



**MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE
SECONDARY TO POST-SECONDARY ARTICULATION
ARTICULATION PROPOSAL COVER SHEET**

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This agreement enables students to receive college credit and/or a waiver of a prerequisite for coursework at the secondary level comparable to courses offered by Mt. San Jacinto College District. The granting of college Credit-by-Exam is based upon achievement of competencies through a course or courses as defined in the current Articulation Handbook, which specifies the conditions of the articulation agreement.

TERMS OF AGREEMENT

This agreement between Mt. San Jacinto College District and High Schools or ROP shall remain valid for up to three years for all disciplines [except child development education (TEDS) which are valid for two years]. After this time period, the agreement must be renewed by the K-12 District. This renewal will include an examination of up-to-date course outlines, a discussion of current teaching methods, stated competencies, and measurement methods. Either party to the agreement may terminate this agreement at the close of any school year by proper written notice delivered to the Superintendent/President of Mt. San Jacinto College or to the Superintendent of the K-12 Educational Institution. This agreement will be reviewed periodically. This agreement was created using a Statewide Career Pathways Project articulation agreement template.

INSTITUTION	COURSE NAME & NUMBER
College Name: Mt. San Jacinto College	Criminal Procedures – AJ111
K-12 District Name: Murrieta Valley Unified School D	Exploring Criminal Justice System - 7960

AUTHORIZED K-12 DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE		
NAME	SIGNATURE	DATE
Faythe Mutchnick-Jayx	<i>Faythe Mutchnick-Jayx</i>	3/15/2023
TITLE	EMAIL ADDRESS	
Assistant Superintendent, Educational Services	fmutchnick-jayx@murrieta.k12.ca.us	

MSJC CAREER EDUCATION USE ONLY		
TITLE	SIGNATURE	DATE
Dept. Chair/Program Coordinator	<i>William Farrar</i> <small>William Farrar (Mar 28, 2023 16:07 PDT)</small>	Mar 28, 2023
Dean, Career Education/Instruction	<i>Marilyn Harvey</i>	Mar 29, 2023
Curriculum Committee Chair	<i>[Signature]</i> <small>John Tribelhorn (May 23, 2023 08:04 PDT)</small>	May 23, 2023
Vice President	<i>[Signature]</i> <small>Jeremy Brown (May 23, 2023 19:25 PDT)</small>	May 23, 2023

Agreement effective date <u>07 / 01 /</u>	Agreement end date <u>06/30/ 2026</u>
Emailed authorized K-12 District representative <u>06/08/23</u>	<i>[Signature]</i> MSJC CTE REP INITIALS
	DATE



**MT. SAN JACINTO COLLEGE
SECONDARY TO POST-SECONDARY ARTICULATION**

PROPOSAL TO ARTICULATE COURSEWORK

Please use one form for each articulation request. The proposal packet should include: (1) this proposal, (2) the secondary school district or ROP official **Course Outline of Record (COR*)**, (3) the Credit-by-Exam Criteria Form, and (4) the sample final exam(s) or project(s). Send the complete proposal packet, via e-mail attachment to: articulation@msjc.edu

School Year to BEGIN Articulation:

Is this proposal for a NEW agreement or a renewal of an existing agreement?

NEW

RENEWAL

This proposal was prepared by:

Murrieta Valley Unified School District	Valerie Backus vbackus@murrieta.k12.ca.us
Name of Secondary District	Submitted by (Name & Email)

Please list all faculty within the secondary district who teach the course.

