**Law Enforcement DC Review 1**

**Section 3 April 13 – 17, 2020 Review**

***Review this material and the previously posted material and complete the test at the end of the presentation highlighting your answers, and send a copy to my email for review,*** [***rschwill@bartlettschools.org***](mailto:rschwill@bartlettschools.org)***. Answers will be published next week.***

1. **For certain crimes, criminal laws the defendant to be guilty even enough intent to commit the offense is lacking. These acts are known as:**

* **strict liability.**

**74. Uniformed Crime Report - measuring crime by the FBI; also called the UCR**

**\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ is the most far reaching and often cited set of national crime statistics.**

* **The Uniformed Crime Report (UCR)**

**75. The Uniform Crime Report information is based on three measurements:**

* **1. Number of persons arrested**
* **2. Number of crimes reported by the victims, witnesses, or the police**
* **3. Number of officers and support law enforcement specialist**

**76. The Uniform Crime Report divides criminal offenses into two major categories:**

* **1. Part I or Index Crimes**
* **2. Part II Crimes**

**77. \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ , will cause the yield the Index Crime Rate, are crimes that the cause of their seriousness in frequency are recorded by the FBI to give a general crime picture in the U.S.**

* **Part One Crimes or Index Crimes. They’re always felonies Include the most violent crimes**

**78. \_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_are crimes that can be designated felonies or misdemeanors and constitute the majority of crimes committed.**

* **Part II crimes**

**79. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_local agencies collect data on each single crime occurrence within 22 offense categories.**

* **National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)**

**80. \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are where criminologist or researchers ask the victims of crime directly about their experiences by using phone surveys, interviews, or mail surveys.**

* **Victims surveys**

**81. The \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ or the actual amount of crime that occurs in the country came from the first large-scale victims survey in 1966.**

* **Dark Figure of Crime**

**82. Criminologists were so encouraged by the results of the 1966 survey, that they decided to institute in ongoing survey, which started in 1972 called the:**

* **National Crime Victimization Survey.**

**83. The National Crime Victimization Survey is superior to the Uniform Crime Report in several ways:**

* **1. It measures both reported and unreported crime.**
* **2. It is unaffected by a police bias and distortions in reporting crime to the FBI**
* **3. It does not rely on victims directly reporting crime to the police.**

**84. Crime Statistics and Information**

* NCIC
* UCR
* NCVS

**NCIC**

85. The National Crime Information Center (NCIC).

86. Operated and maintained by the FBI.

87. NCIC helps criminal justice professionals apprehend fugitives, locate missing persons, recover stolen property, and identify terrorists. It also assists law enforcement officers in performing their official duties more safely and provides them with information necessary to aid in protecting the general public.

**Uniform Crime Report (UCR)**

88. The UCR is one of the two major sources of crime statistics.

89. Part I Crimes (Index Crimes):

Murder, Forcible Rape, Robbery, Aggravated Assault, Burglary, Motor Vehicle Theft, Larceny, and Arson.

90. Part II Crimes:

simple assault, curfew offenses and loitering, embezzlement, forgery and counterfeiting, disorderly conduct, driving under the influence, drug offenses, fraud, gambling, liquor offenses, offenses against the family, prostitution, public intoxication, runaways, sex offenses, stolen property, vandalism, vagrancy, and weapons offenses

**National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)**

91. The NCVS is the second of the two major sources of crime statistics.

92. It helps to identify the “dark figure of crime” as well as the following:

1) Develop detailed information about the victims and consequences of crime

2) Estimate the number and types of crimes not reported to the police

3) Provide uniform measures of selected types of crimes

4) Permits comparisons over time and geographic areas. Basic demographic information such as age, race, gender, and income is also collected to enable analysis of crime by various subpopulations.

93.Because of entrapment, police officers are limited in what they can do to convince the target of an undercover operation to participate in illegal activity.

**Search and Seizure**

94. Traffic stops to lethal force…the concept of search and seizure according to the 4th amendment must be followed.

**Law Enforcement DC 1 Test**

1. The English system in which families were organized into a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10 families) and a hundred (10 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) for the purpose of enforcing laws, is known as:

a) bobbie(s)

b) tithing(s)

c) tier(s)

d) shire(s)

2. The above listed system in old England was known as the:

a) court circuits

b) Patronage System

c) Parish System

d) Frankpledge System

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the founder of the Bow Street Runners. The Bow Street Runners were considered London’s first police force.

a) Charles Loring Brace

b) Henry Fielding

c) August Volmer

d) Robert Peel

4. Sir \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_founded London’s Metropolitan Police. Officers in the LMP were known as “bobbies” after him.

a) Charles Loring Brace

b) Henry Fielding

c) August Volmer

d) Robert Peel

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is often referred to as the father of policing (father of law enforcement, father of modern police administration) . He was a leading figure in the development of the field of criminal justice in the United States in the early 20th century. He was also the first police chief of Berkeley, California.

