**Criminal Justice Skills USA written examination**

**Answer Key**

1. Offenders who have served a portion of their prison sentences may be released on

A) probation

B) parole

C) bail

D) house arrest

Answer: B

2. Which weapon is used most often to commit murder in the United States?

A) handguns

B) shotguns

C) automatic weapons

D) knives

Answer: A

3. What is the primary defining characteristic of a psychopath?

A) neuroticism

B) lack of empathy

C) impulsiveness

D) criminal behavior

Answer: B

4. A neighborhood resource officer asks community residents to clean up trash, remove graffiti, while the community asks the officer to have the installation of better lighting in a local park that has been used extensively for drug dealing. This interaction is characteristic of what type of policing?

A) police-community elations

B) problem oriented policing

C) needs and wants policing

D) active engagement policing

Answer: B

5. The majority of adjudicated delinquency cases, the judge orders

A) order post-adjudicatory review

B) confine the juvenile in a secure institution

C) place the juvenile on formal probation

D) order the juvenile or parents to pay restitution or participate in community service

Answer: C

6. According to the U.S. Supreme Court, juveniles do *not* have which of the following procedural rights?

A) right to a trial by a jury of their peers

B) right to confront and cross-examine witnesses them

C) right to be notified of the charges being brought against

D) protection against self-incrimination

Answer: A

7. Joel has been sworn in as a witness in a criminal trial. Joel deliberately lies to give the defendant an alibi. Joel's action is known as

A) contempt of witness

B) perjury

C) rebuttable evidence

D) hearsay

Answer: B

8. Which of the following situations could lead to a civil suit claiming police negligence?

A) police officer makes an arrest without just cause

B) police officer uses deadly force against a member of the public who is armed with a loaded handgun

C) police officer conducts a stop-and-frisk search without probable cause

D) police officer injures an innocent bystander during a high-speed vehicle pursuit in which the officer violated the department’s SOP

Answer: D

9. Which of the following would generally not be a discretionary decision made by a patrol officer?

A) decision to file a criminal report

B) decision to make an arrest

C) decision on what charge will be filed

D) decision to stop and frisk a suspect

Answer: C

10. The goal of sentencing used to separate offenders from society in order to reduce the opportunities to commit more crimes is called:

A) Deterrence

B) Incapacitation

C) Rehabilitation

D) Retribution

Answer: B

11. Overall, approximately what percent of state criminal cases are resolved through plea bargaining?

A) Up to 50%

B) Almost 95%

C) Near 45%

D) 75 %

Answer: B

12. The authority of a court to hear a case from its beginning and to pass judgment on the law and the facts is referred to as

A) appellate jurisdiction

B) federal jurisdiction

C) original jurisdiction

D) limited jurisdiction

Answer: C

13. The London Metropolitan Police Service was created in 1829 by

A) Henry Fielding

B) Robert Peel

C) Samuel Adams

D) Isaac Lynch

Answer: B

14. In Texas what crime is the unlawful entry of a habitation to commit a felony or theft.

A) burglary

B) theft

C) robbery

D) attempted harassment

Answer: A

15. Which Amendment to the U.S. Constitution gives every defendant the right to a trial by jury?

A) Fourth

B) Fifth

C) Sixth

D) Eighth

Answer: C

16. A search warrant can only be issued in Texas if there is

A) indisputable evidence

B) reasonable suspicion

C) probable cause

D) sworn testimony by two creditable witnesses

Answer: C

17. Which act created the federal court system?

A) Article III, Section 1 of the U.S. Constitution

B) The Judiciary Act of 1789

C) The Bill of Rights

D) Title V Article 42 (1776)

Answer: A

18. Which federal law significantly expanded the ability of law enforcement to intercept multiple types of electronic communications?

A) Telecommunications Act of 2006

B) Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 2006

C) Communications Assistance Act for Law Enforcement Act of 2017

D) USA PATRIOT Act of 2001

Answer: D

19. All of the following are Part I violent crime offenses except

A) prostitution

B) aggravated assault

C) sexual assault

D) robbery

Answer: A

20. Probable cause is

A) a set of facts that cause a reasonable person to believe that a person committed a specific crime

B) a set of facts that a reasonable person would believe a terroristic communication is about to be transmitted

C) a legal explanation for the use of interrogation as a means to elicit a confession

D) a standard of proof necessary to convict a person of a crime

Answer: A

21. What is improper or illegal inducement to crime by government enforcement agents?

A) improper prosecution

B) bias enforcement

C) entrapment

D) duress

Answer: C

22. Which theory focuses on the strength of the bond people share with other individuals and the established institutions they are familiar with?

A) social bond

B) environmental conditioning

C) classical theory

D) social media interaction

Answer: A

23. Which type of law is also known as the law on the books?

A) natural law

B) statutory law

C) code of criminal procedure

D) administrative law

Answer: B

24. Self-defense falls into what type of defenses?

A) justified

B) natural assumption

C) alibi defense

D) social justice

Answer: A

25. The courts have allowed the drug testing of police officers based on what standard of proof that drug abuse is occurring?

