** The purpose of this study guide is to familiarize yourself with the terms you will study in class. This study guide alone will not allow you to pass your exam. You must attend the prep-course. **

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Each study guide is unique and presents the information in clear and condensed form to orient you to the material applicable to the exam. The materials cite various textbooks, journal articles and literature, including some found on websites.

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Instructions:

◉ Read the study guide.
◉ Print and complete the sample test.
◉ Correct your test and review the incorrect items.
◉ Attend class to ensure your money-back guarantee.

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I. Criminal Behavior

1. Defining crime: Crime involves conduct, harm to society, and formal sanction. It is an act that violates written criminal law.

2. Crime in the United States: “Crime in the United States reflects the Hierarchy Rule, which requires that only the most serious offense in a multiple-offense criminal incident be counted. In descending order of severity, the violent crimes are murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault, followed by the property crimes of burglary, larceny-theft and motor vehicle theft”—excluding arson (U.S Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011). See figures below for Five-Year Trend, 2006-2010: (note that in the last 5 years, there has been a series of decline in crimes)
3. **Theories of crime**: According to Cullen and Agnew (2010) as cited in the University of Wisconsin lecture:

   a. **Classical Theory**: Crime occurs when the benefits outweigh the costs when people pursue self-interest in the absence of effective punishments.

   b. **Positivist Theory**: Crime is caused or determined. Emphasis is placed on biological deficiencies.

   c. **Individual Trait**: Criminal differs from non-criminals on a number of biological and psychological traits. These biological and psychological traits cause crime in interaction with the social environment.

   d. **Social Disorganization**: individuals living in disorganized communities are prone to crime because the lack of collective efficacy to prevent crime and disorder.

   e. **Differential Association Social Learning Subculture**: Crime is learned through associations with criminal definitions such as criminal conduct and justification of crime.

   f. **Institutional Anomie**: The American Dream of economic success and opportunity to obtain these goals causes structural strain. Norms weaken and “anomie” ensues, which create high crime rates.

   g. **General Strain**: When individuals cannot successfully obtain goals, they experience strain or pressure. Under certain conditions, they are likely to respond to this strain through crime.

   h. **Control**: The key factor in crime is the presence or absence of control. Control is rooted in relationships and the self. Exposure to control is affected by social location and historical period.

   i. **Rational Choice Deterrence**: This thought is built on classical theory where crime is seen as a choice that is influenced by its costs and benefits-rationality. Crime will be deterred if its costs are raised, especially if the costs are certain and immediate.

   j. **Routine Activities**: Crime occurs when there is an intersection in time and space of a motivated offender, an attractive target and a lack of capable guardianship.

   k. **Labeling Reintegrative Shaming**: People become stabilized in criminal roles when they are labeled as criminal, are stigmatized, develop criminal identities, are sent to prison, and are excluded from conventional (norm) roles. Reintegrative responses are less likely to create defiance and a commitment to crime.

   l. **Critical**: Inequality in power and material well-being create conditions that lead to street crime and corporate crime.

   m. **Peacemaking**: Crime is caused by suffering, which is linked to injustice rooted in inequality and daily personal acts of harm.

   n. **Feminism**: Crime cannot be understood without considering gender. Crime is developed and structured by the different social experiences of power and is exercised by equal parts of men and women.

   o. **Developmental Life Course**: The developmental process that starts before birth and continues through the various stages of life can affect one’s developmental ideas of criminality. There are many factors that contribute to the onset of crime such as social environment.