Karrie Carlson; Rob Ritchie	Murrieta Valley High; Vista Murrie	Kcarlson@murrieta.k12.ca.us; Rri
Faculty Name	School Site	Email Address

Secondary Course Equivalency (*List all courses that must be completed successfully for articulation*)

7960	Exploring Criminal Justice System
Course Number	Course Name/Title

Post-secondary (MSJC) Course Equivalency (**List only one MSJC course per form**)

AJ 111	Criminal Procedures	3
Course Number	Course Name/Title	Number of Units

FOR RENEWALS

List dates the current Articulation Agreement was approved / expired:

6/30/2020	6/20/2023
Approval Date	Expiration Date

List all changes or updates to the Secondary Course (*if no changes leave this section blank*):



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CREDIT-BY-EXAM CRITERIA

Mt. San Jacinto College Course Name & Number	High School / ROP / District Course Name & Number
Criminal Procedures – AJ111	Exploring Criminal Justice System - 7960

• What method(s) of competency will be used for the Credit-by-Exam assessment?*

- Written Exam Quizzes Portfolio Website
 Lab Project Hands-on Demonstration
 Other (specify): _____

• Please describe the Credit-by-Exam procedures:

• Who will administer the credit exam?

- High School / ROP Instructor High School / ROP Counselor
 MSJC Faculty MSJC Staff

• Where will the credit exam be taken?

- Online using Canvas or Eagle Advisor
 At High School Name: Murrieta Valley High and Vista Murrieta High
 At MSJC campus: San Jacinto Menifee Temecula
 Other Location (specify): _____

PLEASE NOTE: Students who earn seventy percent (70%) “C” on the credit exam will earn articulated credit, indicated by a “P/NP” on their MSJC transcript. In some instances, students may be eligible for a letter grade. If indicated below that this credit-exam is eligible for a letter grade, students who pass the approved credit exam with an 80 or above for these articulated courses will earn the letter grade of “A” or “B”. The letter grade will be posted to their transcript.

** If using a Written Exam please attach a copy of the exam and answer key.
If using another method attach a copy of instructions or a description.*

Portion below is to be filled out by MSJC department chair or subject-area faculty only:

- Does the completed credit exam need to be reviewed or graded by the MSJC faculty, or the MSJC department chair, prior to credit being awarded? Yes No
 • Is this credit exam eligible for a letter grade? Yes No

Course Title:	Exploring the U.S. Criminal Justice System
Department:	CTE
Course #:	7960
Grade Level/s:	11-12
Course Length:	1 year
Prerequisite/s:	Introduction to Law Enforcement or Forensic Science/CSI, Algebra II or higher
UC/CSU (A-G) Req:	(G) Elective

Brief Course Description: Exploring the Criminal Justice System is the study of the American legal and justice system. Emphasis is placed on the court system and how it relates to the criminal justice system. The United States Constitution, Bill of Rights, and landmark Supreme Court decisions are studied and critiqued in depth. The legislative (law making) process will be studied and analyzed. Students will distinguish how laws are carried out and how the American criminal justice system functions on the federal, state and local levels. Students will explore the history of our federal and state courts, civil and criminal law, and its impact on police and corrections. Through research, students will discover how the criminal justice system has evolved to meet the changing needs of our modern society.

I. GOALS

- A. Students will understand the roots of English and American law, relating to major historical events and developments of both systems.
- B. Students will understand and analyze landmark case decisions affecting the criminal justice system.
- C. Students will understand the procedural steps in jury and nonjury trials from pretrial through the appeal. Students will understand the role of a jury in a criminal case versus a civil case in state court proceedings.
- D. Students will understand the different branches of the Criminal Justice System
- E. Students will be able to exhibit an understanding of the concepts of equal access to justice. Students will be able to compare and identify ethical and non-ethical standards expected of the criminal justice system.
- F. Students will understand the importance of a professional resume and unsullied background.

