

ETHICS IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

<https://ethicsincrimjustice.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. The roots of restorative justice can be found as far back as:**
 - A. Mayan and Aztec Law
 - B. Chinese Law
 - C. Roman and Grecian Law
 - D. Common Law
- 2. The father confessor approach in interrogation is best described as involving**
 - A. physical force
 - B. a sympathetic figure for the defendant to confide to
 - C. two officers with different temperaments
 - D. a stern, punitive officer with no warmth
- 3. According to the chapter, which of the following is NOT a valid component of civil disobedience?**
 - A. Any Action Must Be Approved by the Majority of the Community
 - B. A Major Moral Issue Must Be at Stake
 - C. It Must Be Non-Violent
 - D. No Other Legitimate Means of Correcting the Issue Should Be Available
- 4. In Barker and Carter's typology, which category includes lies used during undercover investigations?**
 - A. Deviant Lies
 - B. Blue Lies
 - C. Tolerated Lies
 - D. Placebo Lies
- 5. Which type of justice governs the allocation of society's resources?**
 - A. Distributive Justice
 - B. Commutative Justice
 - C. Exemplary Justice
 - D. Corrective Justice

- 6. Which policy example would be considered an ethical issue in policing?**
- A. A chief of police enacting a policy to reduce racial profiling
 - B. A chief of police increasing patrols without evidence
 - C. A city council approving a budget increase for a building
 - D. A prosecutor deciding on charging thresholds
- 7. Which ethical system is most likely to support harassing a racial minority group in pursuit of a justifiable goal such as preventing terrorism?**
- A. An Ethical Formalist System
 - B. Utilitarian System
 - C. Relativist System
 - D. Rational System
- 8. the crime control and due process models were developed by:**
- A. Carl Klockars
 - B. Herbert Packer
 - C. Lawrence Sherman
 - D. John Crank
- 9. The phrase 'ghost in the machine' critiques the incorrect belief that:**
- A. DNA can be altered
 - B. Oxytocin causes hallucinations
 - C. Whistle blowers can make anonymous reports
 - D. The body is separate from the mind
- 10. Social learning theory was developed by:**
- A. Albert Bandura
 - B. Jean Piaget
 - C. B. F. Skinner
 - D. Erik Erikson

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. The roots of restorative justice can be found as far back as:

- A. Mayan and Aztec Law
- B. Chinese Law
- C. Roman and Grecian Law**
- D. Common Law

Restorative justice centers on repairing harm and restoring relationships by bringing victims, offenders, and the community together to address damage and make amends. In ancient Greek and Roman law, remedies often focused on restitution and compensation to the harmed party to restore balance within the community. This emphasis on repair and reconciliation aligns with restorative principles far more directly than the other traditions, which tended to emphasize punishment, state authority, or adversarial procedures. Mayan and Aztec systems included complex sanctioning practices and ritual elements, Chinese law prioritized social order under the state, and Common Law developed within an adversarial framework centered on guilt and punishment rather than restorative repair. So, the ancient Greek and Roman emphasis on making the harmed party whole and reestablishing social harmony makes them the best historic fit.

2. The father confessor approach in interrogation is best described as involving

- A. physical force
- B. a sympathetic figure for the defendant to confide to**
- C. two officers with different temperaments
- D. a stern, punitive officer with no warmth

The father confessor approach hinges on the interrogator presenting themselves as a sympathetic, supportive figure the suspect can trust with their story. By adopting warmth, nonjudgment, and moral support, the officer aims to comfort the defendant and encourage voluntary disclosure. This is why describing it as a sympathetic figure for the defendant to confide to best captures the technique. The other options describe coercive or different interpersonal dynamics—physical force is coercive, two officers with different temperaments is a different setup, and a stern, punitive officer with no warmth lacks the supportive, fatherly stance that characterizes this approach.

3. According to the chapter, which of the following is NOT a valid component of civil disobedience?

- A. Any Action Must Be Approved by the Majority of the Community**
- B. A Major Moral Issue Must Be at Stake
- C. It Must Be Non-Violent
- D. No Other Legitimate Means of Correcting the Issue Should Be Available

Civil disobedience is a deliberate, public, nonviolent challenge to a law the actor believes is unjust, with a willingness to accept the consequences in order to spur social or political change. This approach rests on three core elements: the issue at stake must be a major moral concern, the act must be nonviolent to preserve legitimacy and moral authority, and there should be no other legitimate means available to address the grievance through legal or political channels. Requiring that any action be approved by the majority of the community runs counter to how civil disobedience operates, because it is often used precisely when the majority does not recognize the injustice or when formal channels are insufficient. The absence of majority approval is part of what gives civil disobedience its power to highlight issues and provoke dialogue.

4. In Barker and Carter's typology, which category includes lies used during undercover investigations?

- A. Deviant Lies**
- B. Blue Lies
- C. Tolerated Lies
- D. Placebo Lies

Under Barker and Carter, lies are judged by how much they violate ordinary norms and the purpose they serve. Lies used in undercover investigations fit the category of deviant lies because they involve deliberately departing from the usual expectation of truth-telling and are morally contentious within everyday norms. In undercover work, officers adopt false identities, fabricate backgrounds, and misrepresent motives to infiltrate criminal networks and obtain information. These actions are not casual or innocent fibs; they are strategic, essential to the investigation, and carried out under specific rules and oversight. That combination of purposeful deception and norm-violating method is what marks them as deviant lies. By contrast, other types describe different contexts: blue lies are lies told to protect colleagues or the department, placebo lies are harmless setups meant to provoke a reaction without harming the target, and tolerated lies are those deemed acceptable in certain professional norms but not the central, core tactic used in undercover operations.

