

Chapter Quiz |

- 1 The term *parens patriae* means _____.
- A) the bad parent
 - B) the proper parent
 - C) the state as parent
 - D) the child's parent
 - E) the parent's right
- 2 Any behavior that is prohibited by the juvenile law of a state is called _____.
- A) crime
 - B) felonies
 - C) delinquency
 - D) delinquent felons
 - E) protectionism of children
- 3 The upper age limit for which *most* juvenile courts may hear a case is _____.
- A) 14
 - B) 15
 - C) 17
 - D) 18
 - E) 21
- 4 The procedure by which juvenile court staff decides whether to process the case further in court, handle the case informally, or dismiss the case is called _____.
- A) aftercare
 - B) probation
 - C) diversion
 - D) release
 - E) intake
- 5 A disposition, imposed by the court, allowing the adjudicated offender to remain in the community as long as the offender abides by certain conditions is called _____.
- A) adjudication
 - B) waiver
 - C) community service
 - D) probation
 - E) house arrest
- 6 In most states, smoking marijuana is considered a status offense.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 7 The first juvenile court was founded in New York, New York.
- A) True
 - B) False

B)

- 8 The term juvenile is defined by federal law and therefore each state defines the term the same way.
- A) True
- B) False
- 9 A sanction by which a juvenile offender pays the victim for the harm done by the juvenile is called victim justice.
- A) True
- B) False
- 10 A sanction requiring a juvenile offender to perform a predetermined number of hours of volunteer work is called community service.
- A) True
- B) False

Chapter Quiz 2

- 1 Before the 20th Century, juveniles were essentially _____ or property.
- A) chattel
 - B) children in need of supervision
 - C) indentured servants
 - D) cattle
 - E) little people
- 2 According to this text, the legal term for property is _____.
- A) juvenile
 - B) *parens patriae*
 - C) assets
 - D) chattel
 - E) ownership
- 3 A religious group in early America who believed that through hard work, religion, and education a person could get closer to God was called _____.
- A) the Buddhists
 - B) the Baptists
 - C) the Puritans
 - D) the Republicans
 - E) the Muslims
- 4 The legal concept of allowing the state to "act in place of the parents" is called _____.
- A) *mens rea*
 - B) *actus reus*
 - C) Divine Right of Kings
 - D) *in loco parentis*
 - E) *ex Parte Crouse*
- 5 In 1899, the first formal juvenile court was open in _____.
- A) New York, New York
 - B) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 - C) Chicago, Illinois (Cook County)
 - D) Los Angeles, California
 - E) London, England
- 6 Juveniles have always had the same rights in delinquency proceedings as adults have had in criminal proceedings.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 7 During the colonial era in the United States, parents were free to sell their children into slavery.
- A) True

B) False

8 The idea that juvenile correctional ranches, camps, and outdoor programs can cure juvenile delinquents is based on traditional agrarian values.

A) True

B) False

9 The Society for the Prevention of Pauperism focused on the plight of dirty, foul-mouthed children who thronged the city streets and subsisted on picking pockets.

A) True

B) False

10 The juvenile justice system continues to give juveniles lighter and lighter sentences for their crimes.

A) True

B) False

Chapter Quiz 3

- 1 According to your text, variables that researchers have found to be sometimes related to juvenile delinquency are called _____.
 - A) critical variables
 - B) risk factors
 - C) dependent variables
 - D) spurious variables
 - E) determinate variables

- 2 The Uniform Crime Report is compiled by the _____.
 - A) Department of Homeland Land Security
 - B) Justice Department
 - C) Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - D) Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences
 - E) American Society of Criminology

- 3 In 2003, for the seventh consecutive year, the total number of juvenile arrests for violent offenses _____.
 - A) increased dramatically
 - B) increased, but just a little
 - C) declined
 - D) stayed the same

- 4 An example of a victimless crime is _____.
 - A) murder
 - B) assault
 - C) larceny
 - D) auto theft
 - E) prostitution

- 5 Which of the following is the least likely to be delinquent?
 - A) first born children
 - B) second born children
 - C) third born children
 - D) there is no relationship between birth order and delinquency

- 6 Variables that are related to each other but do not imply causation are called independent variables.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 First-born children are less likely to be delinquent than other birth-order children.
 - A) True
 - B) False

During the Clinton Administration, juvenile homicide declined substantially.