Course Title: Exploring the US Criminal Justice System

I. OUTLINE OF CONTENT FOR MAJOR AREAS OF STUDY

Semester I

A. Unit 1: Origins of the US Law and US Constitutional Amendments

1. Criminal Law: The Foundation of Criminal Justice
2. Police History and Organizational Structure

B. Unit 2: The Effects and Outcomes of Landmark Court Cases

1. American Criminal Justice System
2. Landmark US Supreme Court case studies

C. Unit 3: The Courts

1. Criminal Courts: Structure and Process
2. Trial Process

Semester II

A. Unit 4: Branches of the Criminal Justice System

1. Federal Courts
2. State Courts
3. Appellate Courts

B. Unit 5: Social Responsibilities

1. Critical issues in policing
2. Ethics

C. Unit 6: Employability

1. Resumes
2. Cover letters
3. Application and background check process
4. Educational opportunities

II. ACCOUNTABILITY DETERMINANTS

A. Key Assignments

Unit One – Origins of US Law

1. Students will prepare a poster illustrating the definition of case law, how case law is made, identifying component parts of case law, and how to use cases to resolve a legal problem.

Course Title: Exploring the US Criminal Justice System

Unit Two – Landmark Court Cases

1. Using internet resources students will analyze 6 highlighted landmark cases and prepare brief case summary of each case using the IRAC Model as follows:

I - Issue

R - Rule

A - Application

C - Conclusion

The conclusion shall include the case decision's cause and effects on law enforcement personnel and how an officer performs their jobs based on the landmark case.

Miranda V. Arizona

Mapp V. Ohio

Weeks V. United States

Terry V. Ohio

Illinois V. Gates

United States V. Ross

Unit Three- The Courts

There are two key assignments in this unit. The first key assignment relates to how juries are selected and their importance in a case. The second key assignment is a mock trial highlighting each position in the courtroom and how it relates to the trial.

1. Jury Selection Assignment: After discussion and on how a person can qualify to become a juror, students will be given an opportunity to choose their own jury from a panel of potential jurors. The case, victim and defendant will be described prior to the students hearing the profiles of the potential jurors. Students will be broken up into groups of four. Two students will be chosen as the prosecution and the other two will be defense attorneys. The groups will be shown photos and profiles of 16 potential jurors for a street robbery case. The students must take notes and rate the jurors based their profiles. After all profiles have been presented, the two teams will go back and forth choosing jurors based on how they feel they will see their case. Each side may strike two jurors the other side chooses until 12 jurors are "sitting" for the case. After the panel is set, the instructor will give points for each potential juror based on their potential biases. For example, juror number one, who is an elderly female, may relate more to the victim who is also elderly and therefore the prosecution will earn more points for getting juror one on the panel as opposed to defense who will earn less for having juror one selected. This assignment is a competitive learning activity in which the students want to earn more points than the other side in order to "win" the case.

2. Mock Trial Assignment: After discussion and research on the courts and how a case is tried the students will participate in a mock homicide trial. Students will be chosen to play the role or part of a judge, bailiff, court clerk, prosecuting attorney and defense attorney. A defendant will be chosen and may or may not testify depending on what the defense attorney decides. Other students will be given

Course Title: Exploring the US Criminal Justice System

the role of investigation police officer, crime scene expert, Sergeant, pathologist, or witness. A jury of twelve will be chosen and will decide if the defendant is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt or not guilty. The prosecution will be tasked with presenting the evidence to prove the elements of a homicide are present and the defendant is responsible. The case is set up so that either side can win depending on the evidence presented or the doubt provided by the defense.

Unit Four- Branches of the Criminal Justice System

Assignment 1:

Students will explore the court procedures by sitting in on an arraignment, preliminary hearing and/or a Trial. Through this exploration process students will sketch and illustrate the court's design, compile court proceedings (what case is about) and explain the position of each person who took part in the hearing.

Assignment 2:

Students will evaluate the proceedings, document the proceedings and propose to the class what was discovered without disclosing the type of hearing student attended. Students will interpret to the class their outcome of the court proceeding. Using their sketch and illustration students will present their findings to the class demonstrating their knowledge using technical law terms. During this presentation the class will create questions for the student who completed the court exploration process.