A) anonymous tips

B) probable cause

C) reasonable suspicion

D) repeated use of excessive force complaints

Answer: C

26. The Texas Penal Code section 9.32 defines this type of force as an action that is intended or known by the actor to cause, or in the manner of its use or intended use is capable of causing, death or serious bodily injury

A) prescribed force

B) excessive force

C) force

D) deadly force

Answer: D

27. What type of law considers that acts injure not only individuals, but also society as a whole?

A) conceptual laws

B) administrative law

C) criminal laws

D) transportation laws

Answer: C

28. Court cases against state prison systems in the 1980s looked for wanton disregard by corrections personnel for the well-being of inmates. The courts referred to this as

:

A) deliberate indifference

B) hands-off

C) prisonization

D) constitutional

Answer: A

29 Which landmark U.S. Supreme Court case guaranteed juveniles many of the same procedural due process rights as adults?

A) *Jevers v. Colorado*

B) *In re Townsend*

C) *In re Winship*

D) *In re Gault*

Answer: D

30. What is the minimum age in which a person convicted of capital murder may be sentenced to death in Texas?

A) 15

B) 16

C) 17

D) 18

Answer: D

31. Which type of weapon is designed to disable, or immobilize, but not kill, a suspect when used as prescribed and trained?

A) non-lethal

B) less-lethal

C) non-forcible

D) less-deadly

Answer: B

32. What concept embraces all aspects of civilized life and is linked to cultural beliefs about fundamental fairness?

A) Public-order advocacy

B) Individual-rights advocacy

C) Social justice

D) Civil justice

Answer: C

33. Which of the following is the largest federal law enforcement agency in terms of the number of sworn agents?

* 1. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
	2. Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives
	3. Customs and Border Protection
	4. U.S. Marshals Service

ANSWER: C

1. Of the following routine activities of police officers, which is the subject of the greatest degree of scrutiny?
	1. traffic stop
	2. call for service to a residence
	3. use of force
	4. follow-up questioning of witnesses of crimes

ANSWER: C

1. Police work is overwhelmingly:
	1. testifying in court
	2. order-maintenance tasks
	3. crime fighting
	4. homicide investigations

ANSWER: B

1. What is considered as the basis for a new model of policing in the 21st century.
	1. LEAA
	2. CompStat
	3. DARE
	4. CALEA

ANSWER: B

1. Most police organizations are accurately described as:
	1. equal-parity agencies
	2. rank-equality agencies
	3. hierarchies
	4. all of these

ANSWER: C

1. Which division in the police department is often regarded as the "glamour division”?
	1. investigations
	2. traffic
	3. motorcycle
	4. patrol

ANSWER: A

1. Which of the following is more effective than routine preventive patrol in deterring crime?
	1. unscheduled preventive patrol
	2. "hot spot" policing
	3. randomly selecting varying parts of the district to patrol
	4. relying solely on information from live streaming cameras clearly marked by a flashing blue light

ANSWER: B

1. Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 prohibits job discrimination based on all of the following characteristics EXCEPT :
	1. age
	2. disability
	3. religion
	4. educational level

ANSWER: D

1. Which of the following U.S. Supreme Court cases upheld the use of college education requirements among police officers?
	1. *Brown v. Board of Education*
	2. *Roper v. Simmons*
	3. *Davis v. City of Dallas*
	4. *Miller v. Alabama*

ANSWER: C

1. Which is true about field training?
	1. no formalized training is preferred because it allows for progress to be assessed better.
	2. it is better to have just one trainer to avoid confusing expectations.
	3. good FTOs teach their trainees how to deal with problems in ways other than the use of physical force.
	4. less than 25% of all complaints in municipal agencies pertained to the use of verbiage and the demeanor of the officer, thanks to good FTOs.

ANSWER: C

1. A new police officer under probation is many times under the supervision of a:
	1. the police chief
	2. a shift sergeant
	3. a captain
	4. a field training officer

ANSWER: D

1. The “genuine feeling” by police officers that the public they serve has something to contribute to policing is called:
	1. hot-spot policing
	2. areal decentralization of command
	3. reciprocity
	4. police–community reciprocity

ANSWER: D

1. Directed patrol with deterrence strategies would not have patrol officers consider:
	1. specific behaviors
	2. individuals
	3. places
	4. times

ANSWER: D

1. What policing strategy is enforcing the letter of the law and using little discretion in considering infractions of the law?
	1. zero tolerance
	2. community
	3. targeted
	4. broken windows

ANSWER: A

1. Often the single most important determinant of whether a case will be solved is:
	1. the evidence at the crime scene
	2. the information a victim provides to the responding officer
	3. the interrogation of suspects
	4. the retrieval of stolen property

ANSWER: B

1. According to the National Institute of Justice (2019), “episodes where police engage in excessive use of force” have been:
	1. well publicized in the media
	2. over reported by witnesses
	3. mostly fictitious
	4. none of these

ANSWER: A

1. Which contributes to the subculture that stresses bravery, which is ultimately related to the perceived and actual dangers of policing?
	1. lack of breaks between calls and assignments
	2. potential for becoming a victim of a violent attack
	3. legitimate use of technology to accomplish the police mandate
	4. need for praise from other officers

ANSWER: B

1. What can help officers maintain control in combative situations but it also can have a negative effect on an officer’s professional performance?
	1. cynicism
	2. anxiety
	3. desensitization
	4. stress

ANSWER: C