   p. **Integrated**: A combination of theories that focus on strain, control, and social learning.
4. Types of crime:
   a. **Drug Crimes**: Drug and narcotic offenses are violations of the law that prohibits the production, distributing and/or use of certain controlled substances and the equipment or devices utilized in their preparation and/or use. Examples: manufacturing, possession and trafficking (U.S Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2004).
   b. **Gang Crimes**: Gang crimes include but are not limited to, graffiti, extortion, drug sales, burglary, home invasion, physical assault, sexual assault and murder (U.S Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011).
   c. **Hate Crimes**: are a traditional offense like murder, arson or vandalism with an added element of bias focusing on race, religion, disability, ethnic origin or sexual orientation (U.S Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011).
   d. **Organized Crimes**: are defined as any group having some manner of a formalized structure and whose primary objective is to obtain money through illegal activities (U.S Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011).
   e. **Property Crimes**: include the offenses of arson, burglary, electronic crime, fraud, identity theft, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and white-collar crime. The focus is to take money or property without force or threat against the victims (U.S Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011).
   f. **Public Order Offenses**: these are viewed as harmful to the public good or harmful disruptive to a community’s daily life such as; alcohol-related offenses, driving under the influence, immigration offenses, money laundering, prostitution, and weapons violations (Law Library-American Law and Legal Information, n.d.).
   g. **Terrorism**: use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to instill fear; intended to coerce or to intimidate governments or societies in the pursuit of goals that are generally political, religious or ideological (Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms, 2011)
   h. **Trafficking in Persons (Human Trafficking)**: is the act of compelling or coercing a person’s labor, services or commercial sex acts. As stated by the U.S. Department of Justice (2011), coercion can be subtle or overt, physical or psychological; used to coerce a victim into performing labor, services or commercial acts. Human trafficking is rooted in the prohibition against slavery and involuntary servitude; enforced and protected by the 13th Amendment to the U.S Constitution.
   i. **Violent Crimes**: defined as the offenses which involve force or threat of force such as assault, carjacking, domestic violence, gun violence, homicide, kidnapping, rape and sexual assault, robbery and stalking (U.S Department of Justice Federal Bureau of Investigation, 2011).
5. **Measurement of crime**: Crime statistics is measured by: UCR-Uniform Crime Report, NIBRS-National Incident-Based Reporting, and NCVS-National Crime Victimization Survey System. They are used by Congress to inform policy decisions and allocate federal criminal justice funding to states. According to the CRS Report for Congress in 2008,
   a. **UCR**: *represented the first effort to create a national standardized measure of the incidence of crime*. It was developed as a way to measure the effectiveness of local law enforcement and to provide law enforcement with data analysis, which is used to help fight crime. UCR’s main focus is only with serious offenses and crimes reported to and by the police.
   b. **NIBRS**: *it was developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to provide a more in-depth data to meet the needs of law enforcement*. NIBRS collected data on offenses, offenders, victims, arrestees and any property involved in an offense. The advantages of utilizing NIBRS includes data collection that is not restricted to a limited number of offense categories, details on individual crime incidents, detailed crime analysis can be compared across law enforcement jurisdictions and strategic and tactical crime analysis can be made at the local and regional levels.
   c. **NCVS**: *was developed by the Census Bureau to focus on the characteristics of criminal victimization and the number and types of crime not reported to law enforcement*. NCVS’s four major objectives are: (1) developing detailed information about the victims and consequences of crime, (2) estimating the number and types of crimes not reported to the police, (3) providing uniform measures of selected types of crimes and (4) permitting comparisons over time and population types.

6. **Juvenile delinquency**: *The legal status of “juvenile delinquent” is defined as a minor child who has violated the penal code*. Children (ages 17 and under) who violate the law and are partaking in delinquent behaviors are believed to (1) have a stronger preference for risk and novelty, (2) assess the potentially negative consequences of risky conduct less unfavorably than adults, (3) have a tendency to be impulsive and more concerned with short-term than long-term consequences, (4) have a different appreciation of time and self-control and (5) be more susceptible to peer pressure (Siegel, L., and Welsh, B., (2009). Siegel and Welsh (2009) suggests that juvenile delinquency is the consequences of problems derived from family problems, substandard living conditions, and inadequate educational opportunity. Largely, factors more specific to social, economic, personal and demographic factors have influenced juvenile crime rate and trends such as age, jobs (lack-of), immigration, abortion, gangs, drug use, media and juvenile justice policy.
II. Criminal Justice System

1. **Historical origins**: The criminal justice system in the United States was greatly influenced by the English form of justice known as the “Common Law” system. Common Law relied on “precedent” where the law was derived from a judge’s verdict in court. The criminal justice system reflected the cultural and social differences that were developing in the United States. Crime violations became complex as cultural and social differences developed in America and power became a key concept for leaders. The idea of “check and balance”, “power of the jury to decide both the facts and the law” became the informal form of the legislative process, in turn; the “rules of evidence” were introduced and strengthened (Sterling, J., 2002).