B. Assessment Methods

1. Daily Student Observation of classroom participation and discussions
2. Class/homework
3. Performance Tasks
4. Research Projects and Presentations
5. Quizzes
6. Multiple Choice Quizzes Relating to Required Reading
7. End of Unit Tests
8. Semester Finals

III. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGIES

A. Required Textbook(s)

1. Exploring Criminal Justice, Third Edition Includes: Navigate 2 Advantage Access The Essentials. Author(s): Robert M. Regoli, PhD, Professor Emeritus, University of Colorado at Boulder, John D. Hewitt, PhD, Professor, Grand Valley State University, Anna E. Kosloski, Iowa State University. ISBN-13:9781284112979

B. Supplementary Materials

Not applicable

C. Instructional Methodologies

1. Direct instruction
2. Discussion

Course Title: Exploring the US Criminal Justice System

3. Demonstration
4. Cooperative learning
5. Analysis of case studies
6. Role Play
7. Guided inquiry
8. Discourse
9. Problem-based learning
10. Peer evaluation - helps students understand and interpret on their own level
11. Guest speakers and advisors - outside current relevance and perspective
12. Internet research - use of technology in investigational practices
13. Textbook research - draw evidence from informational text
14. Media production (video) - ability to demonstrate in a visual capacity

Articulation exam AJ111 2022

⚠ This is a preview of the draft version of the quiz

Started: Feb 27 at 4pm

Quiz Instructions

You are only allowed one attempt at this final.

Question 1

1 pts

Which of the following defines the factual elements of a criminal offense?

- Procedural criminal law
- Substantive civil law
- Substantive criminal law
- Procedural civil law

Question 2

1 pts

Which of the following is the standard by which the prosecution must prove guilt in a criminal trial?

- By preponderance of the evidence
- Beyond all doubt
- Beyond reasonable suspicion
- Beyond a reasonable doubt

Question 3

1 pts

Which of the following best describes the criminal justice system objective of equality?

- All defendants should receive the same quality of justice
- All defendants should receive equal time in court
- All defendants should receive the same quality of attorneys
- All defendants guilty of the same offense should receive equal punishment

Question 4

1 pts

What level of proof must be established for a police officer to make an arrest

- Preponderance of the evidence
- Probable cause
- Beyond a reasonable doubt

Question 5

1 pts

Warrants are obtained for all but which of the following purposes?

- To seize a person
- To search an area
- To seize an item
- To press charges

Question 6

1 pts

Which actor in the criminal justice system has the responsibility of deciding whether to formally charge a suspect?

- The prosecution

- The judge

- The lead police investigator

- The grand jury

Question 7

1 pts

Which organization has the legal authority to interpret and apply the rules established in the U.S. Constitution?

- The U.S. Supreme Court

- The U.S. president

- The U.S. Congress

- State governors

Question 8

1 pts

The concept of precedent, central to Supreme Court decision making, is based on which legal principle?

- Ex post facto

- Stare decisis

- Ad hoc facto

- Deus ex machina

Question 9

1 pts

Which of the following states that the U.S. Constitution and laws passed by the U.S. Congress eclipse state constitutions and state laws?

- The Jefferson Addendum
- The Federalist Article
- The Supremacy Clause
- The First Amendment

Question 10

1 pts

A criminal trial not held before a jury is known as a/an _____.

- Unconstitutional trial
- Bench trial
- Petty trial
- Statutory trial

Question 11

1 pts

As a general rule, state constitutions _____.

- mirror the U.S. Constitution and remove certain rights
- mirror the U.S. Constitution and grant additional rights
- have nothing to do with the U.S. Constitution
- mirror the U.S. Constitution almost verbatim

Question 12

1 pts

When a prosecutor declines to prosecute a criminal defendant, what type of motion will he file?

- Requests for productions
- Nolle prosequi*

Interrogatories

an indictment

Question 13

1 pts

In which constitutional amendment is the Due Process Clause?

First

Seventeenth

Fourteenth

Ninth

Question 14

1 pts

The test established in *Rochin v. California* is known as the _____ test.

“shocks-the-conscience”

“constitutional violation”

“violation-of-ethics”

“sum of the parts”

Question 15

1 pts

Stare decisis literally means which of the following?

