



**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) - SEMESTER TWO
END OF SEMESTER ALTERNATE EXAMINATION**

COURSE CODE : CRM103

COURSE TITLE : Foundations of Criminal Justice

LECTURER(S) : Dr. Leonard Johnny

DATE :

TIME :

DURATION : 1 hour 45 minutes

STUDENT ID # : _____

GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper is worth 50 marks and comprises Two (2) section.
- Section One contains 35 multiple choice questions. Each question is 1 mark.
- Section Two contains 5 structured questions. Each question is worth 3 marks. Answer all three questions.

DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

Section One

Instruction: This section contains 35 multiple choice questions. Each question is worth 1 mark. Answer the questions by selecting the correct answer from the choices given.

1. The history of punishment and reconciliation rituals include all the following Except _____.
 - A. Restitution
 - B. Spotlighting
 - C. Banishment
 - D. Blood Revenge

2. Which one of the following is NOT a way in which fraud can be committed?
 - A. By false representation
 - B. By failing to disclose information
 - C. By abuse of position
 - D. By appropriation

3. All of the following are tools used to measure crime Except _____.
 - A. Number of serious crimes reported
 - B. Uniform Crime Report
 - C. National Crime Victimization Survey
 - D. Self-Report System

4. Col. Manuel Montesinos (1835), governor of the prison of Valencia, Spain, was the superintendent of 1500 prisoners where he radically changed the administration of the prison.
 - A. True
 - B. False

5. The Consensus View on how crime is defined are all the following except:
 - A. Criminal laws represent the views of the majority of society
 - B. There is general agreement about what should be legal or illegal
 - C. Criminal laws control behaviors that are dangerous or destructive
 - D. Criminal law has an anti-social control function

6. Crime is a violation of social rules of conduct that are expressed in written code by lawmakers
- A. True
 - B. False
7. Delinquency is the habitual committing of criminal acts or offenses by a young person, especially one below the age at which ordinary criminal prosecution is possible.
- A. True
 - B. False
8. All of the following are examples of intermediate sanctions Except:
- A. Fines
 - B. Night reporting centers
 - C. Work release
 - D. Community release
9. In less dramatic forms of legal inquiry, the court would rely on custom, referred to as precedent or Common Law which was customary law.
- A. True
 - B. False
10. Police Prisoners who conducted themselves well were eligible for conditional pardons called _____.
- A. Good time
 - B. Parole
 - C. Probation
 - D. Tickets of leave
11. Probation implies a period of testing and trial.
- A. True
 - B. False

12. The Emotional Impact of Victimization does NOT include the following:

- A. Shock, disbelief and denial
- B. Anger or rage
- C. Remuneration
- D. Fear or Terror

13. The Normans created a Writ System which was a _____.

- A. Proof of innocence
- B. Royal Order or a summon
- C. Directive directly from the Queen
- D. Bail condition

14. _____ are not allowed in the Juvenile Court when proceedings are on the way.

- A. Police
- B. Media
- C. Social Workers
- D. Parents and Guardians

15. Which classification of Psychological Theory argues that the causes of Crime and Victimization states that Criminals are driven by unconscious thought patterns that control behavior?

- A. Psychodynamic view
- B. Cognitive Theory
- C. Personality Theory
- D. Behavioural Theory

16. _____ is an element of a Crime.

- A. Mens Reus
- B. In Locus
- C. Actus Reus
- D. Res Gestae

17. The _____ makes no provisions for Juveniles and offences which they commit.
- A. Criminal Code
 - B. Adoption Act
 - C. Drugs (Prevention of Misuse) Act
 - D. Children and Young Persons Act
18. The aggregate of all operating, administrative and technical support agencies that perform criminal justice functions are called _____ .
- A. Social Justice System
 - B. Civil Justice System
 - C. Criminal Justice System
 - D. Consensus approach
19. The due course of legal proceedings according to the rules and forms that have been established for the protection of private right is _____ .
- A. Due process of law
 - B. Crime control model
 - C. Trial
 - D. Bail
20. Human trafficking is said to be a form of _____ .
- A. Hate crime
 - B. Organised crime
 - C. Violent crime
 - D. Property crime
21. A developing intellectual approach which emphasizes gender issues in the subject matter of criminology is called _____ .
- A. Labelling criminology
 - B. Post-modern criminology
 - C. Radical criminology

D. Feminist criminology

22. Arrange the following in the order in which they proceed for consideration of probation, using the codes given below.

I. Judgement

II. Trial

III. Release on probation

IV. Successful completion of probation, on revocation of probation.

Codes:

A. III, I, IV, II

B. III, II, I, IV

C. I, II, IV, III

D. II, I, III, IV

23. Jails are built mainly for _____.

A. Prisoners who awaits their trial

B. Convict prisoners

C. Political detentes

D. Children in conflict with the law

24. The origins of criminology can be traced to _____.

A. Ancient times

B. 1900's

C. 1920's

D. 1930's

25. A police officer with the primary duty to probe crimes is _____.

A. Problem Analysis Triangle

B. Control Group

C. Investigator

D. Foot Patrol

26. _____ is another name for Community Oriented Policing (COP).
- A. Foot Patrol
 - B. Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment
 - C. Community Policing
 - D. Stakeholder
27. _____ is a landmark study in policing which demonstrates a lack of effectiveness of traditional preventive patrol, opening the door for innovations in policing.
- A. Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment
 - B. Problem Analysis Triangle
 - C. Stakeholder
 - D. Hot Spot
28. A police patrol method that relies on officers walking a beat rather than riding in automobiles is called _____.
- A. Foot Patrol
 - B. Control Group
 - C. Problem Oriented Policing (POP)
 - D. Stakeholder
29. _____ is the policing reformer who is known as the "Father of Problem-oriented Policing."
- A. Hot Spot
 - B. Herman Goldstein
 - C. Investigator
 - D. Problem Analysis Triangle
30. The method of policing where the community and police work together to analyze community difficulties and develop customized responses to them is called _____.
- A. Herman Goldstein
 - B. San Diego Field Interrogation Study
 - C. Problem Oriented Policing (POP)

D. Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment

31. A geographical area containing a high volume of criminal incidents is called _____.

- A. Hot Spot
- B. Community Policing
- C. Problem Oriented Policing (POP)
- D. Stakeholder

32. _____ is an informal public gathering, usually held to address a specific topic.

- A. Problem Oriented Policing (POP)
- B. Investigator
- C. Town Hall Meeting
- D. Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment

33. _____ was the use of weekly statistics as a basis for police operations, rather than responding to 9-1-1 calls.

- A. CompStat
- B. Community policing
- C. Preventive patrol policing
- D. Professional policing

34. Which of these terms describes a person who is harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime?

- A. Vigilante
- B. Victim
- C. Prosecutor
- D. Felon

35. Under the probation of Offender Act, Probation is granted mostly to _____.

- A. All offenders
- B. First offenders

- C. Terrorists
- D. Recidivists

Section Two

INSTRUCTION: This section contains 5 structured questions. Answer all five (5) questions.

1. a. What are the two elements of a crime? (2 marks)
b. In which of the classes of crime will a crime of murder be placed? (1 marks)
2. What are the three main parts of the criminal justice system? (3 marks)
3. Name three of the goals of criminal law or substantive criminal law. (3 marks)
4. List three of the courts which are called or referred to as specialized courts? (3 marks)
5. State three of the different types of information that a pre-sentencing investigative report contains. (3 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION