Test Bank for Crime and Criminal Justice Concepts and Controversies 1st Mallicoat

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Multiple Choice

1. This type of law governs disputes between individuals or private parties.
a. Criminal
b. Civil
c. Federal
d. None of the above
Ans: B
Answer Location: Types of Law
Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy
Question Type: MC

2. This type of law generally involves violations of private acts, such as contracts, property disputes, and family law.
a. Criminal
b. Civil
c. Family
d. None of the above
Ans: B
Answer Location: Types of Law
Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

3. In this type of law, cases are brought by the government against a defendant for violating a specific law.

a. Criminal

b. Civil

c. Family

d. Contract

Ans: A

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

4. Under civil law, the burden of proof is _____.

a. beyond a reasonable doubt

b. preponderance of the evidence

c. clear and convincing evidence

d. reasonable suspicion

Ans: B

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

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5. Under criminal law, the burden of proof is _____.

a. beyond a reasonable doubt

b. preponderance of the evidence

c. clear and convincing evidence

d. probable cause

Ans: A

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 4, Discuss the burden of proof required in a criminal case

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

6. In civil law, the person who initiates the case is called the _____.

a. prosecutor

b. defendant

c. plaintiff

d. respondent

Ans: C

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

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7. This is the highest burden of proof under the law.

a. Clear and convincing evidence

b. Probable cause

c. Preponderance of the evidence

d. Beyond a reasonable doubt

Ans: D

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 4, Discuss the burden of proof required in a criminal case

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

8. This source of law includes the highest laws of the land.

a. Statutory

b. Case

c. Administrative

d. Constitutional

Ans: D

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

9. This source of law refers to laws that are established by governments.

a. Statutory

b. Case

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c. Administrative

d. Constitutional

Ans: A

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

10. In June 2015, Texas governor Greg Abbott signed Senate Bill 11, which permits individuals with a concealed handgun license to legally carry in college campuses. This is an example of _____ law.

a. statutory

b. case

c. administrative

d. constitutional

Ans: A

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Application

Difficulty Level: Hard

Question Type: MC

11. _____ law refers to the body of law that governs the creation and function of state and federal government agencies.

a. Statutory

b. Case

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c. Administrative

d. Constitutional

Ans: C

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

12. _____ law spans across virtually every topic, including intelligence, security, banking, finance, food, education, and communications.

a. Statutory

b. Case

c. Administrative

d. Constitutional

Ans: C

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

13. The primary source for administrative law is the _____.

a. Federal Administrative Procedure Act

a. Federal Crime Commission

b. Federal Communicational Commission

c. Food and Drug Administration

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d. U.S. Constitution

Ans: A

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

14. Which of the following is not one of the primary purposes of the APA?

a. Mandate that government agencies inform the public of the nature, procedures, and rules of their organization.

b. To provide a process whereby the public can participate in making such rules.

c. To establish and implement a uniform process by which rules are made and violations are adjudicated. d. All of these choices are purposes of the APA.

Ans: D

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Application

Difficulty Level: Hard

Question Type: MC

15. _____ law is created as a result of legal decisions by the court.

a. Statutory

b. Case

c. Administrative

d. Constitutional

Ans: B

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Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

16. _____ law is based on legal precedent.

a. Statutory

b. Case

c. Administrative

d. Constitutional

Ans: B

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

17. In order for a crime to exist, there must be an act that is defined by society as bad or wrong. Which component of a crime does this refer to?

a. Actus reus

b. Mens rea

c. Concurrence

d. Result

Ans: A

Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act

Learning Objective: 5, Define the components of a criminal act

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Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

18. This component of a crime refers to the «evil thought» or intent.

a. Actus reus

b. Mens rea

c. Concurrence

d. Result

Ans: B

Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act

Learning Objective: 5, Define the components of a criminal act

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

19. _____ refers to when intent and action join together.

a. Actus reus

b. Mens rea

c. Concurrence

d. Result

Ans: C

Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act

Learning Objective: 5, Define the components of a criminal act

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

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20. In strict liability crimes, _____ does not need to be proven in order for the individual to be guilty.

a. actus reus

b. mens rea

c. concurrence

d. result

Ans: B

Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act

Learning Objective: 5, Define the components of a criminal act

Cognitive Domain: Application

Difficulty Level: Hard

Question Type: MC

21. The _____ refers to the harm that is experienced as a result of the act and the intent joining together.

a. actus reus

b. mens rea

c. concurrence

d. result

Ans: D

Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act

Learning Objective: 5, Define the components of a criminal act

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: MC

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22. In this case, an individual argues that they had to break the law in order to prevent a more significant harm from occurring.