8

- A) True
- B) False

9 The "dark figure of crime" refers to the national drug problem.

- A) True
- B) False

10 The presence of a father in a home reduces the likelihood of a delinquent son.

- A) True
- B) False

Chapter Quiz 4

- 1 The concept of _____ is the ability to make a choice among various alternatives.
 - A) biological determinism
 - B) divine intervention
 - C) free will
 - D) decision models
 - E) heredity

- 2 The attempt to maximize pleasure and minimize pain is called _____.
 - A) selfish
 - B) rationalism
 - C) deterrence
 - D) hedonistic calculus

- 3 Cesare Beccaria believed that punishment should be _____.
 - A) swift
 - B) certain
 - C) severe
 - D) all of the above

- 4 Which of the following is not part of the Positive School of Criminology?
 - A) determinism
 - B) multiple causes
 - C) emphasis on offender
 - D) hedonistic calculus
 - E) rehabilitation

- 5 According to routine activities theory, crime occurs when there is a convergence in time and space of three factors. Which of the following is not one of those factors?
 - A) a motivated offender
 - B) a suitable target
 - C) the absence of a capable guardian
 - D) the probability of a prison sentence

- 6 The terms id, ego, and super ego were developed by Sigmund Freud.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 The part of one's personality that represents the conscience and moral character of the individual is called the ego.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 8 Dizygotic twins are also know as identical twins.
 - A) True

B) False

9 Monozygotic twins are also known as identical twins.

A) True

B) False

10 It was Robert Martinson who wrote an article in 1974 about rehabilitation and concluded that nothing works.

A) True

B) False

Chapter Quiz 5

- 1 _____ seek to explain delinquency based on where it occurs.
- A) Social reaction theories
 - B) Life course theories
 - C) Social process theories
 - D) Social structure theories
 - E) Social detachment theories
- 2 _____ focus on the relationship between socialization and delinquency.
- A) Social reaction theories
 - B) Life course theories
 - C) Social process theories
 - D) Social structure theories
 - E) Social detachment theories
- 3 _____ focused on serious delinquency committed by urban, male, gang members in the book *Delinquency and Opportunity*.
- A) Shaw and McKay
 - B) Merton
 - C) Agnew
 - D) Cloward and Ohlin
 - E) Cohen
- 4 _____ identified six focal concerns that describe six values of a lower-class subculture.
- A) Cloward and Ohlin
 - B) Sutherland
 - C) Akers
 - D) Miller
 - E) Sykes and Matza
- 5 _____ devised theories that are examples of social reaction theories.
- A) Reckless, Hirschi, and Gottfredson
 - B) Thornberry, Sampson and Laub
 - C) Lemert, Hagan, and Colvin and Pauly
 - D) All of the above
 - E) None of the above
- 6 According to Sampson and Laub two turning points in a criminal career are marriage and the birth of a child.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 7 A person is arrested for only one of every three offenses.
- A) True

B) False

8 According to Sutherland's differential association theory, delinquency is a learned behavior.

A) True

B) False

9 Juveniles that are unable to cope with strain and commit delinquent acts are likely to be overly sensitive, have an explosive temperament, have a low tolerance for adversity, and have poor problem-solving skills.