2. **Legal foundations**: There are three components that make up the criminal justice system: police, courts, and corrections. These components are interrelated with the three branches of government.
   a. **The three branches of government are**:
      i. “The legislative branch has the responsibility for passing laws that define illegal behavior, setting permissible sentences for violation of the laws, and appropriating the money available for correctional operations” (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).
      ii. “The executive branch of government approves (or vetoes) the law passed by the legislators and is responsible for enforcing the laws” (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).
      iii. “The judicial branch of government has three responsibilities: interpreting the laws brought into question, ruling on lawsuits involving correctional supervision, and granting probation” (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).

   b. **The three components that make up the criminal justice system are**:
      i. **The Police**: have responsibility for investigating and apprehending individuals suspected of criminal acts. In facilitating an arrest, law enforcement agencies can present information about the accused to the prosecutor who will determine if formal charges will be filed with the court or they can arrest based on probable cause (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).

      ii. **The Courts**: in determining an arrest for delinquent behavior, there are clear roles for the State courts, Federal judiciary system, prosecutors, judges, and other stakeholders. The prosecuting or state attorney’s office is responsible for presenting the court with evidence concerning those suspected of committing a crime (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).
iii. **The Corrections**: The systematic and organized efforts directed by a society that attempt to punish offenders, protect the public from offenders, change offender behavior, and compensate victims. Inciardi (as cited by Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, 1993) defines corrections as a generic term that include techniques, governmental agencies, facilities, procedures, programs, and personnel concerned with supervision, treatment, intake, custody, confinement, or presentencing or predisposition of alleged or adjudicated offenders.

3. **Due process**: is an idea where the individual who is accused of a criminal act, should not be deprived of life, liberty, or property without legal procedures that are fair and reasonable.

4. **Administrative agencies**: From the United States Department of Justice (2011):
IV. Court System

1. History and organization: *The Judiciary Act of 1789 was the primary law that help set up a judicial system composed of a Supreme Court*, which consisted of a chief justice and five associate justices; three circuit courts, which compromising two justices of the Supreme Court and a district judge; and 13 district courts, each presided over by one district judge. George Washington as the first president had the opportunity to appoint the entire federal judgeships. As the court systems evolved, the Supreme Court and legislators included the Courts of Appeals, Circuit Courts, U.S. District Courts, Constitutional Courts and Legislative Courts, Administrative and Staff support in the Federal Judiciary such as the U.S. Magistrate Judges, Law Clerks, Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts and The Federal Judicial Center (America.gov., 2008).

2. Adult court systems: There are four types of courts in the judicial system on the district level. They are: Civil, Criminal Bankruptcy, and Appeals. *District courts are the trial courts of the federal court system*. The district courts have jurisdiction to hear almost all categories of federal cases that include civil and criminal matters.
   a. Civil: These involve legal dispute between two or more parties. *In most cases, the plaintiff files a complaint with the court and “serves” a copy of the complaint on the defendant. The complaint can vary in different forms of injury, which the plaintiff will describe to the court the extent of the injury and request for court to order relief*. “Order of relief” could be financial compensation and/or a court order for the defendant to stop the conduct that is causing the harm (United States Courts, n.d.)
   b. Criminal: “After a person is arrested, a pretrial services or probation officer of the court immediately interviews the defendant and conducts an investigation of the defendant’s background” (United States Courts, n.d.). The information obtained by the pretrial services or probation office is used to help a judge decide whether to release the defendant upon bail. At the initial appearance, the judge will advise the defendant of the charges filed and advise the defendants who are unable to afford counsel (attorney) of their rights to a court-appointed attorney. At an arraignment, the defendant can enter a plea to the charge brought upon by the U.S. Attorney/District Attorney’s office. *In most cases, if the defendant pleads guilty, the charges are dropped to a lower offense and/or with a lower sentence, the agreement is called a “plea bargain”*. In other cases when the defendant opts for a trial, a series of hearings are scheduled (see pretrial, trial and sentencing on page 8). *In a criminal trial, “the burden of proof is on the government meaning that the government must provide evidence to convince the jury of the defendant’s guilt. The standard of proof in a criminal trial is proof “beyond a reasonable doubt” which means the evidence must be so strong that there is no reasonable doubt that the defendant committed the crime*” (United States Courts, n.d).
c. Bankruptcy: “The primary purpose of the law of bankruptcy are: to give an honest debtor a “fresh start” in life by relieving the debtor of most debts and to repay creditors in an orderly manner to the extent that the debtor has property available for payment” (United States Courts, n.d.).

