



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

COURSE CODE : CRM103

COURSE TITLE : Foundations of Criminal Justice

LECTURER(S) : Dr. Leonard Johnny

DATE : MAY 07, 2025

TIME : 9 AM

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) sections.
- Section one contains 35 multiple choice questions. Each question is worth 1 mark.
- Section two contains 5 structured questions. Each question is worth 3 marks. Answer all 5 questions.

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

Section one

Instruction: Answer the questions by selecting the correct answer from the choices given.

1. Which one of the following is an element of a crime?
 - A. Mens Actus
 - B. In Locus
 - C. Mens Rea
 - D. Res Gestae

2. 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

3. The network of institutions designed to maintain order, enforce laws, and address criminal behavior, encompassing law enforcement, courts, and corrections are called _____.
 - A. Social Justice System
 - B. Civil Justice System
 - C. Criminal Justice System
 - D. Consensus approach

4. 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

5. Human trafficking is said to be a form of _____.
 - A. Hate crime
 - B. Organized crime
 - C. Violent crime
 - D. Property crime

6. 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

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

- I. Release on probation
- II. Trial
- III. Judgement
- 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, III, I, IV

8. Sub - jails are built mainly meant for _____.

- A. Under trial prisoners
- B. Convict prisoners
- C. Political detainees
- D. Children in conflict with law

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

- A. Ancient times
- B. 1900's
- C. 1920's
- D. 1930's

10. A police officer with the primary duty to probe crimes is a/an _____.

- A. Problem Analysis Triangle
- B. Control Group
- C. Investigator
- D. Foot Patrol

11. _____ is another name for Community Oriented Policing (COP).

- A. Foot Patrol
- B. Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment
- C. Community Policing
- D. Stakeholder

12. _____ 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

13. 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
14. _____ 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
15. 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
16. 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
17. _____ 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
18. _____ 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

19. 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

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

- A. All offenders
- B. First offenders
- C. Terrorists
- D. Recidivists

21. Which of the following is a victimless crime?

- A. Murder
- B. Hijacking
- C. Car theft
- D. Prostitution

22. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- A. Special Home – For children in need of care & protection
- B. Children’s Home – For children in need of care and protection
- C. Juvenile Justice Board – For children in need of care and protection
- D. Child Welfare Committee – For children in Conflict with law

23. Which one of the following is the administrative authority controlling the Child Welfare Committee?

- A. Police Department
- B. Judicial Department
- C. Social Welfare Department
- D. Prosecution Department

24. The objective that Capital Punishment represent is _____ .

- A. Retribution
- B. Self-Expiation
- C. Reformation
- D. Rehabilitation

25. The main function of police work is _____ .
- A. Security of VIPS
 - B. Crime Investigation
 - C. Administration
 - D. Escorting Prisoners
26. Probation and parole _____.
- A. Are essentially the same
 - B. Use different supervision technique but are administered by the same office
 - C. Are sentences handed over by court
 - D. Are different forms of community correction administered by different authorities
27. A sentencing alternative that requires offenders to spend at least a part of their time working for a community agency is called _____.
- A. Compensation
 - B. Restitution
 - C. Victim Impact Statement
 - D. Community Service
28. The process whereby newly admitted prisoners come to accept prison lifestyles and sometimes criminal values is called _____.
- A. Probation Restitution
 - B. Prison Population
 - C. Prison Subculture
 - D. Prisonization
29. A sentencing alternative that requires offenders to spend at least a part of their time working for a community agency is called _____.
- A. Compensation
 - B. Restitution
 - C. Victim Impact Statement
 - D. Community Service
30. A court order in response to a violation of conditions of probation that takes away a person's probationary status, thereby withdrawing his/her freedom is called _____.
- A. Parole Revocation
 - B. Split Sentence
 - C. Probation Revocation
 - D. Probation Restriction

31. Which one of the following pairs are correctly matched?
- A. Drug Abuse – Protection of Human Rights Act
 - B. Wife battering – Domestic Violence Act
 - C. Child Sexual Abuse – Immoral Traffic Prevention Act
 - D. Commercial Sex – Juvenile Justice Act
32. Which one of the following is NOT part of the criminal justice system?
- A. The Police Service
 - B. The Prison Service
 - C. Fire Service
 - D. Magistrates' courts and High courts.
33. Which one of the following is NOT cited as a justification for punishment?
- A. Retribution and deterrence
 - B. Incapacitation
 - C. Revenge
 - D. Rehabilitation
34. Which one of the following refers to types of offences?
- A. Summary and Review offences
 - B. Review and Indictable offences
 - C. Indictable and Outline offences
 - D. Summary and Indictable offences
35. Which one of the following indicates that the prosecution has to prove the charge against the accused in criminal cases?
- A. Judicial review
 - B. The margin of appreciation
 - C. Burden of proof
 - D. Devolution

Section Two

This section contains five (5) structured questions. Each question is worth 3 marks. Answer all questions.

1. List three pretrial suspect identification methods. (3 marks)
2. State three of the circumstances where the police can conduct a search without obtaining a search warrant. (3 marks)
3. What are three of the purposes of sentencing? (3 marks)
4. State three of the security levels found in prisons. (3 marks)
5. What are three of the institutional treatment programs found in prisons? (3 marks)

END OF EXAMINATION