

Chapter 20 Test

Key Terms

From the box below, choose the term that matches each definition. Write the letter of the answer in the space provided.

a. arraignment	d. battery	g. parole	i. plea bargaining
b. burglary	e. terrorism	h. treason	j. probable cause
c. indictment	f. status offender		

- ___ 1. a youth judged to be beyond the control of his or her parents or guardian
- ___ 2. court hearing in which the defendant is formally charged and enters a plea
- ___ 3. letting an inmate serve the rest of his or her sentence outside of prison
- ___ 4. breaking into a building to commit an illegal act
- ___ 5. use of violent acts to get something from a government
- ___ 6. betrayal of one's country by helping its enemy
- ___ 7. an attack on a person meant to cause physical harm
- ___ 8. a formal charge against a person accused of a crime
- ___ 9. pleading guilty in exchange for a lesser charge or lighter sentence
- ___ 10. a good reason to believe that a suspect has committed a crime

Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the space provided.

- ___ 11. Why do judges set bail for certain defendants?
 - a. to allow police to arrest that defendant
 - b. to formally charge the defendant with a crime
 - c. there is good reason to think the defendant was involved in a crime
 - d. to ensure that the defendant will return for the trial
- ___ 12. Which of these crimes is *not* a crime against property?
 - a. battery
 - b. robbery
 - c. embezzlement
 - d. burglary
- ___ 13. A delinquent is a young person who
 - a. is found guilty of a crime.
 - b. is arrested.
 - c. serves a sentence outside prison.
 - d. is caught shoplifting.

- _____ 14. How is robbery both a crime against property and against a person?
 - a. An intruder sets fire to someone’s house or business.
 - b. A robber attacks a person in order to cause injury to that person.
 - c. A vandal breaks the windows of a house before entering.
 - d. Someone takes something of value by force or threat of violence.
- _____ 15. What happens at a preliminary hearing?
 - a. The defendant is arrested and brought to a police station.
 - b. The grand jury returns a formal charge against the defendant.
 - c. The prosecutor must show that a crime has been committed.
 - d. The defendant pleads guilty for a lighter sentence.
- _____ 16. Why are rapid changes in the economy considered possible causes of crime?
 - a. They can cause people to lose their sense of right and wrong.
 - b. They can cause an increase in drug abuse.
 - c. They can cause fewer criminals to be sent to prison.
 - d. They can cause money to be taken away from the police.
- _____ 17. What can happen if a judge decides that evidence cannot be used in a trial?
 - a. The defendant might not have to face a trial.
 - b. The prosecutor might charge the defendant with a more serious crime.
 - c. The defendant might not get sentenced.
 - d. The prosecutor might have to drop charges against the accused.
- _____ 18. A person can be arrested if
 - a. a judge sets bail.
 - b. there is no plea bargain.
 - c. found guilty.
 - d. police have a warrant.

Critical Thinking

Answer each of the following questions in the space provided. Write your answers in complete sentences.

19. **Synthesize Information** How might the goals of the criminal justice system cause conflict between police officers and citizens?

20. **Support a Point of View** Do you think juveniles should be put on probation for repeated crimes? Why or why not?
