

# **TEST BANK**

## **Chapter 1**

### **An Introduction to Criminal Law**

#### **Multiple Choice**

1. Which of the following is not true about the distinction between civil and criminal law?
  - a. The purpose of civil law is to compensate victims who have been injured by the actions of others.
  - b. The purpose of criminal law is to discourage behavior that society has deemed to be undesirable.
  - c. The purpose of civil law is to imprison wrongdoers.
  - d. Criminal cases are brought by the state.
2. Which of the following is true about civil cases and criminal cases?
  - a. Civil cases must be proven beyond a reasonable doubt.
  - b. Criminal cases are not brought by the state.
  - c. A civil case can be based on the same facts as a criminal case.
  - d. All of the above are true statements.
3. "Separation of powers" is a clause of the U.S. Constitution that provides that
  - a. the actions of each branch will be reviewed by the other branches.
  - b. the duties and obligations of one branch cannot be infringed upon by another branch.
  - c. the executive branch can only exercise its powers in limited situations.
  - d. only two out of three branches of government have actual power.
4. All of the following are branches of the government, except the
  - a. executive branch.
  - b. judicial branch.
  - c. legislative branch.
  - d. administrative branch.
5. The burden of proof in a criminal case is
  - a. beyond all doubt.
  - b. beyond a shadow of a doubt.
  - c. beyond a reasonable doubt.
  - d. to a mathematical certainty.
6. The burden of proof in a civil case is
  - a. beyond a reasonable doubt.
  - b. beyond a mere doubt.
  - c. preponderance of the evidence.
  - d. preponderance of persuasion.

7. Most crimes fall under the jurisdiction of
  - a. state law.
  - b. federal law.
  - c. administrative law.
  - d. none of the above.
8. A person can be sued civilly
  - a. only after any criminal case based on the same facts has been disposed of.
  - b. before a criminal case is brought.
  - c. after a criminal case is brought.
  - d. both b and c.
9. The power of a court to make rulings and enter judgments in specific categories of cases is
  - a. venue.
  - b. jurisprudence.
  - c. jurisdiction.
  - d. ordinance.
10. When the president vetoes legislation proposed by Congress, this is an example of
  - a. separation of powers.
  - b. judicial function.
  - c. checks and balances.
  - d. separation of church and state.

**True/False**

1. The Fourth Amendment governs arrests.
2. An arrest must be supported by probable cause.
3. In some states, a citizen has the power to detain a person who has committed a crime.
4. A police officer must physically touch a person before he or she is considered under arrest.
5. A person is under arrest when he or she believes that an arrest has occurred.
6. The degree of proof needed for probable cause is the same as required to prove a person guilty of the crime.
7. Probable cause is required when an officer briefly detains a person.
8. In some situations, a police officer is authorized to actually pat down the outer clothing of an individual the officer has briefly detained.
9. There is a preference at law for a warrant over warrantless arrests and seizures.
10. An officer has a search warrant authorizing seizure of narcotics, but during the search he finds evidence of another crime. He is permitted to seize it, even though it is not mentioned in the search warrant.

# **TEST BANK ANSWER KEY**

## **Chapter 1**

### **An Introduction to Criminal Law**

#### **Multiple Choice**

1. ANS: C
2. ANS: C
3. ANS: B
4. **ANS: D**
5. ANS: C
6. ANS: C
7. ANS: A
8. ANS: D
9. ANS: C
10. ANS: C

#### **True/False**

1. **ANS: True**
2. **ANS: True**
3. **ANS: True**
4. **ANS: False**
5. **ANS: False**
6. **ANS: False**
7. **ANS: False**
8. **ANS: True**
9. **ANS: True**
10. **ANS: True**

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