

# **Law Enforcement DC Review 1**

## **Section 3 April 6 – 10, 2020 Review**

**Five Sample Test Questions; highlight or otherwise distinguish your answers and then check your notebook for the correct answers**

**22. 1. Which police experiment determined that there were no significant differences in the rate of occurrence of crimes regardless of how many police officers were on random patrol?**

- A) Kansas City Gun Experiment**
- B) Minneapolis DV Experiment**
- C) Kansas City Preventative Patrol**
- D) Wickersham Commission**

**23. 2. At what state of the criminal justice process does the defendant enter a plea?**

- A) Trial**
- B) Arraignment**
- C) Preliminary hearing**
- D) Booking**

**24. 3. When an act, such as smoking cigarettes, is legal for adults but illegal for juveniles, it is called \_\_\_\_\_?**

- A) status offense**
- B) criminal act**
- C) status offender**
- D) juvenile offender**

**25. 4. Who was appointed the Director of the FBI in 1924?**

- A) Henry Fielding**
- B) Sir Robert Peel**
- C) J. Edgar Hoover**
- D) Alfred the Great**

**26. 5. Who were considered the first real detective unit?**

- A) London Metropolitan Police Force**
- B) Watch and Ward**
- C) Bow Street Runners**
- D) Bobbies**

**Review the following material and answer the questions that follow. Save your answers as well as your highlights for the five questions above, and submit them to my email address.**

**27. To understand the concept of crime we must examine the two most common models of how society decides which acts are criminal. They are:**

**Consensus model**

**Conflict model**

**28. The \_\_\_\_\_ assumes that as people gather together to form a society, it's members will naturally come to a basic agreement with regard to shared norms and values.**

**Consensus Model**

**29. According to the, \_\_\_\_\_ the victorious group in society (social class, income, and age) exercise their power by codifying their value systems into criminal law.**

**Conflict model**

**30. There are crimes that often only harm the offender. These crimes are referred to as:**

**Victimless crimes**

**31. Four types of property crimes are:**

**Larceny theft**

**Burglary**

**Motor vehicle theft**

**Arson**

**32. The second step in guarding society from criminal behavior is to create institutions to apprehend alleged wrongdoers, determine whether they have indeed committed crimes and punish those were found guilty according to society's wishes. These institutions will form:**

**The criminal justice system**

**33. The three goals of the criminal justice system are:**

**To control crime**

**To prevent crime**

**To provide and maintain justice**

**34. Justice means that all citizens are:**

**Equal before the law and that they are free from arbitrary arrest or seizure is defined by the law.**

**35. Society places the burden of controlling crime, preventing crime, and determining the fairness on those citizens who work in 3 institutions of the criminal justice system:**

■ **Law enforcement (Cops)**

■ **Courts**

■ **Corrections**

36. \_\_\_\_\_ means government powers are shared by the national (Federal) government and the states.

- Federalism

37. The appeal of federalism was that it allowed for \_\_\_\_\_ powers and \_\_\_\_\_ traditions while establishing a strong national government capable of handling large scale problems.

- State and local

38. Crime is for the most part a local concern and the majority of police and the criminal justice system work for the \_\_\_\_\_.

- local government

39. The three levels of law enforcement are:

- Local
- State
- Federal

40. In local law enforcement the chief enforcement agencies are split between:

- County and municipalities

41. The chief law enforcement officer in most counties is the:

- Sheriff

42. The United States has a \_\_\_\_\_ court system one on the Federal level and one on the state level.

- Dual

43. Probation allows the offender to return the community and remain under the supervision of an agent of the court known as a:

- Probation officer

44. The difference between jails and prisons are the jails hold:

- Those convicted of minor crimes with relatively short sentences.

45. The most frequent type of a release from jail or prison is:

- Parole

**Question 1.** A person robs a bank and is caught at the scene. It is discovered that he is out of work and has a wife in need of serious medical help. Do you charge him with a federal or a state crime of robbery?

Why did you charge him with the type of crime you did?

**If it was discovered that he actually used a Richard Nixon rubber mask in the robbery, and there were similar bank robberies in Arkansas and Mississippi does that change your decision? Why or why not?**

**Question 2. What level of law enforcement is the Secret Service?**

**The Shelby County Sheriff Department?**

**The Bartlett Police Department?**

**Question 3. Give me an example of a country governed by a conflict model.**

**Give me an example of a country governed consensus model.**

**Which model would have a dual court system?**

**Question 4. Give me an example of a Larceny theft.**

**Give me an example of a Burglary.**

**Give me an example of an Arson.**