a. Duress

b. Entrapment

c. Necessity

d. Self-defense

Ans: C

Answer Location: Criminal Defenses

Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

23. Self-defense is the most classic type of this defense.

a. Defense of Alibi

b. Defense of Justification

c. Defense of Excuse

d. Defense of Entrapment

Ans: B

Answer Location: Criminal Defenses

Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses

Cognitive Domain: Application

Difficulty Level: Hard

Question Type: MC

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24. Insanity is the most classic type of this defense.

a. Defense of Alibi

b. Defense of Justification

c. Defense of Excuse

d. Defense of Entrapment

Ans: C

Answer Location: Criminal Defenses

Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses

Cognitive Domain: Application

Difficulty Level: Hard

Question Type: MC

25. _____ refers to when someone is forced to violate the law out of fear for their own safety.

a. Duress

b. Entrapment

c. Necessity

d. Self-defense

Ans: A

Answer Location: Criminal Defenses

Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

26. The M'Naghten rule is the foundation for most state definitions of this defense.

a. Duress

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b. Insanity

c. Necessity

d. Self-defense

Ans: B

Answer Location: Criminal Defenses

Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Hard

Question Type: MC

27. Innocence is this type of this defense.

a. Defense of Alibi

b. Defense of Justification

c. Defense of Excuse

d. Defense of Entrapment

Ans: A

Answer Location: Criminal Defenses

Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses

Cognitive Domain: Application

Difficulty Level: Hard

Question Type: MC

28. One of the earliest known forms of law is the:

a. Roman Law.

b. Doctrine of Stare Decisis.

c. Twelve Tables.

d. Code of Hammurabi.

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Ans: D

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 2, Identify the historical influences of modern American criminal law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

29. The concept of precedent emerged in this source of law.

a. Roman Law

b. Doctrine of Stare Decisis

c. English Common Law

d. Code of Hammurabi

Ans: C

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 2, Identify the historical influences of modern American criminal law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

30.The primary historical influences of American Law can be found in:

a. Roman Law and English Common Law.

b. English Common Law and Spanish Codes.

c. Roman Law and Asian Tablature.

d. Roman Law and Spanish Codes.

Ans: A

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 2, Identify the historical influences of modern American criminal law

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: MC

True/False

31. Under civil law, the plaintiff must provide evidence to prove their case by the preponderance of the evidence.

Ans: True

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: TF

32. Criminal law governs disputes between individuals and private parties.

Ans: False

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: TF

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33. English common law and Roman Law are among the primary influences of American Law.

Ans: True

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 2, Identify the historical influences of modern American criminal law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: TF

34. The concept of precedent comes from English Common Law.

Ans: True

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 2, Identify the historical influences of modern American criminal law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: TF

35. Case law refers to laws that are established by governments.

Ans: False

Answer Location: Stages of the Criminal Justice System

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: TF

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36. While all 50 states have laws that allow citizens to carry concealed weapons in certain circumstances, only 19 states permit individuals to carry a concealed weapon in a college campus. This is an example of statutory law.
Ans: True
Answer Location: Sources of Law
Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard
Question Type: TF

37. Proposition 83 (otherwise known as "Jessica's Law") was passed by a vote of 70.5% of Californian voters in 2006 and was designed to increase the punishment for individuals who are convicted of sexually based crimes against adults and children. This is an example of case law.
Ans: False
Answer Location: Sources of Law
Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard
Question Type: TF

38. Administrative law refers to the body of law that governs the creation and function of state and Federal government agencies.
Ans: True
Answer Location: Sources of Law
Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy

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Question Type: TF

39. The highest burden of proof, which exists in criminal cases, is clear and convincing evidence.

Ans: False

Answer Location: Criminal Cases

Learning Objective: 4, Discuss the burden of proof required in a criminal case

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: TF

40. Probable Cause requires the elimination of every reasonable doubt.

Ans: False

Answer Location: Criminal Cases

Learning Objective: 4, Discuss the burden of proof required in a criminal case

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: TF

41. As a burden of proof, clear and convincing evidence is enough to take your kids.

Ans: True

Answer Location: Criminal Cases

Learning Objective: 4, Discuss the burden of proof required in a criminal case

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Hard

Question Type: TF

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42. The mental element of a crime is actus reus.

Ans: False

Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act

Learning Objective: 5, Define the four components of a criminal act

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: TF

43. Mens Rea refers to the intent to commit the crime.

Ans: True

Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act

Learning Objective: 5, Define the four components of a criminal act

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: TF

44. When an individual argues, they are innocent of the crime because they were somewhere else entirely when the crime occurred, this is a classic Defense of Excuse.

