because it achieves the goals.
    b. The idealist would be undecided on the death penalty.
    c. The idealist would oppose the death penalty, making the moral argument that because it does not achieve either goal, it is unacceptable.* (p. 68)
    d. None of the above.

22. An idealist considers a goal of the criminal justice system to sanction offenders under the law. How would an idealist view the use of private prisons?
    a. The idealist would oppose private prisons because the government had not accepted full responsibility for the punishment of an offender. *(p. 69)
    b. The idealist would support private prisons, making the moral argument that because it does achieve the desired goal, it is acceptable.
    c. The idealist would be undecided about private prisons.
    d. The idealist would be unwilling to consider the possibility of private prisons..

23. How would a pragmatist view the notion of private prisons?
    a. The pragmatist would first want to study the private prisons, in practice, using data to draw conclusions about it.* (p. 69)
    b. The pragmatist would oppose private prisons because the government had not accepted full responsibility for punishment..
    c. The pragmatist would support the use of private prisons because they support the rule of law.
    d. The pragmatist would be unwilling to consider the use of private prisons.

24. Under Kant's categorical imperative, is it acceptable to lie?
    a. Yes, because in a free state each can do what pleases oneself.
    b. No, because it would not be desirable to have a society in which all persons felt that it was appropriate to do so.* (p. 68)
    c. Yes, because everyone lies.
    d. It is always acceptable to lie.

25. Which statement best describes the idealist's view of harmony?
    a. Harmony is an ideal we should strive for.
    b. Harmony does not exist.
    c. That which is in line with truth is harmonious.* (p. 68)

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d. Harmony is perfection.

26. How might an idealist who believed that offenders benefit from hard work and discipline view a correctional boot camp?
    a. Positively, because it would lead to harmony by instilling the idealist's desired universal values of hard work and discipline within the offenders.* (p. 68)
    b. Would not form an opinion until studying the data and research.
    c. Would disagree with the idea of them.
    d. Idealists only advocate for prisons.

27. All of the following are steps in the scientific method of problem solving EXCEPT:
    a. Become aware of a problem.
    b. Report the issue to proper authorities.
    c. Possible hypotheses.* (p. 58)
    d. Collect data to verify.

28. Pragmatists define as truth only
    a. Those observations that could be verified in some way, whether through observation or through the analysis of data.* (p. 69)
    b. An ultimate truth that guides, or should guide, human action.
    c. What is correct thinking.
    d. All of the above.

29. At which level of Kohleberg's stages of moral decisions does an individual advocate for rights and values through the democratic process?
    a. Postconventional* (p. 62)
    b. Preconventional
    c. Conventional
    d. All of the above.

30. Collecting and analyzing data to provide objective answers to specific research questions is known as:
    a. Empiricism *(p.58)
    b. Idealism
    c. Pragmatism.
    d. Paradigms

31. Social contract theory:
    a. Is rooted in the notion that the government is responsible for protection, rights and fairness * (p.50)
    b. Is the product of empiricism.
    c. Results in numerous violations of rights of those accused of crime.
    d. Is not a metaphor.

32. The five concepts of morality include
    a. Death.

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b. Self.
c. Resurrection.
d. Both a and b.* (p. 61)

33. The moral beliefs held by a majority of society is known as:
    a. Private morality.
    b. Majority rules.
    c. Public morality.* (p. 65)
    d. Absolute truth.

34. Which of the following statements is closest to the truth?
    a. If one is an idealist, he or she must follow all an idealist believes.
    b. If one is a pragmatist, he or she must follow all a pragmatist believes.
    c. Once you are either an idealist or a pragmatist, you can never change.
    d. Idealism and pragmatism may be viewed as endpoints on a continuum of beliefs.* (p. 70)

35. Pragmatists have a five-step approach to problem solving. These are to become aware of a problem; locate, define, and analyze the problem; and
    a. Determine possible hypotheses, choose one hypothesis, and collect data to verify results.* (p. 58)
    b. Interview all involved, examine related studies, and make a plan.
    c. Observe the problem, interview others for ideas, and execute the ideas.
    d. All of the above.

36. Charles Sanders Pierce believes there are four ways of knowing something. These four ways are
    a. Education, research, beliefs, and hypotheses.
    b. Tenacity, authority, common-sense argument, and *a posteriori* logic.* (p. 57)
    c. Research, development, idealism, and pragmatism.
    d. Execution, implementation, practice, and study.

37. Referring to the five-step approach to problem solving, which step does the following example demonstrate? The public complains about drivers speeding by a nearby park.
    a. Entertain possible hypotheses for addressing the problem.
    b. Become aware of the problem.* (p. 58)
    c. Locate, define, and analyze the problem.
    d. Choose one hypothesis to test.