To look to the points of the North Star for judicial guidance

To stand by precedent and to stand by settled points

To stand decided with one’s fellow judges

- To stare into the sun

Question 16

1 pts

Why was the Fourteenth Amendment added to the constitution?

- To establish that federal law took precedence over state law
- To establish the separate-but-equal policy in the United States
- To guarantee equal treatment and opportunity for African Americans
- To guarantee women the right to vote

Question 17

1 pts

What level of proof must be established to obtain a warrant?

- Probable cause
- Beyond a reasonable doubt
- Reasonable suspicion
- Preponderance of the evidence

Question 18

1 pts

The Fourth Amendment prohibits _____ searches without a warrant.

- "Unconstitutional"
- "All"
- "Unreasonable"
- "secret"

Question 19

1 pts

In which of the following situations does a person have a reasonable expectation of privacy?

- Holding a conversation with a “false friend” in a hotel room
- Holding a conversation with an actual friend in a public park
- Holding a conversation with an actual friend in a rented apartment
- Holding a conversation on a cell phone with a “false friend”

Question 20

1 pts

Prohibited substances, such as illegal narcotics, are known most commonly as _____.

- Contraband
- Instrumentalities of crime
- Evidence
- Fruits of crime

Question 21

1 pts

To exercise the plain view doctrine and seize an item, an officer must have probable cause to believe that the plainly observed object is evidence of criminal activity and _____.

- be in the presence of the suspect
- have permission to take the object
- be lawfully positioned
- have a warrant

Question 22

1 pts

According to *California v. Greenwood*, can police officers look through garbage left on the curb for pickup?

- No, it remains the unabandoned property of the owner.
- Yes, *any* garbage has “clearly been discarded.”
- Yes, if it is outside the curtilage, it has been abandoned.
- Yes, but only if it is not in a garbage bag.

Question 23

1 pts

The majority decision in *Olmstead v. United States* held the wiretapping constitutional because _____.

- the officers had gotten permission from the home’s co-inhabitant
- the officers did not physically intrude into the home
- eavesdropping is not illegal
- the officers had obtained a warrant

Question 24

1 pts

A voluntary contact between the police and a citizen is referred to as which of the following?

- Encounter
- Seizure
- Arrest
- Sweep

Question 25

1 pts

The practice of officers briefly stopping and frisking suspicious persons for weapons, is based on which landmark case?

- Miranda v Miranda
- Riley v. Kiler
- Chiteroff v. Arizona
- Terry v. Ohio

Question 26

1 pts

By what standard do the courts determine whether reasonable suspicion existed to justify a Terry stop?

- The judgment of the officer involved
- The extenuating circumstances test
- Eyewitness testimony
- The totality of the circumstances

Question 27

1 pts

An officer stops an individual for the purposes of a *Terry* stop; he has reasonable suspicion to do so. During the frisk he finds a small handgun, for which the person has a valid license to own and permit to carry. He also finds a small baggie of cocaine. Can he seize the cocaine and use it as evidence at trial?

- Yes, according to the “plain touch” rule it is admissible.
- No, he did not have justification for the stop.
- No, a *Terry* stop is allowed to search for weapons only.

Question 28

1 pts

Which of the following is one of the seven primary characteristics of Markonni's drug profile?

- Carrying little or no luggage or large quantities of empty suitcases
- Leaving a false or fictitious call-back telephone number with the airline
- Immediately making a telephone call after deplaning

Question 29

1 pts

The first profiles were developed to detect and track _____.

- serial killers
- drunk drivers
- child molesters
- drug traffickers

Question 30

1 pts

In addition to weapons, what other type of item can be seized during a frisk?

- Wallets
- Narcotics
- Electronics
- Cookies

Question 31

1 pts

Which of the following is not one of the prongs established in the *Aguilar-Spinelli* test?

- Veracity
- Basis-of-knowledge
- Source-of-information

Question 32

1 pts

An arrest warrant is typically issued by a _____.