A) True

B) False

10 According to Hirschi, the cultural goal of American society is economic success.

A) True

B) False

Chapter Quiz 6

- 1 The philosophy behind many delinquency prevention programs is _____.
 - A) teach juveniles the skills they need
 - B) educate juveniles so they will not recidivate
 - C) provide programs to occupy a juvenile's time so that they will not commit crimes
 - D) all of the above

- 2 When first time offenders are diverted away from formal processing and into a number of service programs it is called _____.
 - A) diversion
 - B) classification
 - C) deinstitutionalization
 - D) early pre-delinquent intervention and prevention

- 3 The two most prominent sources of interaction with juveniles are _____.
 - A) his peer group and the television
 - B) computer games and his peer group
 - C) in the home and at school
 - D) the church and the peer group

- 4 The guiding principles of diversion are rooted in _____.
 - A) Marx's theory
 - B) conflict theory
 - C) bio/social theory
 - D) economic theory
 - E) labeling theory

- 5 In teen court, _____.
 - A) many parts of teen court are staffed by juveniles
 - B) all of the key players are still adults
 - C) only adults can serve as judges
 - D) the courts deal with teen issues but are staffed by adults

- 6 In teen court, youths are often sentenced to write apology letters to their victims.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 Deinstitutionalization is the releasing of convicted juveniles early from juvenile facilities so that they may be placed on parole.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 8 An approach targeting multiple aspects of a problem using multiple agencies and groups instead of a single intervention method is called a team approach in your text.
 - A) True

B) False

9 Teen courts usually handle the more serious offenders charged with felonies.

A) True

B) False

10 Most diverted juveniles are repeat offenders.

A) True

B) False

Chapter Quiz 7

- 1 In 2003, juveniles accounted for _____ of all murder arrests.
 - A) 4%
 - B) 9%
 - C) 14%
 - D) 19%
 - E) 24%

- 2 Which of the following is not part of the index offenses?
 - A) drug sales
 - B) murder
 - C) rape
 - D) robbery
 - E) auto theft

- 3 The book, *Varieties of Police Behavior* was written by _____.
 - A) O. W. Wilson
 - B) Brian Wilson
 - C) James Q. Wilson
 - D) August Vollmer
 - E) none of the above

- 4 In the _____ style of policing, the officer uses criminal law, threats, temporary custody and problem solving to keep the peace.
 - A) professional
 - B) legalistic
 - C) watchman
 - D) service

- 5 D.A.R.E. is taught primarily to _____.
 - A) fifth and sixth graders
 - B) high school students
 - C) college students
 - D) drug offenders in treatment programs
 - E) none of the above

- 6 From 1994 to 1998 the number of juveniles arrested for murder declined 48%.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 The concept that juveniles should not be able to see or hear adult offenders when taken into police custody is called the sight and sound separated rule.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 8 Juveniles who live in urban areas tend to have a more positive view of the police than those in suburban or rural areas.
- A) True
- B) False
- 9 Police officers, like most people, are very intolerant of people who victimize children.
- A) True
- B) False
- 10 Juveniles are committing more and more violent crimes in American society.
- A) True
- B) False

Chapter Quiz 8

- 1 Rights that protect an individual against arbitrary and unreasonable action are called _____.
- A) substantive rights
 - B) criminal rights
 - C) juvenile rights
 - D) procedural rights
 - E) natural rights
- 2 The first landmark case regarding juvenile justice was _____.
- A) *re Gault*
 - B) *McKeiver v. Pennsylvania*
 - C) *Breed v. Jones*
 - D) *Kent v. United States*
 - E) *Fare v. Michael C.*
- 3 Gerald Gault was charged with _____.
- A) murder
 - B) drug sales
 - C) burglary, robbery, and rape
 - D) making obscene phone calls
 - E) carrying a weapon in school
- 4 Morris Kent was charged with _____.
- A) murder
 - B) drug sales
 - C) burglary, robbery and rape
 - D) making obscene phone calls
 - E) carrying a weapon in school
- 5 The standard of proof that requires that the facts and evidence are entirely convincing is called _____.
- A) preponderance of the evidence
 - B) overwhelming evidence
 - C) the majority of the evidence
 - D) proof beyond a reasonable doubt
 - E) none of the above
- 6 Juveniles are entitled to the same full due process rights as adults when facing criminal charges.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 7 The U.S. Supreme Court has repeatedly stopped short of granting juveniles all of the rights adult criminal defendants have.
- A) True

B) False

8 A juvenile can be found guilty at a juvenile hearing and then waived to adult court and be found guilty again by the adult court.