d. Appeals: Essentially, the appeals process allows for the losing party in a decision by a trial court in the federal system is entitled to appeal the decision to a federal court of appeals. In a civil case, either party may appeal the verdict. In a criminal case, the defendant may appeal a guilty verdict but the prosecution may not appeal if a defendant is found not guilty. In bankruptcy courts, an appeal of a ruling by a bankruptcy judge may be taken to the district court where it consists of three bankruptcy judges to hear the appeal (United States Courts, n.d.).

2. Juvenile Court
   a. Juvenile court cases are referred mainly by law enforcements and in some occasions, parents, victims, schools and probation officers make referrals.
   b. After an apprehension of a juvenile, they are taken in for an intake process. The juvenile probation department and/or the prosecutor’s office are responsible for the intake. This process will proceed with filing charges, dismissal of the case, handle informally or request for formal intervention by the juvenile court. Generally, half of all juvenile court intakes are handled informally. The informal process may allow for the juvenile to voluntarily agree to specific conditions and time period in a “consent of decree” which is a written outlined agreement. In order for the officer to make a decision, the officer must review the facts of the case to determine if there is sufficient evidence to prove the allegation. If there is sufficient evidence, the officer will determine if formal intervention is necessary or a dismissal of the case may be considered. If the juvenile admits to committing the act of criminal activity or offenses, a probation officer may monitor the juvenile’s compliance and is allowed an “informal probation”. If the juvenile successfully completes the agreement, the case is dismissed. If the juvenile fails to meet the condition, the intake decision may lead to a formal case for prosecution (Kerley, P., Hames, J., and Sukys, P., 2009).

3. Pretrial, trial and post-trial processes (e.g., bail, plea bargaining, sentencing)
   a. Pretrial: There are different types of pretrial hearings. According to the U.S. District Court-Central District of California, pretrial hearings are in the early stages of a case which are detention hearings, bail hearings, Rule 20 or Rule 40 hearings, identity hearings, arrival of process hearings and removal hearings (Kerley, P., Hames, J., and Sukys, P., 2009).
      i. Detention hearing is held in cases where defendants are charged with felonies or those who are likely to flee or pose a serious danger to the community if released prior to trial.
      ii. Bail hearings are held if either the government or defense seeks modifications to a bail previously set by the court or if there is renewed request to set bail in a case where bail was denied.
iii. **Rule 20** allows defendants who are arrested in a district other than where the alleged offense was committed, can request permission to plead guilty to the charges in the district where the arrest occurred.

iv. **Rule 40** is applied when a defendant is arrested in a district other than where the offense is alleged to have been committed. The defendant has the right to be taken without unnecessary delay before the nearest available federal magistrate, where a determination is made as to the defendant’s identity.

v. **Identity hearings** are to confirm the defendant as the person who is being sought after.

vi. **Arrival of process hearings** allow the defendant to enter a guilty plea in the district where he/she was arrested and sentenced by a judge of that district. U.S. Attorneys for each district must approve the transfer.

vii. **Removal hearings** are held to safeguard defendant against being removed more than 100 miles away from where the charges originated.

b. **Pretrial Conference:** *is a hearing where a court may consider motions, matters that will promote a fair and speedy trial, and matters related to the conduct of the trial itself* (Kerley, P., Hames, J., and Sukys, P., 2009).

   i. Pretrial Conference allows for pretrial motions to request for specific ruling by the court on matters of dispute. These are: (1) discovery motion - a request for additional evidence, (2) suppression motion - a request to withhold some of the evidence, (3) severance motion - a request to separate one part of a case from another party, (4) motion based on defects in the indictment or information and (5) motion to dismiss the case.

   ii. If the court order to rule on the motion and evidentiary hearing may be held which is the introduction of evidence and witness testimony.

c. **Trial:** The process of trial entails several steps: file organization, amending the pleadings, preparation of witnesses, preparation of exhibits and briefs, coordinating trial logistics and jury process (Kerley, P., Hames, J., and Sukys, P., 2009).