- None listed
- police chief
- magistrate
- prosecutor

Question 33

1 pts

The *Aguilar-Spinelli* test was overturned in the case of *Illinois v. Gates* and replaced with the test.

- probable suspicion
- totality-of-the-circumstances
- basis-of-knowledge
- reasonableness

Question 34

1 pts

Which of the following best describes probable cause as it relates to the Fourth Amendment arrest requirements?

- There exists a “fair probability” that the suspect committed the crime.
- A “reasonable person” would suspect that the suspect committed the crime.
- An educated person would have “reason to believe” the suspect committed the crime.
- Only if officer feels like it

Question 35

1 pts

A hearing to determine whether an officer had probable cause when he/she engaged in a

- Gerstein* hearing
- McLaughlin* hearing
- post hoc warrant hearing
- probable cause hearing

Question 36

1 pts

The **original** standard in the U.S. regarding deadly force was known as the _____.

- fleeing-felon rule
- public safety rule
- reasonable force rule
- dangerous felon rule

Question 37

1 pts

The reasonableness of police use of nondeadly force is determined using the _____ standard, examining the totality of the circumstances.

- hindsight
- professionally reasonable
- subjectively reasonable
- objectively reasonable

Question 38

1 pts

Why is *Atwater v. Lago Vista* significant?

- This case is significant for allowing states to continue to give police officers the choice whether to arrest individuals for minor offenses.
- This case is significant because it outlined specific circumstances in which citations and custodial arrests must be made.
- This case held that deadly force could be used against any criminal suspect who disobeyed an officer's order.
- This case held that all misdemeanors should be dealt with by issuing citations and hefty fines.

Question 39

1 pts

Which of the following is not a standard detail given in a warrant application to fulfill the particularity requirement?

- The item to be searched for and/or seized
- The specific address to be searched
- Specific locations at an address (e.g., bedroom, garage)
- The method of searching to be used

Question 40

1 pts

Situations in which officers must urgently take immediate action are known legally as _____.

- reasonable circumstances
- exigent circumstances
- warrantless times
- emergency situations

Question 41

1 pts

The procedural rule requiring officers to announce their presence before entering a home is known as the _____ rule.

- safe-entry
- knock-and-announce
- informed-entry
- reasonable-entry

Question 42

1 pts

Which of the following best describes the rules addressing how long officers must wait after a knock and announcement before breaking into a building?

- Officers must knock and announce once, then wait about 15 seconds.
- Officers must knock and announce once. The wait time depends on the situation at hand.
- Officers must knock and announce twice, then wait about 15 seconds
- Officers must knock and announce once, then wait at least 1 minute.

Question 43**1 pts**

The U.S. Supreme Court has held that “_____” is the standard for measuring the scope of consent to a search.

- objective reasonableness
- reasonable interpretation
- officer interpretation
- subjective reasonableness

Question 44**1 pts**

Two roommates share an apartment, sharing all rooms except their separate bedrooms. Which of the following rooms can one roommate grant consent to a search?

- All listed
- Kitchen
- Bathroom
- Living Room

Question 45**1 pts**

In which of the following scenarios can an officer not conduct a search incident to arrest/citation?

- A 17-year-old suspect is arrested for shoplifting
- A seemingly nonviolent woman is arrested for felony theft
- A 17-year-old suspect is arrested for burglary
- A seemingly violent man is issued a citation for speeding

Question 46

1 pts

If an individual grants consent to search his or her home then later withdraws it, the officers _____.

- must stop immediately
- must stop immediately and return any seized items
- may finish searching their immediate area
- may disregard the withdrawal of consent

Question 47

1 pts

What standard of proof is required for police to search an automobile using the automobile exception?

- Preponderance of the evidence
- Reasonable cause
- Probable cause
- Beyond a reasonable doubt

Question 48

1 pts

Administrative inspections are typically conducted for the purpose of _____.