38. Referring to the five-step approach to problem solving, which step does the following example demonstrate? The police add extra officers to monitor the area for speeders and increase the amount of speeding tickets they give in the area in the hope of reducing speeding.
    a. Entertain possible hypotheses for addressing the problem.
    b. Become aware of the problem.
    c. Locate, define, and analyze the problem.

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d. Choose one hypothesis to test.* (p. 58)

39. Referring to the five-step approach to problem solving, which step does the following example demonstrate? The police decide they could put up signs warning drivers to slow down because there is a park nearby or they could give more speeding tickets.
    a. Entertain possible hypotheses for addressing the problem.* (p. 58)
    b. Become aware of the problem.
    c. Locate, define, and analyze the problem.
    d. Choose one hypothesis to test.

40. Referring to the five-step approach to problem solving, which step does the following example demonstrate? The amount of speeders declines one month after the increase in patrol.
    a. Entertain possible hypotheses for addressing the problem.
    b. Become aware of the problem.
    c. Locate, define, and analyze the problem.
    d. Collect data to verify the results.* (p. 58)

True-or-False Questions

1. There are two possible reasons why a society would not need criminal justice systems. True (p. 48)

2. A society without police, courts, and prisons would operate in a state of nature, a free-for-all environment in which there is little order. This is a possible outcome if there were no criminal justice system. True (p. 49)

3. Certainly the chaotic state of nature is an ideal lifestyle. False (p. 49)

4. The criminal justice system helps us live in an orderly society in the middle ground that exists between a perfect but unrealistic crime-free society and a state of nature. True (p. 48)

5. The social contract is static because the amount of freedom exchanged for the amount of security received does not vary over time. False (p. 49)

6. When a government has legitimacy, there may be protest, widespread disobedience of laws, or revolution. False (p. 51)

7. A government has legitimacy when the people accept that it has the right to govern them. True (p. 51)

8. In a democracy, government agencies must be legitimate and responsible to the public. True (p. 56)

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9. It is not necessary for the criminal justice system to meet ideals such as fairness, equality, and effectiveness. False (p. 6)

10. The answers to all questions, for criminal justice scholars, are grounded in the collection of data, such as statistics, careful observations, and in-depth interviews. True (p. 58)

11. We need police, courts and correctional agencies to maintain order in society. True (p. 48)

12. Morality assumes that there is a master list of moral or immoral actions against which all others are judged. False (p. 66)

13. Morality is not grounded in any particular ideology, be it religious, political, economic, or any other. True (p. 66)

14. Morality may be viewed as an ongoing process in which society continuously reflects on issues with the goal of determining the best solution to a dilemma. True (p. 66)

15. Criminal justice practitioners make seemingly routine decisions on a daily basis that require them to grapple with difficult and complex issues, and the collection of those decisions helps shape the moral conceptions that serve as the foundation of criminal justice. True (p. 67)

16. Strategic decisions are typically made by agency supervisors or administrators, and agency employees are expected to carry out the strategy. True (p. 53)

17. Even when strategies are established, they do not rely on individuals' judgments and decisions to carry them out. False (p. 54)

18. Understanding the differences between idealism and pragmatism can help us understand why there are disagreements on questions involving morality, crime, and justice. True (p. 62)

19. Pragmatists do not closely represent most scholars. False (p. 58)

20. Idealists, like the overall public, are concerned with the overall goals of the criminal justice system. True (p. 68)

21. Liberals can be either idealists or pragmatists. True (p. 70)

22. Conservatives can be either idealists or pragmatists. True (p. 70)

23. Regardless of their views, idealists use the same basic method: identifying a grand goal as moral doctrine and then judging all details based on whether they meet that goal. True (p. 69)

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24. Whether an idealist chooses to support private prisons remains a moral decision, but one based on data and analysis rather than adherence to broad goals. False (p. 69)

25. There is a single moral code to which all people subscribe, we just have to determine what it is. False (p. 60)

26. It is the idealists who truly consider harmony a natural guiding principle for making moral criminal justice decisions. True (p. 68)

27. It is harmony with universal principles—whether religious, ideological, or otherwise motivated—that guides an idealist's moral reasoning. True (p. 68)

28. Disagreement about policies, especially among idealists, often occurs because of disagreements about what constitutes the truth. True (p. 68)

29. Idealists believe when something is in line with accepted truth then the world is harmonious. True (p. 68)

30. Idealists advocate for the perfect version of a concept as they envision it in their mind. True (p. 69)

31. Idealists believe that humanity is composed of organisms capable of thought, and as a result, they create their own individual meanings about what life is or should be. False (p. 69)

32. According to Kohlberg at the preconventional level avoiding punishment forms the basis of moral decision-making. True (p. 62)

33. Idealism and pragmatism may be viewed as endpoints on a continuum. True (p. 70)

34. Scholars have a five-step method for solving problems. True (p. 58)

35. Empiricism is the basis for social science research as well as evidence-based criminal justice tactics and strategies. False (p. 58)

