Criminal Justice The Essentials 6th edition Lab Test Bank

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Chapter 2: Issues of Law

Test Bank

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 01
1. The practice of transforming unwritten local customs into written codes of behavior for the entire country established the English tradition of
*a. common law.
b. precedent.
c. administrative law.
d. mala in se.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 02
2. Laws created by legislatures are called
a. legislative code.
*b. statutory law.
c. criminal law.
d. constitutional law.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 03
3. The term used to illustrate that the law applies to everyone, even to government bodies, is called
a. equal protection.
b. common law.
*c. rule of law.
d. general welfare.

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 04
4. Case law comes from decisions made by judges.
*a. True
b. False

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 05
5. _____ describes the processes and actions that must be followed when carrying out the law.
a. Fourth Amendment
*b. Procedural law
c. Administrative law
d. Habeas corpus

Type: multiple choice question

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Title: Chapter 02 - Question 06
6. The _____ states that the government cannot punish individuals for wrongdoing unless a law exists to define the conduct as a crime and to prescribe a punishment for it.
*a. principle of legality
b. habeas corpus
c. administrative law
d. common law

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 07
7. Mens rea is always required for someone to be punished for engaging in criminal behavior.
a. True
*b. False

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 08
8. A _____ is when individuals are required by law to act, but fail to do so.
a. civil tort
b. criminal act
*c. act of omission
d. victimless crime

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 09
9. When intent need not be present in order for an individual to be held liable for a crime, it is called
*a. strict liability.
b. mens rea.
c. omission.
d. corpus delicti.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 10
10. Which type of causation is called the “but for” causation?
a. Concurrent cause
*b. Direct cause
c. Proximate cause
d. Harmful cause

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 11
11. Crimes that are committed within the realm of one’s work or employment are considered
a. corporate crime.
*b. white-collar crime.
c. employee theft.
d. public order offenses.

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Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 12
12. The justification of self-defense requires all but which of the following?
a. An ordinary person would have believed that force was to be used.
b. Force is needed to defend oneself.
c. Force is to be used to protect oneself from harm, not to inflict harm needlessly.
*d. A prior attack took place.

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 13
13. The first legal definition of insanity was known as the M'Naghten Rule.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 14
14. Intoxication is never a defense to criminal liability.
a. True
*b. False

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 15
15. Recent proposals to combat computer-related crime have been to extend the _____ statutes.
a. Homeland Security
*b. Racketeering Influenced and Corrupt Organization
c. Patriot Act
d. White-Collar Crime Act

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 16
16. The_____ provision prohibits retroactive laws.
a. habeas corpus
*b. ex post facto
c. attainder
d. administrative law

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 17
17. The right to habeas corpus allows an individual to challenge illegal confinement by the government.
*a. True
b. False

Type: multiple choice question

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Title: Chapter 02 - Question 18
18. The protection against unreasonable searches and seizures by government entities is covered by the
a. First Amendment.
*b. Fourth Amendment.
c. Fifth Amendment.
d. Eighth Amendment.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 19
19. Searches and seizures that violate Fourth Amendment provisions are subject to the
a. habeas corpus rule.
*b. exclusionary rule.
c. probable cause rule.
d. incrimination rule.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 20
20. Which of the following is NOT covered in the Fifth Amendment?
a. Self-incrimination
*b. Right to privacy
c. Double jeopardy
d. Grand jury

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 21
21. A grand jury consists of a number of ordinary citizens who review the charges against an individual and decide if the charges warrant a trial.
*a. True
b. False

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 22
22. The rights to speedy, public, and impartial trials and trials by jury are covered in the
a. Fourth Amendment.
b. Fifth Amendment.
*c. Sixth Amendment.
d. Eighth Amendment.

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 23
23. The right to counsel is guaranteed in the
a. Fourth Amendment.
b. Fifth Amendment.
*c. Sixth Amendment.
d. Eighth Amendment.

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Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 24
24. The cruel and unusual punishment clause appears in the
a. Fourth Amendment.
b. Fifth Amendment.
c. Sixth Amendment.
*d. Eighth Amendment.

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 25
25. Mala in se crimes are those that are prohibited, but not necessarily bad.
a. True
*b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 26
26. The Fourteenth Amendment includes the state due process clause.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 27
27. The legislative branch is responsible for issuing executive orders.
a. True
*b. False

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 28
28. Which of the following is considered the highest source of law in the country?
a. Case law
*b. Constitutional law
c. Statutory law
d. Administrative law

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 29
29. Which of the following is the standard of proof that police must meet in order to secure a warrant?
a. Reasonable suspicion
*b. Probable cause
c. Preponderance of the evidence
d. Clear and convincing evidence

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 30

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30. The purpose of a public trial is for the public to be a watchdog over government actions.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 31
31. Punishments for property crimes are generally not as severe as punishments for crimes against the person.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 32
32. Individuals from all socioeconomic classes can and do engage in white-collar crime.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 33
33. The Bill of Rights was created to provide the government with more power to prohibit the rights of citizens.
a. True
*b. False

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 34
34. Which of the following prohibits the government from prosecuting an individual twice for the same crime?
*a. Double jeopardy
b. Grand jury
c. Self-incrimination
d. Cruel and unusual Punishment

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 35
35. The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that warrantless use of GPS to track suspects is unconstitutional.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 36
36. Punishments for drug offenses can range from probation to the death penalty.
*a. True
b. False

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Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 37
37. Civil law covers issues such as divorces, wrongful injury, and wills.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 38
38. The criminal law in the United States is taken from the French tradition of common law.
a. True
*b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 39
39. All laws in the United States must abide by the U.S. Constitution.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 40
40. Many morals offenses involve sexual behavior, like prostitution.
*a. True
b. False

Type: true-false
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 41
41. It is fairly easy to investigate Internet crime in the United States.
a. True
*b. False

Type: multiple choice question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 42
42. Which of the following ruled that it is unconstitutional to execute a mentally retarded offender?
a. *Roper v. Simmons*
b. *Gregg v. Georgia*
c. *Coker v. Georgia*
*d. *Atkins v. Virginia*

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 43
43. How does substantive law differ from procedural law?

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 44
44. What are two examples of substantive law? Provide examples of each.

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Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 45
45. Provide examples of each of the following types of crimes:
a.Personal crimes
b.Property crimes
c.Crimes against public order
d.Drug offenses
e.White-collar crimes

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 46
46. Identify the two main parts that make up the federal constitution.

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 47
47. What needs to be in a legal warrant?

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 48
48. Explain what is meant by "incorporation" and how it has been established.

Type: essay/short answer question
Title: Chapter 02 - Question 49
49. What is the difference between "justifications" and "excuses" with regard to defenses to criminal liability? Provide one example of each.

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