- Inventorying the property of a suspect taken into custody (e.g., automobile inventory)
- None listed
- Ensuring that local business are following local ordinances (e.g., fire codes)

- Ensuring that individuals are not violating minor laws (e.g., DUI checkpoints)

Question 49

1 pts

If an individual grants consent to search his or her home then later withdraws it, the officers _____.

- may disregard the withdrawal of consent
- must stop immediately and return any seized items
- may finish searching their immediate area
- must stop immediately

Question 50

1 pts

When observed in plain view during a valid administrative search, evidence of criminal activity _____.

- may be seized by police if they obtain consent from the owner
- must be ignored by police
- may be immediately seized by police
- can serve to show probable cause to obtain a warrant to seize the item(s)

Question 51

1 pts

According to *Tinker v. Des Moines*, students are allowed their First Amendment freedom of speech so long as _____.

- their expression does not offend other students
- there is not a breach of the separation of church and state

their expression does not substantially disrupt the learning environment

their expression conforms to established school policy

Question 52

1 pts

According to *Vernonia School District 473 v. Acton*, schools are allowed to compel _____ to suspicionless drug testing.

No students

all students in extracurricular activities

Athletes

All students

Question 53

1 pts

What level of proof is required for correctional officials to search an inmate's cell?

Reasonable suspicion

No suspicion whatsoever

Probable cause

Modified probable cause

Question 54

1 pts

Escobedo v. Illinois extended the Sixth Amendment right to a lawyer to _____

the period prior to arrest

posttrial motions

the period prior to indictment

pretrial proceedings

Question 55

1 pts

Which of the following factors may contribute to creating the danger of a false confession?

All listed

Lengthy interrogations

Age and intelligence of the suspect

Police bias

Question 56

1 pts

Which of the following is an example of testimonial evidence?

Examination of tattoos

Handwriting exemplars

Hair samples

An eyewitness account

Question 57

1 pts

Which of the following is the primary cause of false convictions?

Faulty DNA tests

Jury racial bias

Eyewitness misidentification

- Blood-type tests from 1982 and earlier

Question 58

1 pts

Ricco was recently arrested and interrogated by the police. He had been in custody for a lengthy period of time and, as a heroin addict, had begun to experience withdrawal. A doctor at the station was able to inject him with a mixture of substances to help ease his symptoms. Ricco promptly confessed. It was later discovered that the substance injected often has truth-telling properties. May there be a problem with Ricco's confession?

- No, the confession was voluntary and there were no defects present.
- Yes, the confession was likely not voluntary and only occurred as a result of the injection.
- No, the confession was not a product of coercion.
- Yes, his age and intelligence may be called into question.

Question 59

1 pts

The method of eyewitness identification in which neither the administrator nor the eyewitness is aware of the identity of the suspect is known as a/an _____

- double-blind administration
- experimental administration
- controlled administration
- blind administration

Question 60

1 pts

The *Frye* test is used to determine _____.

- whether a scientific technique is explained clearly enough to a jury
- whether a scientific technique has been carried out by a sufficiently trained individual

- whether a scientific technique is sufficiently established and accepted
- how well a scientific technique meshes with the defendant's rights

Question 61

1 pts

In *Weeks v. United States*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that _____.

- state police who seized evidence in an unlawful manner were subject to criminal prosecutions
- evidence seized in an unlawful search was to be excluded in state courts
- evidence seized in an unlawful search was to be excluded in federal courts
- federal police who seized evidence in an unlawful manner were subject to criminal prosecutions

Question 62

1 pts

In *Mapp v. Ohio*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that _____.

- federal police who seized evidence in an unlawful manner were subject to criminal prosecutions
- state police who seized evidence in an unlawful manner were subject to criminal prosecutions
- evidence seized in an unlawful search was to be excluded in state courts
- evidence seized in an unlawful search was to be excluded in federal courts

Question 63

1 pts

A probable cause hearing is also referred to as a _____.

- McLaughlin* hearing
- Goodwin* hearing
- Boyle* hearing
- Gerstein* hearing

Question 64

1 pts

The provision barring "excessive bail" is found in the _____.