A) True

B) False

9 The Court has ruled that preventive detention of juveniles is constitutional and concluded that such a detention protects both society and the juvenile.

A) True

B) False

10 The courts have held that school authorities may question a student without giving him the Miranda warnings.

A) True

B) False

Chapter Quiz 9

- 1 The juvenile court was established in _____.
 - A) New York, New York
 - B) Cook County, Illinois (Chicago)
 - C) Boston, Mass
 - D) Philadelphia, Pa
 - E) Pittsburgh, Pa

- 2 The court authority granted by law to hear a case is called _____.
 - A) waiver
 - B) authority
 - C) ownership
 - D) jurisdiction
 - E) command

- 3 The number of juvenile court cases involving offenses such as murder, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault _____ between 1996 and 2000.
 - A) increased 59 %
 - B) increased 37 %
 - C) decreased 37%
 - D) remained about the same

- 4 A sanction imposed requiring the individual to perform a predetermined number of hours of volunteer work in the community is called _____.
 - A) victim restitution
 - B) retribution
 - C) community service
 - D) probation or parole
 - E) "shock probation"

- 5 A hearing held in some juvenile courts prior to the adjudication hearing in which the juvenile is made aware of his or her rights and is asked to enter a plea to the charges is called _____.
 - A) a sentencing hear
 - B) a predisposition hearing
 - C) an evidential hearing
 - D) an arraignment
 - E) a waiver hearing

- 6 Before the establishment of the first juvenile court, there was only one system of justice.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 In all jurisdictions, Juvenile Court Judges hear only juvenile cases and do not get involved with adult cases.
 - A) True

B) False

8 A facility designed for short-term, secured confinement of the juvenile prior to court disposition or execution of a court order is called a confinement center.

A) True

B) False

9 Because of the parental nature of the state, plea bargains are illegal to use in the juvenile justice system.

A) True

B) False

10 The concept of *parens patriae* has been weakened in recent years. It is no longer the solid foundation of the juvenile court that it once was.

A) True

B) False

chapter Quiz 10

- 1 The minimum age that a juvenile may be waived to adult court in Kansas and Vermont is _____.
- A) 10
 - B) 11
 - C) 12
 - D) 13
 - E) 14
- 2 How many states allow a juvenile to be waived to adult court?
- A) 18
 - B) 28
 - C) 35
 - D) 40
 - E) all states
- 3 A hearing held in juvenile court in which a prosecutor and defense attorney may present evidence on whether or not the juvenile should be waived to adult court is called a _____.
- A) waiver hearing
 - B) legislature waiver hearing
 - C) prosecutorial waiver hearing
 - D) discretionary judicial waiver
- 4 Which part of the country is most likely to believe that juveniles should be treated the same as adults for violent offenses?
- A) north
 - B) south
 - C) east
 - D) west
- 5 In which case did the U.S. Supreme Court rule that the execution of offenders who were under the age of 18 when their crimes were committed could not be executed?
- A) *Stanford v. Kentucky*
 - B) *Atkins v. Virginia*
 - C) *Savage v. McAninch*
 - D) *Roper v. Simmons*
- 6 Juvenile courts in some states can keep jurisdiction of a juvenile until the age of 25.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 7 Under presumptive waiver, the prosecution bears the burden of proof and must justify to the judge why the juvenile should be waived.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 8 Waiver to adult court is used in over 5% of all delinquency cases.
- A) True
 - B) False

- 9 Prior to *Roper v. Simmons*, the United States was only one of eight countries in the world that allowed the execution of juvenile offenders.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 10 In the case of *Stanford v. Kentucky* the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the execution of a juvenile is unconstitutional.
- A) True
 - B) False

Chapter Quiz

- 1 A sanction where the court releases a youth to a parent or other guardian to live in the community with certain rules and conditions is called _____.
 - A) furlough
 - B) shock probation
 - C) parole
 - D) probation
 - E) community service

- 2 The "Father of Probation" in America was _____.
 - A) John Howard
 - B) John Smith
 - C) John Wayne
 - D) John Jones
 - E) John Augustus