   i. File organization, Amending the Pleadings, Preparation of Witnesses, Preparation of exhibits and briefs, Coordinating trial logistics, and Jury Process

d. **Post Trial:** The process of post-trial includes: motions, preliminary steps in the appeal, appellate brief.

   i. Motions, Preliminary Steps in the Appeal and Appellate Brief

e. **Arraignment:** *Is the hearing or court acceptance where the accused is formally charged, advised of the rights of criminal defendants and enters a plea to the charges (guilty, not guilty, nolo contender- accepting penalty without admitting guilt).* If (guilty) plea is accepted, no trial is held and the offender is sentenced at this proceeding or at a later date (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).

f. **Misdemeanors:** *Is considered as the less serious violation of the criminal law. The accused is often penalized by a fine and/or short jail sentence.*

g. **Preliminary Hearing:** *It is a hearing at which the judge determines if there is sufficient evidence to require the offender to stand trial in superior court.*
h. **Trial**: California law requires that a defendant charged is to be brought to trial within 60 days of the filing

i. **Sentencing, appeal, and the death penalty**: Objectives of sentencing are retribution, isolation, vengeance, deterrence, and rehabilitation.

j. **Diversion**: from the system frequently occurs for juveniles that have not had previous contact with the CJS. Juveniles diverted from the CJS to social service agencies often are required to perform the restitution or become involved in treatment or rehabilitation (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).

k. **Settlement Conference**: Each party (public defender/prosecution) can request a conference to discuss a settlement. If settlement is accepted, trial proceedings will terminate upon judge’s approval. The terms of settlement is an agreed-upon contract where the individual admits guilt and is required to submit to those terms (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).
V. Corrections

1. Purpose (e.g., punishment, deterrence, incapacitation, retribution)
   a. *One purpose of corrections is punishment of offenders*. Punishment is believed to be a deterrence of others from criminal behavior. Whether punishment is an effective deterrent to criminal behavior is a controversial issue. Another purpose of corrections is to protect society. A third purpose of corrections is the rehabilitation of those charged with engaging in criminal acts. Advocates of this approach maintain that individuals with social and vocational skills will be able to choose between competitive employment and criminal activity” (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).

2. Probation and parole
   a. *Probation is the initial alternative a convicted individual may receive by the court before being sentence to prison*. Probation is known as the “front-end”, meaning the initial alternative (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).
   b. *Parole is the alternative for the convicted after release from prison or jail*. It is known as the “back-end”, meaning post-release alternative (Drakeford, W., Friedman, K., and University of Maryland, n.d.).

3. Capital punishment: *is the death penalty given by the government of a country, to people who have committed hideous crimes like homicide and rape*. According to the Texas law, crimes that constitute as capital murder, and are punishable with a penalty of death or life imprisonment are: murder of a public safety officer or firefighter, murder during the commission of kidnapping, burglary, robbery, aggravated sexual assault, arson, obstruction or retaliation, murder for remuneration or employment of another to commit the murder; murder during a prison escape, murder of a correctional employee, murder by a state prison inmate who is serving a life sentence for any five offenses -murder, capital murder, aggravated kidnapping, aggravated sexual assault or aggravated robbery, multiple murders and murder of an individual under 6 years of age (League of Women Voters of Texas, 2002).

4. Prison organizations: *formed by groups of inmates as a mean to protect themselves from other inmates*. Similar to street gangs, prison gangs have evolved from a group that provides protection to its members from assaults, prostitution, drugs, and murder. The top 10 prison gangs in the country are: (1) *Aryan Brotherhood is a white supremacist group that was formed in 1967 at San Quentin prison in California to protect themselves from blacks in prisons*. (2) La Nuestra Familia was formed in Folsom State Prison in 1968 to continue their combat the existing oppression of the traditionally dominant Mexican Mafia. (3) Mexican Mafia was formed in the late 1950s within the California Department of Corrections and one of the oldest and most powerful prison gangs.
(4) Black Guerrilla Family was founded by George Jackson in the San Quentin State Prison in California in 1966 as an extremist in antigovernment and anti-official focus. (5) Mara Salvatrucha MS 13 was formed in the early 1980s in Los Angeles by Salvadoran immigrants as a self-defense mechanism against rival Mexican gangs. (6) The Texas Syndicate who originated in California’s Folsom prison in the early 70s as a response to protecting themselves from the Aryan Brotherhood and Mexican Mafia. (7) Nazi Low Riders are the fastest growing gang in the California prison system and originated in the California Youth Authority during the 1970s. (8) Dead Man Inc is a prison gang that originated as a white gang in the Maryland Department of Corrections in the late 1990s. (9) 415 Kumi is a Black gang that originated in San Francisco in 1985 focusing on “taking back the streets” by any means necessary. (10) Neta is the name of a Hispanic gang that was formed in the 70s (Dufrense, D., 2010).

