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1 **37. Contemporary state statutes that define juvenile delinquency typically include four legal categories. Which of the following is NOT one of these categories?**

(A) Dependent and neglected youth

(B) Youth in need of supervision

(C) Serious delinquent youth

(D) Habitual offender

Answer: (D) Habitual offender

Feedback: Page: 45

2 **23. Which of the following first recommended handling minor offenders in the community instead of juvenile courts?**

(A) The National Council on Crime and Delinquency

(B) The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

(C) The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

(D) The National Advisory Council on Juvenile Reform

Answer: (C) The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

Feedback: Page: 35

3 **22. Which of the following was established in 1965 during the Johnson administration?**

(A) The National Council on Crime and Delinquency

(B) The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

(C) The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

(D) The National Advisory Council on Juvenile Reform

Answer: (C) The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

Feedback: Page: 35

4 **21. Which of the following Supreme Court cases dealt with the issue of double jeopardy?**

(A) in re Winship (1970)

(B) in re Gault (1967)

(C) Breed v. Jones (1975)

(D) Kent v. United States (1966)

Answer: (C) Breed v. Jones (1975)

Feedback: Page: 34

5 **20. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that the "proof beyond a reasonable doubt" standard should be required during the adjudicatory stage of the juvenile court process?**

(A) in re Winship (1970)

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(B) in re Gault (1967)

(C) Breed v. Jones (1975)

(D) Kent v. United States (1966)

Answer: (A) in re Winship (1970)

Feedback: Page: 33

6 19. In McKeiver v. Pennsylvania (1971), what Constitutional right was in question?

(A) Trial by jury

(B) Privacy

(C) Self-incrimination

(D) Legal representation

Answer: (A) Trial by jury

Feedback: Pages: 33–34

7 18. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that, in hearings that could result in commitment to an institution, juveniles have the right to notice and counsel, to question witnesses, and to protection against self-incrimination?

(A) in re Winship (1970)

(B) in re Gault (1967)

(C) McKeiver v. Pennsylvania (1971)

(D) Kent v. United States (1966)

Answer: (B) in re Gault (1967)

Feedback: Pages: 32–33

8 17. In which case did the Supreme Court rule that the juvenile court must provide a written statement of the reasons for waiver to adult court?

(A) in re Winship (1970)

(B) in re Gault (1967)

(C) McKeiver v. Pennsylvania (1971)

(D) Kent v. United States (1966)

Answer: (D) Kent v. United States (1966)

Feedback: Page: 32

9 16. The presumption of _____ acknowledged that young people could not be held legally responsible for their offenses because they lacked physical and mental maturity.

(A) innocence

(B) incapacity

(C) rehabilitation

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(D) justice

Answer: (B) incapacity

Feedback: Page: 29

10 15. The distinctive legal philosophy of the original juvenile court has been called the _____ ideal because of its emphasis on assessment and reform, rather than the determination of guilt and punishment as in adult criminal courts.

(A) reformative

(B) progressive

(C) rehabilitative

(D) deterrence

Answer: (C) rehabilitative

Feedback: Page: 29

11 14. The early juvenile court assumed jurisdiction over what types of cases?

(A) Dependency and neglect

(B) Juvenile delinquency (violations of criminal law by children)

(C) Property offenses, but not violent offenses

(D) Both A and B

Answer: (D) Both A and B

Feedback: Page: 28

12 13. The creation of the juvenile court was largely a product of:

(A) Supreme Court decisions requiring a separate juvenile justice system.

(B) efforts of the child-saving movement to create a separate juvenile justice system.

(C) an overburdened adult court, necessitating the creation of a separate juvenile justice

(D) system.

(E) radical Marxist ideas.

Answer: (B) efforts of the child-saving movement to create a separate juvenile justice system.

Feedback: Page: 26

13 24. Which of the following first recommended that non-criminal youth should NOT be placed in detention facilities or committed to institutions with delinquent offenders?

(A) The National Council on Crime and Delinquency

(B) The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

(C) The President’s Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

(D) The National Advisory Council on Juvenile Reform

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Answer: (A) The National Council on Crime and Delinquency

Feedback: Page: 35

14 25. Which of the following stated that first priority should be given to preventing juvenile delinquency?