a) Charles Loring Brace

b) Henry Fielding

c) August Volmer

d) Robert Peel

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the facts and circumstances that lead to the reasonable belief that the items sought are located in a particular place; or in arrest cases, the facts and circumstances lead to the reasonable belief that the suspect has committed a crime.

a) reasonable Suspicion

b) Probable Cause

c) Common Suspicion

d) Virtual Certainty

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a legal standard of proof in United States law that is less than probable cause, but more than a “hunch” It must be based on "specific facts", taken together with rational inferences from those facts.

a) Reasonable suspicion

b) Probable Cause

c) Common Suspicion

d) Virtual Certainty

8. If police have reasonable suspicion that a person so detained is armed and dangerous, they may "stop and frisk" the person for weapons. The U.S. Supreme Court case that upheld officers rights to conduct a stop and frisk was:

a) Mapp v. Ohio

b) Terry V. Ohio

c) Roper v Simmons

d) Gideon v Wainwright

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an action by a law enforcement officer consisting of patting down or running one’s hands quickly over a person’s body to determine whether the suspect has a weapon or other contraband. There must be a concern for safety for this action to be conducted.

a) Stop

b) Search

c) Seizure

d) Frisk

10. The act of taking an individual into custody to make a criminal charge against that person.

a) Stop

b) Arrest

c) Frisk

d) Search

11. Police must be careful in making decisions, because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, police officers are limited in what they can do to convince the target of an undercover operation to participate in illegal activity.

a) Enshrinement

b) Ensnarement

c) Entrapment

d) Duress

12. Traffic stops to lethal force…the concept of search and seizure must be conducted in accordance to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ amendment and its directives must be followed.

a) 5th

b) 6th

c) 4th

d) 8th

13. At what stage of the criminal justice process does the defendant enter a plea?

A) Trial

B) Arraignment

C) Preliminary hearing

D) Booking

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

* 1. status offense
  2. criminal act
  3. status offender
  4. juvenile offender

15. All law can be divided into two categories:

a) Civil and Criminal Law

b) Felonies and Misdemeanors

c) Crimes “Mala in Se” and “Mala Prohibita”

d) None of the above

16. Justice means that all citizens are equal before the law and that they are free from arbitrary arrest or seizure as defined by the law.

a) True

b) False

17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ assumes that as people gather together to form a society, its members will naturally come to a basic agreement with regard to shared norms and values.

1. Consensus Model
2. Deviance Model
3. Marxist Model
4. Conflict Model

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

1. Deviance Model
2. Conflict Model
3. Marxist Model
4. Consensus Model

19. Which of the following is not one of the three main goals of the modern criminal justice system?

1. To control crime
2. To prevent crime
3. To protect and serve
4. To provide and maintain justice

20. There are crimes that often only harm the offender. These crimes are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crimes.

1. Overt
2. Victimless
3. Part One
4. Autocratic

21. The first step in guarding society from criminal behavior is defining what actions are to be called “crimes”. To understand the concept of crime, we must examine the two most common models of how society decides which acts are criminal. They are:

1. Due process model and consensus model
2. Conflict model and due process model
3. Consensus model and conflict model
4. “Wedding Cake” model and due process model

22. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model, the first or top layer represents “celebrity” cases, and the second layer represents high profile cases, the third represents ordinary felonies, and the fourth layer represents misdemeanors.

1. Due Process Model
2. Conflict Model
3. “Wedding Cake” Model
4. Consensus Model

23. In the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Model judges operate on the presumption of guilt, which means any suspect brought before the court is more likely guilty than not guilty.

1. Crime Control Model
2. “Wedding Cake” Model
3. Due Process Model
4. Criminal Justice Model

24. The United States has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ court system, one on the federal level, and one on the state level.

1. Redundant
2. Circuit
3. Dual
4. Appeals

25. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model relies heavily on the courts and their role in upholding the legal procedures of establishing guilt.

1. “Wedding Cake” Model
2. Criminal Justice Model
3. State Justice Model
4. Due Process Model

26. Any crime that is not a felony and punishable by a fine or by confinement of up to one year is a:

1. Felony
2. Misdemeanor
3. Federal Crime
4. Civil Offense

27. A felony is a serious crime that has a sentence of more than one year.

1. True
2. False

28. In a civil case the standard of proof or amount of evidence that is need to win the case is called the:

1. Preponderance of the evidence (51%)
2. Evidence of wrongful act
3. Engagement of Victims Rights
4. Winning argument

29. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is proof that a specific crime has actually been committed by someone.