5. Inmate characteristics: As of December 2009, base on sex, race, Hispanic origin and age, 1,443,500 inmates were male and 105,200 inmates were female. Non-U.S. Citizens made up 4.1% (94,498) of the state and federal custody populations and 2,778 inmates in state custody were under the age of 18. Based on crime types, violent offenses counted for about 60% of all crimes.

6. Issues and trends: The current rate of incarceration is increasing every year, leaving the United States to deal with new issues and trends of:
   a. Federal Prison Growth: Between 2001 and 2002, the Bureau of Justice Statistics indicated that the number of inmates in American prisons and jails has exceeded 2 million for the first time (The Sentencing Project, 2003).
   b. Federal Sentencing policy: With sentencing trends for drug offenses that have mandatory minimum penalties that result in incarceration, the federal prison population continues to grow with no new prisons to house the new inmates (The Sentencing Project, 2003).
   c. Privatizing the Prison System: Prison overcrowding is one of the biggest problems plaguing the criminal justice system. In recent years, there has been a rapid growth in the number of private correctional facilities but these facilities only represent a small share of the entire correctional facilities market (Austin, J., and Conventry, G., 2001)
Dantes Prep Criminal Justice Practice Exam

1. Crime is an act that violates written criminal law that involves conduct, harm to society and _____.
   a. Informal Sanction
   b. Formal Sanction
   c. Informal Conduct
   d. Formal Conduct

2. The Hierarchy Rule requires that only the most serious offense in a _____ criminal incident be counted.
   a. Singular-Offense
   b. Double-Offense
   c. Multiple-Offense
   d. No-Offense

3. Crime occurs when the benefits outweigh the costs when people pursue self-interest in the absence of effective punishment is ____ theory.
   a. Classical
   b. Social Disorganization
   c. Control
   d. Rational Choice Deterrence

4. Crime is caused by suffering, which is linked to injustice rooted in inequality, and daily personal acts of harm are _____ theory.
   a. Labeling Reintegrative Shaming
   b. Critical
   c. Peacemaking
   d. Feminism
5. _____ crimes are drug and narcotic offenses that violate the law that prohibits production, distribution and/or use of certain controlled substance and equipment or devices used for preparation.
   a. Organized
   b. Drug
   c. Property
   d. Public Order

6. Traditional offenses like murder, arson or vandalism with an added element of bias focusing on race, religion, disability, ethnic origin or sexual orientation are _____ crimes.
   a. Organized
   b. Drugs
   c. Hate
   d. Public Order

7. _____ is the use of unlawful violence or threat of unlawful violence to instill fear; intended to coerce or intimidate governments or societies.
   a. Terrorism
   b. Trafficking in Persons
   c. Public Order
   d. Hate

8. The _____ represented the first effort to create a national standardized measure of the incidence of crime.
   a. Measurement of Crime
   b. Uniform Crime Report
   c. National Incident-Based Reporting
   d. National Crime Victimization Survey System
9. _____ was developed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide a more in-depth data to meet the needs of law enforcement.
   a. Measurement of Crime
   b. Uniform Crime Report
   c. National Incident-Based Reporting
   d. National Crime Victimization Survey System

10. The National Crime Victimization Survey System was developed by _____ to focus on the characteristics of criminal victimization, and the number and types of crime not reported to law enforcement.
   a. Criminal Justice Center
   b. Department of Justice
   c. Federal Bureau of Investigation
   d. Census Bureau

11. The legal status of “juvenile delinquent” is defined as a _____ who has violated the penal code.
   a. Minor Child
   b. Minor Adult
   c. Young Adult
   d. Child over 18