- 3 The termination of an unsuccessful probation is called _____.
 - A) probation failure
 - B) probation conclusion
 - C) termination of probation
 - D) rearrested
 - E) probation revocation

- 4 A model where the probation officer works and is housed within the school walls is called _____.
 - A) school-based probation
 - B) house arrest
 - C) shock probation
 - D) tough counseling
 - E) relaxed probation

- 5 Questionnaires distributed to victims of crime where they report their financial losses, mental and physical injuries, and the impact of the crime on their lives are called _____.
 - A) community service surveys
 - B) victim impact statements
 - C) inventories
 - D) crime reports

- 6 It costs fundamentally more to incarcerate or place a juvenile in a facility than it does to monitor him on probation.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 Outward Bound is an example of a group home.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 8 The termination of an unsuccessful probation is called probation revocation.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 9 The "Father of Probation" in America was John Howard.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 10 Programs that emphasize physical challenges, survival skills, and mental challenges through outdoor adventures and nature trips are called wilderness programs.
- A) True
 - B) False

Chapter Quiz 13

- 1 According to the California Youth Authority, how much does it cost to incarcerate a juvenile for one year?
 - A) 22,500
 - B) 27,638
 - C) 30,006
 - D) 39,909
 - E) 49,200

- 2 What do they do at the Virginia C.R. Minor Reception and Diagnostic Center?
 - A) it is a boot camp facility that teaches discipline to young people
 - B) it is a diagnostic medical facility for juveniles under incarceration
 - C) it serves as the central intake facility for all juveniles committed in Virginia
 - D) it houses juveniles for long term confinement in Virginia
 - E) it is a short term facility for "shock probation" treatment

- 3 The mission of the California Youth Authority is to _____.
 - A) provide grant funding for schools in the inner city
 - B) design and implement various new programs in juvenile boot camps
 - C) prevent teenage pregnancy
 - D) protect the public from criminal activity

- 4 Punishing and paying juveniles back for the harm they caused society is called _____.
 - A) rehabilitation
 - B) deterrence
 - C) incapacitation
 - D) retribution

- 5 When the state advertises its new policy of arresting all drunk drivers and revoking their licenses it is best referred to as _____.
 - A) rehabilitation
 - B) deterrence
 - C) incapacitation
 - D) retribution

- 6 Juveniles convicted in state courts (country courts) can only be sent to state institutions, not private institutions.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 The majority of placements of juveniles in secured institutions are in private facilities.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 8 Most juveniles in long term secure correctional facilities are there because they have committed a violent offense.

- A) True
- B) False

9 A facility that operates in an atmosphere more like a year-round summer camp with cottages, a school, and vocational programs is called a boot camp.

- A) True
- B) False

10 Expelling a student from school for cheating on an exam and making the entire student body aware that the student was expelled is an example of deterrence.

- A) True
- B) False

Chapter Quiz 13

- 1 A young individual who wants to be a gang member and emulates the behavior of gang members is called a _____.
 - A) rookie
 - B) trainee
 - C) pledge
 - D) volunteer
 - E) wanna-be

- 2 According to C. Ronald Huff, a type of gang that is primarily involved in committing serious crimes including violent crime and selling drugs is called a _____.
 - A) Hedonistic Gang
 - B) Instrumental Gang
 - C) Predatory Gang
 - D) Territorial Gang
 - E) Prison Gang

- 3 According to Cheryl Maxson and Malcolm Klein, a type of gang that has as many as several hundred members and has been in existence for over 20 years is called a _____.
 - A) traditional gang
 - B) neotraditional gang
 - C) compress gang
 - D) collective gang
 - E) specialty gang

- 4 What percent of all gang members are Asian?
 - A) 3
 - B) 7
 - C) 14
 - D) 19
 - E) 25

- 5 According to the National Youth Gang Survey, which of the following groups has more gang members?
 - A) Caucasian
 - B) African-American
 - C) Hispanic
 - D) Asian

- 6 The definition of a gang is defined by federal law in order that each state can use the same definition.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 Gangs only consist of minority members. Caucasian gangs do not exist.
 - A) True