1. Index Crime
2. Corpus Delicti
3. Mens rea
4. Remedy

30. The guilty act is known as:

1. Hate Crime
2. Knowledge of crime
3. Actus Reus
4. Negligence

31. The standard of proof for criminal cases is:

1. Virtually Certain
2. Initiated
3. Mala in se
4. Beyond a reasonable doubt

32. The crime report that is made by the FBI that is the most far reaching and best known is called:

1. Uniformed Crime Report
2. National Incident Reporting System
3. FBI Crime Report
4. Annual Crime Report

33. This far reaching report divides criminal offenses into two categories. They are:

1. Second and Third Degree Felonies
2. First and Second Degree Felonies
3. Index crimes (Part I) and Part II
4. Part II and Part III Felonies

34. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crime is considered wrong only because it has been prohibited, and may reflect the moral standard of the time.

1. Concurrence
2. Actus reus
3. Mala in Se
4. Mala Prohibita

35. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are where criminologist or researchers ask the victims of crime directly about their experiences by using phone surveys, interviews or mail surveys.

1. Victim Surveys
2. NIBRS surveys
3. Crime overviews
4. Self reporting

36. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the actual amount of crime that occurs in the country.

1. NIBRS
2. Dark Figure of Crime
3. TIBRS
4. National Victims Survey

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are crimes that can be designated felonies or misdemeanors and constitute the majority of crimes committed.

1. Part II Crimes
2. Felony Crimes
3. Part III Crimes
4. Part I Crimes

38. 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:

a) Legislature, Courts, Corrections

b) Courts, Jails, Law Enforcement

c) Legislature, Law Enforcement, Courts

d) Law enforcement, Courts, Corrections

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

a) Dualism

b) Marxism

c) Federalism

d) Democracy

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

a) Federal and state

b) County and State

c) Federal and military

d) State and local

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

a) state government

b) local government

c) county government

d) federal government

42. The three levels of law enforcement are:

a) Local, County and Federal

b) Local, State, and Federal

c) County, State and Federal

d) Local, County, State

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

a) Bailiff

b) Pardon Officer

c) Parole Officer

d) Probation officer

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

a) only those accused of misdemeanors

b) only serious felons

c) long term prisoners

d) Those convicted of minor crimes with relatively short sentences

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

a) Pardon

b) Parole

c) Execution

d) Probation

46. The criminal justice system uses \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to alleviate pressures on the system.

a) Discretion

b) Extortion

c) Parole

d) Plea bargaining

47. In the crime control model judges operate on the presumption of guilt which means any suspect brought before the court is:

a) entitled to a lawyer

b) More likely guilty and not guilty

c) The legal procedures of establishing guilt

d) insured all evidence will be legally obtained

48. The due process model relies heavily on the courts and their role in upholding:

a) the preponderance of the evidence

b) More likely guilty and not guilty

c) The legal procedures of establishing guilt.

d) the social contract of the citizens

49. Criminal cases must be proven:

a) beyond the preponderance of the evidence (51%)

b) beyond a reasonable doubt

c) reasonable suspicion

d) to a virtual certainty

50. Crimes that are said to go against the “ natural, moral and public” principles of a society.

Examples of this kind of crimes are Murder , Robbery , Rape, etc., or crimes which are considered crimes anywhere in the world.

a) “Corpus Delicti”

b) “Mala Prohibita”

c) “Actus Reus”

d) “Mala in Se”

51. Crimes considered wrong only because it has been prohibited, and may reflect the moral standard of the time. Examples of this kind of crimes are marijuana use , prostitution, gambling, etc. which are based on the morals of the culture.

a) “Corpus Delicti”

b) “Mala Prohibita”

c) “Actus Reus”

d) “Mala in Se”

52. Criminal law normally requires that the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”, the Latin phrase meaning “ the body of the crime”, be proved before person can be convicted of wrongdoings. The “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_”, is proof that a specific crime has actually been committed by someone.

a) “Corpus Delicti”

b) “Mala Prohibita”

c) “Actus Reus”

d) “Mala in Se”

53. Most crimes require an act of commission; that is a person must:

do something in order to be accused of a crime. This prohibited act is referred to as the:

a) “Corpus Delicti”

b) “Mala Prohibita”

c) “Actus Reus”

d) “Mala in Se”

54. For certain crimes, criminal laws the defendant to be guilty even enough intent to commit the offense is lacking. These acts are known as strong liability.

a) True

b) False

55. The \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ or the actual amount of crime that occurs in the country came from the first large-scale victims survey in 1966.

a) National Crime Victimization Survey

1. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
2. NCIC
3. Dark Figure of Crime

56. Criminologists were so encouraged by the results of the 1966 survey, that they decided to institute in ongoing survey, which started in 1972 called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It is the second of the two major sources of crime statistics. It is one of the two major sources of crime statistics.

a) National Crime Victimization Survey.

1. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
2. NCIC
3. Dark Figure of Crime

57. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is a database operated and maintained by the FBI. It helps criminal justice professionals apprehend fugitives, locate missing persons, recover stolen property, and identify terrorists. It also assists law enforcement officers in performing their official duties more safely and provides them with information necessary to aid in protecting the general public. It is one of the two major sources of crime statistics.

a) National Crime Victimization Survey

1. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
2. National Crime Information Center (NCIC)
3. Dark Figure of Crime