12. _____ system influenced the United States criminal justice system.
   a. Common Law
   b. Common Differences
   c. Common Judicial
   d. Common Grounds

13. The legislative branch has the responsibility for _____.
   a. Passing Legal Papers
   b. Passing Laws
   c. Passing Legal Amendments
   d. Passing Conditions
14. The Police have a responsibility for investigating and _____ individuals suspected of criminal acts.
   a. Examining
   b. Correcting
   c. Apprehending
   d. Observing

15. The systematic and organized efforts directed by a society that attempt to punish offenders and protect the public from the offender is the responsibility of _____.
   a. The Police
   b. The Courts
   c. The Public
   d. The Corrections

16. Due process is an idea where a person should not be deprived of life, liberty or _____ without legal procedures that are fair and reasonable.
   a. Authority
   b. Freedom
   c. Property
   d. Sovereignty

17. American policing is a concept borrowed from the _____.
   a. Roman System
   b. British System
   c. German System
   d. Chinese System

18. One of the social function police have in society is to focus on _____.
   a. Order Maintenance
   b. Order Control
   c. Order Jurisdiction
   d. Order Authority
19. _____ can help solve Hi-tech crimes.
   a. Machines
   b. Apparatus
   c. Technology
   d. Equipment

20. _____ law enforcement implement the law on the county level and have duties similar to police departments/officers.
   a. Police
   b. Sheriffs and Deputy
   c. State Troopers
   d. Patrol Officers

21. The Judiciary Act of 1789 was the primary law that help set up a judicial system composed of a _____.
   a. Supreme Court
   b. Courts of Appeals
   c. Legislative Court
   d. U.S. Magistrate

22. District Courts are the _____ courts of the federal court system.
   a. Hearing
   b. Appeals
   c. Civil
   d. Trial

23. In a Civil Court case, the plaintiff files a complaint with the court and _____ a copy of the complaint to the defendant.
   a. Offers
   b. Serves
   c. Sends
   d. Generate
24. In a complaint in civil cases, the plaintiff will describe to the court the extent of the injury and request the court to _____.
   a. Order Relief
   b. Order a Refund
   c. Order Payment
   d. Order Justice

25. If the defendant pleads guilty to the charges and/or drops to a lower offense or sentence, hearings of _____ are set.
   a. Settlement
   b. Concluding Settlement
   c. Plea Bargain
   d. Final Bargain

26. In a criminal trial, the “_____” is on the government.
   a. Burden of Justice
   b. Burden of Proof
   c. Burden of Impartiality
   d. Burden of Validity

27. The standard of proof in a criminal trial is proof “_____”.
   a. Beyond a Reasonable Doubt
   b. Beyond a Reasonable Guilt
   c. Beyond a Reasonable Judgment
   d. Beyond a Reasonable Judicial Discretion

28. The primary purpose of the law of _____ is to give an honest debtor a fresh start in life by relieving the debtor of most debts and to repay creditors.
   a. Appeals
   b. Bankruptcy
   c. Civil
   d. Criminal
29. The losing party in a decision by a trial court in the federal system is entitled to _____ the decision to a federal court of _____.
   a. Appeal/Appeals  
   b. Appeal/Bankruptcy  
   c. Appeal/Civil  
   d. Appeal/Criminal

30. In the Juvenile Court cases, the juvenile is taken in for a(n) _____ process.
   a. Intake  
   b. Input  
   c. Output  
   d. Outtake

31. "consent of decree" is a _____.
   a. Written Outline Settlement  
   b. Written Statement of Guilt  
   c. Written Outlined Agreement  
   d. Written Statement of Crime

32. If the juvenile admits to committing the act of criminal activity or offenses, a probation officer may allow for a(n) "_____".
   a. Formal Probation  
   b. Informal Probation  
   c. Community Services  
   d. Community Probation

33. Defendants who are charged with felonies or those who are likely to flee or pose a serious danger, they are scheduled a _____ hearing.
   a. Bail  
   b. Detention  
   c. Arraignment  
   d. Pre-trial
34. _____ hearing is to confirm the defendant as the person who is being sought after.
   a. Character
   b. Disposition
   c. Identity
   d. Removal