36. Some idealists may not believe in all of the elements of idealism, and some pragmatists may not believe in all of the elements of pragmatism. True (p. 70)

37. The first step in the scientific five-step method for solving problems is locating, defining, and analyzing the problem. False (p. 58)

38. The third step in the scientific five-step method for solving problems is to entertain possible hypotheses for addressing the problem. True (p. 58)

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39. The second step in the scientific five-step method for solving problems is locating, defining, and analyzing the problem. True (p. 58)

40. The fourth step in the scientific five-step method for solving problems is becoming aware of the problem. False (p. 58)

Matching Questions

1. State of nature—M. A free-for-all environment in which there is little order. (p. 48)
2. Data—W. Examples include statistics, careful observations, and in-depth interviews. (p. 54)
3. Maintain order in society—Q. Why we need the criminal justice system. (p. 48)
4. Social contract theory—F. This is a metaphorical agreement between the government and the governed, promising security in exchange for compliance with the law and its processes. (p. 49)
5. Morality—EE. Commonly accepted rules of conduct, patterns of behavior approved by a social group, and values and standards shared by the group. It consists of beliefs about what is good and right held by a community with a shared history. (p. 59)
6. Idealists—E. Concerned with the overall goals of the criminal justice system. (p. 68)
7. An important feature of the social contract—I. The government must be responsive to the people. (p. 49)
8. Empiricism—Z. The answers to all questions are grounded in the collection of data. (p. 58)
9. Legitimacy—B. Government has this when the people accept that it has the right to govern them. (p. 51)
10. Self—CC. This represents how one views humanity. (p. 61
11. *A priori*—U. This type of reasoning occurs without empiricism and may stem from a number of sources, including tenacity, authority, or "common-sense" arguments offered without evidence. (p. 57)
12. Strategy—KK. The overall approach that a criminal justice agency may use to address crime. (p. 53)
13. Fairness—D. The position of John Locke that the criminal justice system should try to promote this in all of its processes. (p. 50)
14. Paradigms—C. Worldviews that help individuals make decisions. (p. 67)
15. Harmony—HH. The idea that when things are in their proper order, it represents beauty. (p. 68)
16. Tactics—P. Identify specific ways to put the strategy into effect. (p. 54)
17. Pragmatists—II. Believes the goals of the system are important, but equally important is information and evidence about how the system actually works and how that in turn informs discussions about strategy, tactics, and discretion. (p. 69)
18. *Scientific Method*—NN. The five-step method for solving problems utilizing empiricism. (p. 58)
19. Ultimate truth—FF. Idealists believe that this guides, or should guide, human action. (p. 68)
20. Private morality—DD. Refers to members of society and their individual concepts of what morality means to them. (p. 60)
21. *Public Morality*—O. Refers to the moral beliefs held by a majority of society. (p. 65)

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22. Democracy—J. In this form of government, the government agencies must be legitimate and responsible to the public. (p. 56)
Kohlberg's conventional moral stageY. Focus is on loyalty to the social structure, including friends and family. (p. 62)
24. Categorical imperative—K. This states that people should only engage in an action if they would also be willing for others to do so, as a universal rule. (p. 63)Kohlberg's postconventional stage- A. Advocating for rights and values through democratic processes. (p. 62)
26. Intractable—R. Not subject to empirical measurement. (p. 57)
Hypothesis testing—AA. The 4th step in the scientific method of problem solving. (p. 58)28. Common-sense argument—X. An argument that sounds logical, but without use of actual data or observations. (p. 57)
29. Thomas Hobbes—MM. In describing a state of nature, this British philosopher suggested that life would be "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." (p. 49)
30. John Locke—T. This English philosopher quoted the Latin dictum, "*salus populi supreme lex*," meaning "the good of the people is the supreme law." (p. 49)
31. Plato—LL. He argued that for any object or concept (be it a dog, a chair, a triangle, or justice), there exists in the mind a perfect example (or model) of that concept. (p. 68)
32. Pragmatic definition of truth—GG. Only those observations that could be verified in some way, whether through observation or through the analysis of data. (p. 69)
33. Authority—BB. Someone that you (or others) believe to be a figure with power and knowledge and if they claim something is true, you would trust it to be true. (p. 57)
34. Tenacity—G. Believing that something is true based on sheer desire to believe it so. (p. 57)
Data Collection JJ. This is step 5 in the scientific method of problem solving. (p. 58)36. Declaration of Independence—S. This document stated that "unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness." (p. 50)
37. Fixation of belief—H. Charles Sanders Pierce's idea. (p. 57)
38. Problem Awareness N. The first step in the scientific method of problem solving. (p. 58)
39. Kohlberg's preconventional stage—L. Avoiding punishment is the basis for moral decision making. (p. 62)
40. Death—V. A concept of morality that influences decision making based upon perceptions of after-life or end of life understanding. (p. 61)

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