(A) The National Council on Crime and Delinquency

(B) The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

(C) The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice

(D) The National Advisory Council on Juvenile Reform

Answer: (B) The National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals

Feedback: Page: 35

15 36. Offenses that are considered illegal only for youth under the legal age of majority are known as:

(A) misconduct.

(B) status offenses.

(C) criminal offenses.

(D) non-punishable offenses.

Answer: (B) status offenses.

Feedback: Page: 44

16 35. Which of the following is considered a status offense?

(A) Simple assault

(B) Theft

(C) Truancy

(D) Robbery

Answer: (C) Truancy

Feedback: Page: 44

17 34. Evaluation research on the effectiveness of delinquency intervention programs is the basis of a contemporary juvenile justice reform movement called:

(A) writ of habeas corpus

(B) biosocial engineering

(C) evidence-based practice

(D) institutionalization

Answer: (C) evidence-based practice

Feedback: Page: 43

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18 33. Research evidence on adolescent development and effective responses to adolescent offending has led to the contemporary juvenile justice reform emphasizing:

(A) positive adolescent social development

(B) getting tough with juveniles

(C) logical consequences for adolescent misconduct

(D) reality therapy for juveniles

Answer: (A) positive adolescent social development

Feedback: Page: 40

19 32. In recent years, what aspect of balanced and restorative justice has been most emphasized?

(A) Individualized treatment

(B) Offender accountability

(C) Public safety

(D) Offender competency development

Answer: (B) Offender accountability

Feedback: Page: 38

20 31. Which of the following is NOT one of the essential elements associated with the balanced and restorative justice model?

(A) Individualized treatment

(B) Offender accountability

(C) Public safety

(D) Offender competency development

Answer: (A) Individualized treatment

Feedback: Page: 38

21 30. In which transfer provision do state statutes exclude certain juvenile offenders and offenses from juvenile court jurisdiction, and specify that these cases originate in criminal rather than juvenile court?

(A) Statutory exclusion

(B) Judicial waiver

(C) Concurrent jurisdiction

(D) Clemency exclusion

Answer: (A) Statutory exclusion

Feedback: Page: 37

22 29. Which transfer provision gives prosecutors the authority to file certain types of cases in either juvenile court or adult criminal court?

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(A) Statutory exclusion

(B) Judicial waiver

(C) Concurrent jurisdiction

(D) Clemency exclusion

Answer: (C) Concurrent jurisdiction

Feedback: Page: 37

23 28. Which transfer provision grants juvenile court judges the authority to waive juvenile court jurisdiction and transfer cases to adult criminal court?

(A) Statutory exclusion

(B) Judicial waiver

(C) Concurrent jurisdiction

(D) Clemency exclusion

Answer: (B) Judicial waiver

Feedback: Page: 37

24 27. The ""get tough"" approach whereby some states have allowed for punishment of violent delinquents through the use of mandatory secure confinement has been implemented by changes in:

(A) public opinion.

(B) case law.

(C) parens patriae.

(D) statutory law.

Answer: (B) case law.

Feedback: Page: 36

25 26. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 specified four areas of reform regarding the use of secure detention of juveniles. Which of the following was NOT one of these areas of reform?

(A) Separate juveniles from adult offenders in jails

(B) Remove juveniles from adult jails

(C) Increase the use of detention for status offenders

(D) Reduce the disproportionate rate of minority confinement

Answer: (C) Increase the use of detention for status offenders

Feedback: Page: 36

26 12. The Juvenile Court Act passed in 1899 established the first separate court system for juveniles in which state?

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(A) New York

(B) Pennsylvania

(C) Illinois

(D) Massachusetts

Answer: (C) Illinois

Feedback: Page: 26

27 11. The _____ movement was comprised primarily of women from middle- and upper-class backgrounds across the U.S. who exercised considerable influence in mobilizing change in how government dealt with independent, neglected, and delinquent children.