Ans: False

Answer Location: Criminal Defenses

Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses

Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Difficulty Level: Hard

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Question Type: TF

45. The classic form of Defense of Justification is Self-defense.
Ans: True
Answer Location: Criminal Defenses
Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard
Question Type: TF

Essay

46. Explain the major differences between civil and criminal law.
Ans: Key points should include: Civil—Governs disputes between individuals and private parties. Burden of proof is preponderance of the evidence. Criminal—Cases brought by a government against an individual for violating a specific law. Burden of proof is beyond a reasonable doubt.
Answer Location: Types of Law
Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium
Question Type: ESS

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47. Explain the major difference between preponderance of the evidence and beyond a reasonable doubt.

Ans: Key points should include: Beyond a reasonable doubt is a higher standard of proof. It means that every reasonable doubt has been eliminated. It is the standard burden of proof in criminal cases. In contrast, preponderane of the evidence means it is more likely than not. It refers to the majority of the evidence and is the standard burden of proof in civil cases.

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 4, Discuss the burden of proof required in a criminal case

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: ESS

48. Explain the various burden of proof used in the justice system.

Ans: Key points should include: Responable suspicion, probable cause, preponderance of the evidence, clear and convincing evidence, and beyond a responable doubt.

Answer Location: Types of Law

Learning Objective: 4, Discuss the burden of proof required in a criminal case

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: ESS

49. What is Constitutional Law?

Ans: Law that serves to establish and govern the government. It includes the U.S. Constitution as well as state constitutions.

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

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Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: ESS

50. What is administrative law?

Ans: The body of law that governs the creation and function of state and Federal government agencies.

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: ESS

51. What is case law?

Ans: Case law is created as a result of legal decisions by the court. These new interpretations of the law are called precedent.

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Difficulty Level: Easy

Question Type: ESS

52. What is statutory law?

Ans: Laws that are established by governments.

Answer Location: Sources of Law

Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy
Question Type: ESS

53. Laws about crime generally fall into one of two categories. Explain these and provide one example of each.
Ans: Crimes that are mala in se are acts that are considered to be inherently illegal. Murder is an example. Acts that are mala prohibita are only crimes because they have been defined under the law as illegal. Drug use is an example.
Answer Location: Criminal Law
Learning Objective: 1, Compare how criminal law differs from civil law
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Hard
Question Type: ESS

54. Explain the components of a criminal act.
Ans: Actus reus (the guilty act), mens rea (intent), concurrence (relationship between actus reus and mens rea), and result (the criminal act).
Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act
Learning Objective: 5, Define the four components of a criminal act
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium
Question Type: ESS

55. What is a strict liability crime?

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Ans: A crime in which mens rea does not need to be proven in order for an individual to be guilty of the criminal act.
Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act
Learning Objective: 5, Define the four components of a criminal act
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy
Question Type: ESS

56. Explain and give one example of attendant circumstances.
Ans: What happens within the context of the act that makes it a crime. It is the relationship between the mens rea and actus reus. For example, in the crime of rape, the act of sexual intercourse is not in of itself a crime. However, in order for sex to be a lawful behavior, you must have consent from the parties involved in act. Failure to obtain consent is an example of an attendant circumstance.
Answer Location: Components of a Criminal Act
Learning Objective: 5, Define the four components of a criminal act
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Hard
Question Type: ESS

57. What is substantive criminal law? Give one example.
Ans: Substantive criminal law is another way to describe statutory law as it refers to what acts we define as criminal. One example is defining possession of marijuana as an illegal act.
Answer Location: Substantive Criminal Law
Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium

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Question Type: ESS

58. What is procedural criminal law?
Ans: Procedural criminal law provides the rules and regulations for how a case will proceed, dictates the roles and responsibilities for each of the courtroom participants, and provides guidance on how to ensure that a defendant's constitutional rights should be protected. One example is the timeline by which the accused must receive a probable cause hearing.
Answer Location: Procedural Criminal Law
Learning Objective: 3, Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Medium
Question Type: ESS

59. Explain the difference between necessity, duress, and entrapment.
Ans: Necessity—The individual had to break the law in order to prevent a more significant harm from occurring. Duress—Individual is forced to violate the law out of fear for their own safety. Entrapment—An individual is deceived by a government official to engage in an act.
Answer Location: Criminal Defenses
Learning Objective: 6, Explain the different types of criminal defenses
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy
Question Type: ESS

60. List some examples of federal criminal law.
Ans: Kidnapping across state lines

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Answer Location: Federal Criminal Law
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy
Question Type: ESS