- Equal Protection Clause
- Sixth Amendment
- Seventh Amendment
- Eighth Amendment

Question 65

1 pts

The primary purpose of bail is to ensure _____.

- The profitability of the courts
- The smooth operation of justice
- The defendant's appearance for trial
- A fair trial

Question 66

1 pts

In which landmark case did the U.S. Supreme Court abolish the old "special circumstances" test and hold that the right to counsel for indigent defendants applied to all individuals charged with felonies?

Gideon v. Wainright

Powell v. Alabama

United States v. Salerno

Scott v. Illinois

Question 67

1 pts

Who makes the decision whether to plea bargain a case?

Defense attorneys

Law enforcement officials

Prosecutors

Judicial law clerks

Question 68

1 pts

The purpose of a preliminary hearing is to ____.

Determine if there is sufficient evidence to charge the suspect

Formally indict the suspect

Determine if the defense is ready to proceed to trial

Inform the defendant of the charges

Question 69

1 pts

In which plea does the defendant refuse to contest the charges?

- Not guilty
- Guilty by sanity
- Nolo contendere*
- Not guilty by reason of insanity

Question 70

1 pts

Discovery is used primarily to ensure that the defense is aware of all _____.

- Interesting evidence
- Relevant evidence
- Available evidence
- Exculpatory evidence

Question 71

1 pts

Which of the following would not be considered a "house" as interpreted by the Fourth Amendment?

- 
- rented apartment
 - rented hotel room
 - restaurant dining room
 - private office

Question 72

1 pts

Which of the following may a law enforcement officer enter **without** probable cause or a search warrant?

- The sop area of a hardware store, with and "employees only" sign posted on the wall
- An unoccupied dressing room at a department store
- The manager's office of a small printing company
- The manager's office of a large manufacturing company

Question 73

1 pts

On what do judges rely to determine whether a stop of a citizen constitutes a seizure?

- The totality of the circumstances
- The extenuating circumstances test
- Eyewitness testimony
- The judgement of the jury

Question 74

1 pts

The U.S. Supreme Court justified the use of a stop and frisk by stating that requiring an officer to wait until he/she developed probable cause would ____.

- Jeopardize the investigation
- Allow guilty to go free

Be reasonable

Place society at a risk of harm

Question 75

1 pts

Which of the following **best** lends credence to a tip provided by an anonymous informant?

The level of detail provided by the informant

The seriousness of the crime the informant is describing

The level of vulnerability of victim

Whether victim says criminal is armed

Question 76

1 pts

To rely solely on race to stop or detain a person would be against the rights provided in the ____ and Fourteenth Amendments. (HINT: Due Process)

Thirteenth

Fifth

Ninth

second

Question 77

1 pts

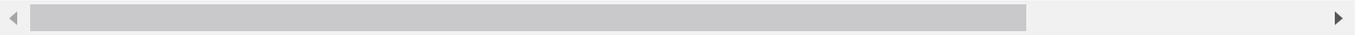
Administrative inspections are typically carried out by whom?

modified probable cause

Question 80

1 pts

The U.S. operates under a/an ____ system of criminal procedure, in which the prosecutor must establish guilt and the defendant cannot be compelled to testify against him/herself.



accusatorial

constitutional

inquisitorial

adversarial

Question 81

10 pts

Explain the importance of criminal procedures. Give an example.

This should be a well written 150+ word paragraph showing me what you learned during this class.

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Question 82

10 pts

Explain the significance of one of the Supreme Court landmark cases we studied in class. What Constitutional right was addressed in the case. Explain why it is important and give an example. This should be a well written 150+ word paragraph showing me what you learned during this class.

Example cases:

Miranda V. Arizona (1966)

Mapp V. Ohio (1961)

Weeks V. United States

Terry V. Ohio

Illinois V. Gates

Gideon v. Wainwright (1963)

Carroll V. United States

Tinker V. Des Moines (1969)

Graham v. Connor, (1989)

Tennessee v. Garner

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