(A) juvenile reform

(B) child-saving

(C) "placing-out"

(D) reform

Answer: (B) child-saving

Feedback: Pages: 25–26

28 49. The Illinois Juvenile Court Act of 1899 created the first separate system of juvenile justice in the United States.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 28

29 48. The first juvenile court in the United States was created in 1859.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

Feedback: Page: 26

30 47. Reform schools typically used a cottage or family system.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 25

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31 46. Parens patriae doctrine was introduced into American law in an 1818 Virginia Supreme Court case.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

Feedback: Page: 20

32 45. House of refuge reformers believed that children were victims rather than offenders and needed to be removed from the corrupting influences of urban poverty.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 23

33 44. Poor Laws gave authority to the government to separate poor children from their parents.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 22

34 43. Positivist criminology is based upon the assumption that the social world cannot be studied scientifically.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

Feedback: Page: 21

35 42. Parens patriae established the king as protector and guardian of dependent classes.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 20

36 41. One historical development that led to the social construction of ""juvenile delinquency"" was the rise of positivist criminology.

(A) True

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(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 20–21

37 40. Parens patriae is the legal right of parents to discipline their children as they see fit.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (B) False

Feedback: Page: 20

38 39. The Latin phrase parens patriae literally means ""parent of the country.""

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 20

39 50. By 1925, all but two states had juvenile court laws.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 30

40 51. The National Council on Crime and Delinquency showed that detention facilities were being used to house juveniles accused of non-criminal conduct.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 35

41 10. The reform school provided the context for the first significant legal challenge to the parens patriae doctrine in the Illinois Supreme Court case:

(A) O'Connell v. Turner (1870).

(B) ex parte Crouse (1838).

(C) in re Winship (1970).

(D) McKeiver v. Pennsylvania (1971).

Answer: (A) O'Connell v. Turner (1870).

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Feedback: Page: 25

42 9. The parens patriae doctrine was introduced into American law in an 1838 Pennsylvania Supreme Court case called:

(A) O'Connell v. Turner (1870).

(B) ex parte Crouse (1838).

(C) in re Winship (1970).

(D) McKeiver v. Pennsylvania (1971).

Answer: (B) ex parte Crouse (1838).

Feedback: Page: 23

43 8. During the 1800s, moral reform in houses of refuge involved four basic elements. Which of the following was NOT one of those elements?

(A) Work

(B) Education

(C) Strict discipline

(D) Love and guidance

Answer: (D) Love and guidance

Feedback: Page: 23

44 7. The first House of Refuge in the United States was established where in 1824?

(A) New York

(B) Illinois

(C) Pennsylvania

(D) Massachusetts

Answer: (A) New York

Feedback: Page: 23

45 6. What term refers to the belief, prominent in the 1800s, that children growing up in poverty, surrounded by depravity in their neighborhood and family, are destined to a life of crime and degradation?

(A) Parens patriae

(B) Original sin

(C) In loco parentis

(D) Pauperism

Answer: (D) Pauperism

Feedback: Page: 22

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46 5. What concept refers to the belief that the causes of delinquency can be identified using scientific methods?

(A) Rationality

(B) Classification

(C) Positivism

(D) Abstraction

Answer: (C) Positivism

Feedback: Page: 21

47 4. Which English legal doctrine was applied most extensively to cases in which the guardianship of young children was at issue?

(A) The Magna Carta

(B) Parens patriae

(C) Mala in se

(D) The Bill of Rights

Answer: (B) Parens patriae

Feedback: Page: 20

48 3. The development of which English legal doctrine coincided with the discovery of childhood and adolescence during the Renaissance?

(A) The Magna Carta

(B) Parens patriae

(C) Mala in se

(D) The Bill of Rights

Answer: (B) Parens patriae

Feedback: Page: 20

49 2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau's Emile (1762) presented a clear departure from earlier depictions of children by advancing the concept of:

(A) developmental stages across the life course.

(B) emotional deprivation.

(C) original sin.

(D) parens patriae.

Answer: (A) developmental stages across the life course.

Feedback: Page: 20

50 1. The concept of "juvenile delinquency" is linked to three historical developments. Which of the following is NOT one of these historical developments?

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(A) The discovery of childhood and adolescence.

(B) The English legal doctrine of parens patriae.

(C) U.S. Supreme Court cases that defined delinquency.

(D) The dominance of positivism in criminology.

Answer: (C) U.S. Supreme Court cases that defined delinquency.

Feedback: Pages: 18–19

51 52. Balanced and restorative justice emphasizes offender accountability, community safety, and offender competency development.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 38

52 38. In Centuries of Childhood, Philippe Ariès argues that the idea of childhood, as a distinct developmental stage, did not emerge until the Renaissance.

(A) True

(B) False

Answer: (A) True

Feedback: Page: 19

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