5. Which type of justice governs the allocation of society's resources?

- A. Distributive Justice**
- B. Commutative Justice
- C. Exemplary Justice
- D. Corrective Justice

Distributive justice focuses on how a society distributes its resources—money, opportunities, goods, and services—so that members have fair access. It asks who should receive what and on what basis, using principles such as need, equality, equity, or merit. This concept is the best fit for the question because it directly addresses the allocation of societal resources, which is the core issue in distributive justice. In contrast, commutative justice deals with fair exchanges between individuals, such as contracts and debts. Corrective justice concerns repairing harm after a wrongdoing, restoring balance after a loss or injury. Exemplary justice isn't the standard framework used to organize a society's resource allocation.

6. Which policy example would be considered an ethical issue in policing?

- A. A chief of police enacting a policy to reduce racial profiling**
- B. A chief of police increasing patrols without evidence
- C. A city council approving a budget increase for a building
- D. A prosecutor deciding on charging thresholds

Ethics in policing focuses on fairness, civil rights, and legitimacy in how law enforcement is practiced. A chief enacting a policy to reduce racial profiling directly targets bias and discriminatory treatment, showing a commitment to treating people equitably and protecting constitutional rights. This kind of policy fosters accountability, builds public trust, and aligns daily policing with ethical obligations to avoid harm caused by biased enforcement. The other scenarios don't center on an ethical challenge within policing. Increasing patrols without evidence raises questions about effectiveness and resource use, but it's mainly a management decision rather than a clearly defined ethical issue tied to rights or fairness. Approving a budget increase for a building is an administrative fiscal choice, not a policing ethics matter. A prosecutor deciding on charging thresholds involves prosecutorial discretion, which sits within the broader justice system rather than policing policy itself.

7. Which ethical system is most likely to support harassing a racial minority group in pursuit of a justifiable goal such as preventing terrorism?

- A. An Ethical Formalist System
- B. Utilitarian System**
- C. Relativist System
- D. Rational System

The main idea here is how actions are judged by their consequences. A utilitarian framework evaluates what we do based on the outcomes and seeks the greatest overall good for the most people. If harassing a racial minority is believed to prevent terrorism and improve safety for the larger population, a utilitarian would see that action as justifiable because it increases overall welfare, even though it harms a specific group. In contrast, an ethical formalist system focuses on universal moral rules and treating individuals as ends in themselves, so it would condemn using people as means to an end, regardless of assumed benefits. Relativist ethics depend on cultural norms, so its stance could vary by society and isn't inherently about endorsing harm for a supposed greater good. A rational system, depending on how it's defined, doesn't automatically prioritize outcomes over rights in the way utilitarianism does, so it's less likely to justify harassment for security gains.

8. the crime control and due process models were developed by:

- A. Carl Klockars
- B. Herbert Packer**
- C. Lawrence Sherman
- D. John Crank

Two contrasting visions guide how we think about criminal justice: crime control emphasizes quick, efficient action to deter and repress crime, while due process centers on protecting individual rights and ensuring fair, lawful procedures. Herbert Packer introduced these as a paired framework, showing how a system can tilt toward efficiency and repression or toward liberty and procedural safeguards. His work in the late 1960s popularized the idea that actual practice in policing, courts, and corrections reflects this tension, making him the originator of the crime control and due process models. The other names are known for different areas—policing culture and corruption, experimental criminology and policing effectiveness, or ethics in criminal justice—so they did not develop this dual-model framework.

9. The phrase 'ghost in the machine' critiques the incorrect belief that:

- A. DNA can be altered
- B. Oxytocin causes hallucinations
- C. Whistle blowers can make anonymous reports
- D. The body is separate from the mind**

The idea being challenged is that the mind and the body are two separate existences: a non-physical mind (the "ghost") inhabiting or controlling a physical body (the "machine"). In philosophy of mind, this view—Cartesian dualism—holds that mental states are distinct from bodily processes. The phrase highlights how absurd it is to think of a separate mind as a ghost operating inside a body-machine, a image used to argue that mental phenomena arise from or are inseparable from physical processes rather than existing as a separate, non-physical entity. So the critique targets the belief that the body is separate from the mind.

10. Social learning theory was developed by:

A. Albert Bandura

B. Jean Piaget

C. B. F. Skinner

D. Erik Erikson

Social learning theory centers on learning that happens by watching others and then imitating what is observed, especially when the model is rewarded or admired. Albert Bandura developed this approach, showing through the Bobo doll experiments that children imitate aggressive acts after observing them, even without direct reinforcement. The theory highlights mediating processes—attention, memory, reproduction, and motivation—that determine whether observed behavior is learned and later performed. It also evolved into social cognitive theory, enriching the idea with self-efficacy, the belief in one's own ability to act successfully. Piaget focuses on how children construct knowledge through developmental stages, Skinner emphasizes learning via direct reinforcement in operant conditioning, and Erikson maps psychosocial development across life stages. The developer of social learning theory is Albert Bandura.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://ethicsincrimjustice.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE