



**BCJ100 Rev. 05/2020**

**Unit Exam 3**

**Exam ID: 0b5f57d5-9166-4ed1-aea5-a51c4f229d3d**

1. The primary purpose of the criminal trial is to:
  - a. determine the guilt or innocence of a defendant
  - b. determine if a crime has been committed
  - c. safeguard the trial system of the United States
  - d. ensure a defendant's rights have been safeguarded
  
2. What is a hung jury?
  - a. a jury that refuses to leave after the trial ends
  - b. a jury that ignores the evidence when deciding its verdict on the case
  - c. a jury that is not impartial
  - d. a jury that is unable to agree on a verdict
  
3. Which of the following types of pleas is most similar to a guilty plea?
  - a. nolo contendere
  - b. innocent
  - c. not guilty
  - d. standing mute
  
4. Which of the following is not a responsibility of the bailiff?
  - a. creating a record of everything occurring during a trial
  - b. ensuring order in the courtroom
  - c. announcing the judge's entry into the courtroom
  - d. supervising a sequestered jury
  
5. Overall, approximately what percent of state criminal cases are resolved through plea bargaining?
  - a. almost 50 percent
  - b. almost 75 percent

- c. almost 85 percent
  - d. almost 94 percent
6. Who has been considered a “forgotten” person in the courtroom?
- a. the victim
  - b. the defendant
  - c. the judge
  - d. the bailiff
7. Which form of house arrest using remote location monitoring is the most restrictive?
- a. home detention
  - b. curfew
  - c. home incarceration
  - d. home confinement
8. What is the primary purpose of probation?
- a. incapacitation
  - b. deterrence
  - c. retribution
  - d. rehabilitation
9. What appears to be the most dramatic result of the recent emphasis on the use of mandatory sentencing and other get-tough policies?
- a. Crime rates have fallen dramatically.
  - b. The average length of prison terms has decreased.
  - c. The use of incarceration as a sentencing option has increased significantly.
  - d. Offender rehabilitation programs have become increasingly successful.
10. Which of the following is not a type of juror challenge?
- a. challenges for knowledge
  - b. challenges for cause
  - c. peremptory challenge
  - d. challenges to the array

11. \_\_\_\_\_ sentencing is a type of sentencing plan that allows no leeway in the imposition of a sentence for a person convicted of a crime.
- a. Mandatory
  - b. Indeterminate
  - c. Presumptive
  - d. Truth in
12. Which of the following is not an advantage of plea bargaining for the accused?
- a. It reduces the accused's defense costs.
  - b. It increases the accused's chance of receiving a reduced sentence.
  - c. It results in a sentence more suitably addressing the accused's correctional needs.
  - d. It increases the possibility of reduced or combined charges.
13. What does research suggest about SVORI programs?
- a. Participation in SVORI programs is associated with longer times to arrest.
  - b. SVORI programs are more effective at reducing reincarceration for women offenders.
  - c. SVORI programs are particularly effective at reducing post-release reincarceration.
  - d. SVORI programs appear to be ineffectual.
14. Which of the following individuals would probably not be required to serve on a jury?
- a. an elementary school teacher
  - b. a physician
  - c. a naturalized citizen
  - d. a professional athlete
15. Which one of the following is not a traditional sentencing option?
- a. fines
  - b. probation
  - c. death
  - d. parole
16. If the prosecutor calls a witness to the stand, who conducts the redirect examination?
- a. the prosecutor

- b. the defense attorney
- c. the judge
- d. the jury

17. Research into victim-impact statements has found that:

- a. they have a significant impact on judicial sentencing decision-making
- b. juries are not required to consider victim-impact statements
- c. sentencing decisions are rarely affected by them
- d. oral impact statements have more impact than written documents

18. What is the main limitation of the Crime Victims' Rights Act?

- a. It only provides rights to victims of federal crimes.
- b. It does not require courts to ensure that victims are afforded their rights.
- c. It does not give victims the legal authority necessary to assert their rights in court.
- d. The act does not have any limitations.

19. According to critics of parole, why are there so many parole violations?

- a. Parole boards are releasing large groups of offenders.
- b. Parole boards are imposing too many conditions on parolees.
- c. Prisoners are not properly reintegrated into society.
- d. Parole officers are not adequately supervising parolees.

20. An eyewitness who saw a crime being committed is an example of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ witness.

- a. hostile
- b. known
- c. lay
- d. expert

21. The federal Professional Misconduct Review Unit is responsible for disciplining federal \_\_\_\_\_ who engage in various types of misconduct.

- a. judges
- b. jury members
- c. prosecutors

d. defense attorneys

22. Which of the following is a characteristic of the social work model of probation and parole?

- a. Clients are “wards” who are controlled by probation and parole officers.
- b. There is an emphasis on community protection.
- c. Officers assist clients in meeting the conditions imposed upon them by their sentences.
- d. Officers must be willing to report clients for new offenses or violations of release conditions.

23. If a judge requests information on a convicted defendant’s background, the probation or parole office will conduct a:

- a. probation investigation
- b. presentence investigation
- c. presumptive sentencing investigation
- d. general deterrence investigation

24. Which of the following is not an advantage of fines as a serious sentencing alternative?

- a. Fines are relatively inexpensive to administer.
- b. Fines can reduce the stress placed on state resources by the use of incarceration.
- c. Fines can reduce recidivism through incapacitation.
- d. Fines can be made proportionate to the seriousness of the offense.

25. What does the power of judicial review allow the Supreme Court to do?

- a. expand the scope of its original jurisdiction in state-level cases
- b. review and approve the structure of state court systems
- c. review lower-court decisions and state and federal statutes
- d. conduct trials in federal cases when it considers the issue to warrant it