

# INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXAM 1 PRACTICE (SAMPLE)

**STUDY GUIDE**



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE  
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

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# 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

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- 1. What does "sentencing" refer to in the judicial process?**
  - A. The process of investigating a crime
  - B. The determination of penalties for a convicted offender
  - C. A type of plea bargain arrangement
  - D. The collection of evidence by law enforcement
- 2. What percentage of maltreated children are likely to be arrested as juveniles?**
  - A. 49%
  - B. 59%
  - C. 69%
  - D. 79%
- 3. Which of the following is considered a part 2 crime under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program?**
  - A. Homicide
  - B. Robbery
  - C. Fraud
  - D. Aggravated Assault
- 4. Who is responsible for making laws in the United States?**
  - A. The Executive Branch
  - B. The Judicial Branch
  - C. The Legislative Branch
  - D. The Administrative Branch
- 5. What does federal corrections include?**
  - A. State Department of Corrections
  - B. Federal Bureau of Prisons
  - C. County Jail
  - D. State Parole

- 6. What does the term 'mala prohibita' refer to?**
- A. Crimes considered wrong in themselves
  - B. Behavior deemed wrong due to prohibitory laws
  - C. Actions that violate natural law
  - D. Acts that are universally condemned
- 7. What is an example of a forensic science application?**
- A. Public speaking training
  - B. Data analysis in business
  - C. DNA testing for crime scene evidence
  - D. Writing laws and regulations
- 8. What best describes the function of laws made by the legislative branch?**
- A. Guide civil society interactions
  - B. Set penalties for violations
  - C. Provide an appropriate judicial framework
  - D. Both A and B
- 9. Who is known as the father of American policing?**
- A. August Vollmer
  - B. J. Edgar Hoover
  - C. O.W. Wilson
  - D. Robert Peel
- 10. Which principle does the concept of due process uphold?**
- A. The right to a speedy trial
  - B. The importance of rights and procedures in the judicial process
  - C. The necessity of immediate punishment
  - D. The idea of judicial discretion

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What does "sentencing" refer to in the judicial process?

- A. The process of investigating a crime
- B. The determination of penalties for a convicted offender**
- C. A type of plea bargain arrangement
- D. The collection of evidence by law enforcement

*Sentencing refers specifically to the judicial process through which a judge determines and imposes the penalties for an individual who has been convicted of a crime. This process occurs after a defendant has been found guilty, whether through a plea of guilty, a verdict from a trial, or another legal avenue. During sentencing, the judge considers various factors, including the nature and severity of the crime, the circumstances surrounding it, the defendant's criminal history, and sometimes the impact on victims. The goal is to administer a penalty that is appropriate for the offense, which can include incarceration, fines, community service, probation, or a combination of these. Other options relate to different aspects of the criminal justice process. Investigating a crime pertains to law enforcement's role in gathering evidence and looking for suspects. A plea bargain involves negotiations between the defendant and the prosecution to resolve a case without going to trial, which is a different stage in the judicial process. Collecting evidence focuses on the gathering of information that can be used in prosecution or defense, typically carried out by law enforcement. Each of these processes is crucial, but they precede the actual sentencing phase, which is solely about determining penalties for offenders post-conviction.*

## 2. What percentage of maltreated children are likely to be arrested as juveniles?

- A. 49%
- B. 59%**
- C. 69%
- D. 79%

*The correct response indicates that 59% of maltreated children are likely to be arrested as juveniles. This statistic reflects the significant correlation between experiences of maltreatment and subsequent involvement with the juvenile justice system. Maltreated children often face numerous challenges, including trauma, behavioral problems, and difficulties in social and home environments, which can lead to a higher likelihood of engaging in delinquent behavior. Understanding this percentage is critical as it highlights the potential long-term impact of child maltreatment not only on the individuals affected but also on the community and criminal justice system. It serves as a reminder of the importance of early intervention and supportive services for at-risk youth to help break the cycle of abuse and its consequences.*

### 3. Which of the following is considered a part 2 crime under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program?

- A. Homicide
- B. Robbery
- C. Fraud**
- D. Aggravated Assault

*The correct response focuses on understanding the categorization of crimes within the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) program. Part 2 crimes are considered less severe than Part 1 crimes and typically include a variety of non-violent offenses. Fraud is categorized as a Part 2 crime because it does not involve direct physical harm to individuals and is considered less serious in terms of violent criminal behavior when compared to crimes like homicide, robbery, or aggravated assault. In contrast, homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault are categorized as Part 1 crimes because they involve direct harm to individuals and are considered more severe offenses under the UCR program. The distinction between Part 1 and Part 2 crimes is important for understanding crime classification and reporting standards used by law enforcement agencies throughout the United States.*

### 4. Who is responsible for making laws in the United States?

- A. The Executive Branch
- B. The Judicial Branch
- C. The Legislative Branch**
- D. The Administrative Branch

*The Legislative Branch is responsible for making laws in the United States. This branch is primarily comprised of two bodies: the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of the Legislative Branch are elected by the citizens and are tasked with proposing, debating, and voting on legislation. This process includes the creation of new laws, as well as the amendment or repeal of existing ones. The power to legislate is established by the Constitution, which grants Congress the authority to develop laws that govern the nation. The other branches have different key functions: the Executive Branch, led by the President, enforces the laws; the Judicial Branch interprets the laws through court decisions; and while the Administrative Branch, often referring to various federal agencies, carries out specific regulations and policies based on the laws enacted by the Legislative Branch, it does not have the authority to create laws. Therefore, the answer clearly highlights the distinct role of the Legislative Branch in the law-making process.*