35. _____ is a hearing where a court may consider motions, matters that will promote a fair and speedy trial, and matters related to conduct of the trial itself.
   a. Arraignment Conference
   b. Pre-trial Conference
   c. Settlement Conference
   d. Trial Conference

36. A request to withhold some of the evidence is a _____ motion.
   a. Discovery
   b. Suppression
   c. Severance
   d. Dismissal

37. A request to separate one part of a case from another party is a _____ motion.
   a. Discovery
   b. Suppression
   c. Severance
   d. Dismissal

38. _____ is the hearing or court acceptance where the accused is formally charged, advised of the rights and enters a please to the charges.
   a. Arraignment
   b. Pre-trial
   c. Settlement
   d. Trial
39. Accepting penalty without admitting guilt is _____.
   a. Nolo Agreement
   b. Nolo Contender
   c. Nolo Detention
   d. Nolo Severance

40. One who is charged with a _____ is often penalized by a fine and/or short jail sentence.
   a. Felony
   b. Delinquency
   c. Misconduct
   d. Misdemeanor

41. A(n) _____ is a hearing at which the judge determines if there is sufficient evidence to require the offender to stand trial in superior court.
   a. Arraignment Hearing
   b. Diversion Hearing
   c. Intake Hearing
   d. Preliminary Hearing

42. The purpose of corrections is _____ of offenders.
   a. Punishment
   b. Penalization
   c. Retaliation
   d. Sentences

43. _____ is the initial alternative a convicted individual may receive by the court before being sentence to prison.
   a. Diversion
   b. Parole
   c. Probation
   d. Rehabilitation
44. ____ is the alternative for the convicted after release from prison or jail.
   a. Diversion
   b. Parole
   c. Probation
   d. Rehabilitation

45. ____ is the death penalty given by the government of a county to people who have committed hideous crimes such as homicide and rape.
   a. Alternative Punishment
   b. Capital Punishment
   c. County Punishment
   d. Federal Punishment

46. Prison organizations were formed by groups of inmates as a mean to ____ themselves from other inmates.
   a. Defend
   b. Guard
   c. Protect
   d. Secure

47. ____ is a white supremacist group that was formed in 1967 at San Quentin prison in California.
   a. Aryan Brotherhood
   b. Texas Syndicate
   c. Nazi Low Riders
   d. Dead Man Inc

48. ____ was founded in the San Quentin State Prison in 1966 as an extremist in antigovernment and anti-official focus gang.
   a. Black Guerrilla Family
   b. Kumi
   c. La Nuestra Familia
   d. Mexican Mafia
49. In 2009, non-citizens made up _____ of the state and federal custody population.
   a. 2.1%
   b. 3.1%
   c. 4.1%
   d. 5.1%

50. In recent years, there has been a rapid growth in the number of _____ correctional facilities.
   a. For-Profit
   b. Non-Profit
   c. Private
   d. Undisclosed
Answer Key

1. B) Formal Sanction
2. C) Multiple-Offense
3. A) Classical
4. C) Peacemaking
5. B) Drug
6. C) Hate
7. A) Terrorism
8. B) Uniform Crime Report
9. C) National Incident-Based Reporting
10. D) Census Bureau
11. A) Minor Child
12. A) Common
13. B) Passing Laws
14. C) Apprehending
15. D) The Corrections
16. C) Property
17. B) British System
18. A) Order Maintenance
19. C) Technology
20. B) Sheriffs and Deputy
21. A) Supreme Court
22. D) Trial
23. B) Serves
24. A) Order Relief
25. C) Plea Bargain
26. B) Burden of Proof
27. A) Beyond a Reasonable Doubt
28. B) Bankruptcy
29. A) Appeal/ Appeals
30. A) Intake
31. C) Written Outlined Agreement
32. B) Informal Probation
33. B) Detention
34. C) Identity
35. B) Pre-trial Conference
36. B) Suppression
37. C) Severance
38. A) Arraignment
39. B) Nolo Contender
40. D) Misdemeanor
41. D) Preliminary Hearing
42. A) Punishment
43. C) Probation
44. B) Parole
45. B) Capital Punishment
46. C) protect
47. A) Aryan Brotherhood
48. A) Black Guerrilla Family
49. C) 4.1%
50. C) Private
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