61. Which two constitutional rights are most important to you? Why?
Ans: Answers vary. 1st—freedom of speech, religion, right to assemble, free press; 4th—protection against unreasonable searches and seizures; 5th—protection against double jeopardy and self-incrimination, due process protections; 6th—in cases where there's trouble with the law, want the right to an attorney, speedy trial, right to notification; 8th—don't want to be treated badly (cruel and unusual) or to have to pay excessive fines; 14th—ensure due process protections in the states
Answer Location: Table 2.1 Constitutional Rights That Relate to Criminal Law
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Application
Difficulty Level: Hard
Question Type: ESS

62. What are the four purposes of the Federal Administrative Procedure Act?
Ans: Federal Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The APA has four primary purposes: (1) mandate that government agencies inform the public of the nature, procedures, and rules of their organization; (2) to provide a process whereby the public can participate in making such rules; (3) to establish and implement a uniform process by which rules are made and violations are adjudicated; and (4) to define the scope of judicial review
Answer Location: Administrative Law
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law

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Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Medium
Question Type: ESS

63. Compare case law to statutory law.
Ans: Case law arises from cases before the court, and precedent indicates how future cases will play out. Statutory law is created in the legislature.
Answer Location: Case Law
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Easy
Question Type: ESS

64. Define mala in se and mala prohibita; then, give an example of each.
Ans: Mala in se—wrong in and of itself (murder, theft, robbery, and assault); mala prohibita—behaviors that society decided to prohibit (drug use; alcohol consumption, possession, or manufacturing; gambling; and prostitution)
Answer Location: Criminal Law
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium
Question Type: ESS

65. What is the difference between procedural criminal law and substantive criminal law?

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Ans: Substantive criminal law is another way to describe statutory law, as it refers to what acts we define as criminal, while procedural criminal law provides the structure by which such cases should move through the system.
Answer Location: Substantive Criminal Law
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Comprehension
Difficulty Level: Medium
Question Type: ESS

66. Should the Miranda warnings be abolished? Support your answer.
Ans: Yes, police might get better information from suspects. Fewer confessions may lead to fewer convictions. And why inform suspects of their rights? Most people know the Miranda warning by heart. No, confessions happen anyway. There is no support for fewer confessions leading to fewer convictions, as there aren't fewer confessions with the Miranda warnings. Police may become more coercive.
Answer Location: Current Controversy 2.2: Should the Miranda Warnings Be Abolished?
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Hard
Question Type: ESS

67. Should concealed weapons be allowed on campus? Support your answer.
Ans: Yes, they aid in protection and are allowed under the 2nd Amendment. Texas allows this, along with 18 other states. Twenty-three states allow the colleges to decide. No, they could lead to more violence and greater harm. In California, they are banned from college campuses.
Answer Location: State Statutory Law
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law

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Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium
Question Type: ESS

68. Discuss two historical influences on modern U.S. criminal law.
Ans: Code of Hammurabi (lex talionis) and Twelve Tables and stood as the foundation of the Roman law and juries. English common law with judges settling disputes led to the notion of precedent.
Answer Location: Sources of Law
Learning Objective: 2-2 Identify the historical influences of modern American criminal law
Cognitive Domain: Knowledge
Difficulty Level: Easy
Question Type: ESS

69. Should marijuana be legalized? Support your response.
Ans: Yes, it's widely used, not as harmful as some legal substances, and expensive to arrest and prosecute. There is racially biased enforcement of the laws against marijuana. If legalized, more research could be conducted, as it seems to help with many health-related issues. No, it's a dangerous substance, and with easier access, more people might use it.
Answer Location: Current Controversy 2.1: Should Marijuana Be Legalized?
Learning Objective: 2-3 Describe the four different sources of law
Cognitive Domain: Analysis
Difficulty Level: Medium
Question Type: ESS

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70. List and explain the different tests for the insanity defense.

Ans: Irresistible impulse—could not control one's behavior. M'Naghten finds a defendant insane if (1) the defendant did not know what he or she was doing at the time of the crime and (2) if the defendant did not understand that these actions were wrong. The American Law Institute (ALI) Standard (also referred to as the model penal code test) combines the features of M'Naghten rule and the irresistible impulse test to establish that a defendant can be found criminally insane if, as a result of a mental disease or defect, she or he is unable to understand the difference between right and wrong or to control her or his behavior.

Answer Location: Insanity

Learning Objective: 2-6 Explain the different types of criminal defenses

Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Difficulty Level: Medium

Question Type: ESS

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