### 5. What does federal corrections include?

- A. State Department of Corrections
- B. Federal Bureau of Prisons**
- C. County Jail
- D. State Parole

*Federal corrections specifically encompass the institutions and programs managed at the national level for individuals convicted of federal crimes. The Federal Bureau of Prisons is the primary agency responsible for the administration of federal correctional facilities and overseeing individuals sentenced to prison time for federal offenses. This includes various facilities such as federal prisons and correctional institutions that specifically cater to federal offenders. The other options pertain to different levels of the correctional system. State departments of corrections deal with state-level offenses and are responsible for managing state prisons and probation/parole programs. County jails operate on a local level and primarily hold individuals awaiting trial or serving short sentences for local offenses. State parole refers to the supervised release of offenders back into the community after serving a portion of their state sentence, which again falls outside the federal corrections framework. Thus, the Federal Bureau of Prisons is distinctly the choice that aligns with federal corrections.*

## 6. What does the term 'mala prohibita' refer to?

- A. Crimes considered wrong in themselves
- B. Behavior deemed wrong due to prohibitory laws**
- C. Actions that violate natural law
- D. Acts that are universally condemned

The term 'mala prohibita' refers to behaviors that are considered wrong or illegal not because they are inherently evil, but because they are defined as such by prohibitory laws. These crimes typically involve acts that society has decided to regulate through legislation, such as gambling, drug possession, or traffic violations. In this context, 'mala prohibita' contrasts with 'mala in se,' which refers to acts that are considered wrong in themselves, such as murder or theft—actions that violate fundamental ethical principles regardless of written laws. This distinction is crucial in understanding the nature of different offenses within the criminal justice system, as it highlights how societal norms and laws shape the definition of criminal behavior. A clear example of mala prohibita would be a situation where an action is legal in one jurisdiction but illegal in another, emphasizing that the crime is contingent upon laws rather than on moral grounds.

## 7. What is an example of a forensic science application?

- A. Public speaking training
- B. Data analysis in business
- C. DNA testing for crime scene evidence**
- D. Writing laws and regulations

DNA testing for crime scene evidence serves as a significant example of a forensic science application because it utilizes biological evidence to identify individuals involved in criminal activities. Forensic science encompasses various methods and techniques aimed at collecting, preserving, and analyzing physical evidence from crime scenes. DNA testing specifically allows criminal investigators to link suspects to crimes based on genetic material found at the scene, such as blood, hair, or other bodily fluids. This application has revolutionized the criminal justice system by providing highly accurate and reliable identification, thereby assisting in both solving crimes and exonerating the innocent. In contrast, public speaking training, data analysis in business, and writing laws and regulations do not directly employ scientific methods to analyze evidence pertaining to criminal investigations, which is the essence of forensic science. These activities serve different purposes and fall under distinct domains that do not involve the application of forensic techniques.

## 8. What best describes the function of laws made by the legislative branch?

- A. Guide civil society interactions
- B. Set penalties for violations
- C. Provide an appropriate judicial framework
- D. Both A and B**

The function of laws made by the legislative branch encompasses guiding civil society interactions and setting penalties for violations, making the combination of these two aspects the best descriptor. Legislation is fundamentally about regulating behavior within society. It serves to provide clear guidelines on acceptable conduct, which helps to maintain order and promote social cohesion. By outlining what is permissible and what is not, laws facilitate interactions among individuals and groups within a community, contributing to a stable social environment. In addition to guiding behavior, legislative laws also establish the penalties associated with violations. This aspect is crucial for deterrence and ensuring accountability. By specifying what actions are punishable and the consequences for such actions, the laws aim to discourage criminal behavior and protect the rights and safety of individuals. Together, these two functions of laws underscore the legislative branch's role in shaping a structured social order, promoting fairness, and upholding justice within society.

## 9. Who is known as the father of American policing?

**A. August Vollmer**

B. J. Edgar Hoover

C. O.W. Wilson

D. Robert Peel

*August Vollmer is recognized as the father of American policing due to his pioneering efforts in professionalizing law enforcement in the United States during the early 20th century. He served as the chief of police in Berkeley, California, and was instrumental in implementing new policing methods and practices that emphasized education, training, and the use of technology. Vollmer advocated for the establishment of police academies, the incorporation of a more scientific approach to crime solving, and the importance of ethics and professionalism in law enforcement. His influence is seen in modern policing strategies that prioritize community relations and scientific investigation. While Robert Peel is often credited as the father of modern policing in a general sense, particularly for his development of the principles of policing in London, Vollmer's specific contributions to American law enforcement practices set him apart as the pivotal figure in this context. Other figures, such as J. Edgar Hoover and O.W. Wilson, had significant impacts on policing, but their contributions were more in the realm of federal law enforcement and organizational reforms rather than foundational principles of policing as recognized by Vollmer.*

## 10. Which principle does the concept of due process uphold?

A. The right to a speedy trial

**B. The importance of rights and procedures in the judicial process**

C. The necessity of immediate punishment

D. The idea of judicial discretion

*The concept of due process primarily upholds the importance of rights and procedures in the judicial process. Due process ensures that individuals are given fair treatment under the law, which includes the right to be heard, the right to a fair trial, and the right to legal representation. This principle is enshrined in the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, underscoring the necessity for legal procedures that protect an individual's rights before any governmental deprivation of life, liberty, or property can occur. By emphasizing the importance of established legal processes and protections, due process serves as a safeguard against arbitrary or unfair treatment by the state, thus ensuring that justice is not only done but is also seen to be done. This focus is critical in upholding the fundamental values of democracy and the rule of law.*

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).

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

<https://introtocrimjustice1.examzify.com>

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

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