B) False

8 According to the text, the flashing of hand signs between rival gangs can escalate into violence.

A) True

B) False

9 G.R.E.A.T. is a police program that teaches students how to avoid drugs and alcohol.

A) True

B) False

10 One of the most popular legislative responses to gang activity has been to impose increased penalties for gang-related offenses. Unfortunately, most of these penalties have been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

A) True

B) False

Chapter Quiz 14

- 1 The chance of a child becoming a victim in a school-associated violent death is less than _____.
- A) one in a million
 - B) one in a trillion
 - C) one in a billion
 - D) one in ten thousand
 - E) one in a thousand
- 2 _____ percent of youths in the juvenile justice system have serious mental disorders.
- A) 5
 - B) 20
 - C) 40
 - D) 50
 - E) 80
- 3 In the year 2003, an estimated _____ million Americans 12 and older were current illicit drug users.
- A) 5.5
 - B) 10.5
 - C) 12.5
 - D) 15.5
 - E) 19.5
- 4 The _____ was passed in 2000 to combat the international problem of kidnapped youths that are sold into forced labor and servitude.
- A) Megan's Law
 - B) Amber's Law
 - C) Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act
 - D) all of the above
 - E) none of the above
- 5 _____ is an example of a strategy that is aimed at reducing child prostitution.
- A) Stiffer teenage curfew and loitering laws
 - B) More runaway shelters
 - C) Counseling and direct family involvement to prevent teenage runaway problems
 - D) All of the above
 - E) None of the above
- 6 From 1989 to 2005, almost every state had suffered an incident involving a school shooting or an episode of school violence where students have lost their lives.
- A) True
 - B) False
- 7 Chronic juvenile offenders that begin their criminal careers at a relatively young age and have persistent involvement in crime through adulthood tend to out grow the crime of their

youth.

- A) True
- B) False

8 Many youths who commit violent crimes start their offending early and eventually become chronic violent offenders.

- A) True
- B) False

9 Between 1994 and 2003 male arrests for aggravated assault fell 15% while female arrest rates rose 17 percent according to juvenile arrest data.

- A) True
- B) False

10 Globally, approximately 60% of trafficking victims are female, and 25 % of those are trafficked for the commercial sex business.

- A) True
- B) False

Chapter Quiz 15

- 1 The first juvenile court was established in _____.
 - A) Cook County, Illinois
 - B) Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 - C) Boston, Massachusetts
 - D) Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 - E) New York, New York

- 2 _____ and _____ are the only two states that do not have active Teen Courts.
 - A) New Jersey, New York
 - B) New York, Illinois
 - C) Connecticut, Illinois
 - D) Connecticut, New York
 - E) Connecticut, New Jersey

- 3 _____ do not use peer jurors to determine disposition, involvement or course of action.
 - A) Teen Courts
 - B) Drug Courts
 - C) Gun Courts
 - D) B and C
 - E) A and B

- 4 Project CRAFT began in 1994 and has been adopted in _____.
 - A) North Dakota
 - B) Tennessee
 - C) Maryland
 - D) Florida
 - E) all of the above

- 5 _____ created an innovative program designed to deal with curfew violators.
 - A) Silverton, Oregon
 - B) Arlington Heights, Illinois
 - C) Roanoke, Virginia
 - D) St. Clares Shores, Michigan
 - E) Phoenix, Arizona

- 6 BARJ attempts to bridge the traditional model of juvenile justice with the accountability aspects of the punitive model.
 - A) True
 - B) False

- 7 Getting tough on crime laws allow juvenile court judges to hand out harsher sentences.
 - A) True
 - B) False

B)

8 Three social structure theories support the argument that socioeconomic conditions and cultural values in the lower class lead to delinquency.

A) True

B) False

9 The Collaborative Intensive Community Treatment Program (CICTP) began in 1994 and exemplifies how a private business can collaborate with the juvenile justice system to assist youth.

A) True

B) False

10 The concept of parental liability is relatively new.

A) True

B) False