

# CIVICS & ECONOMICS



## QUESTION CATALOGUE

# Civics & Economics

## Part I: Civics

### I. FOUNDATIONS OF OUR POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. Geographic Diversity of Colonies	
<b>A. Economic Influences</b> .....	1
B. Social Influences .....	6
C. Political Influences .....	9
2. Tradition of Self-Government.....	11
3. Causes of American Revolution.....	15
4. Emergence of American Identity and Values.....	21
5. Post-Revolution Governments	
A. Articles of Confederation .....	23
B. United States Constitution .....	26
6. Constitution Ratification Debate.....	29
7. Bill of Rights.....	32
<b>8. Comparative Governments.....</b>	<b>35</b>

### II. UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION

1. Principles of the United States Constitution	
A. Popular Sovereignty .....	39
B. Federalism .....	40
C. Checks and Balances .....	45
<b>D. Limited Power</b> .....	<b>46</b>
E. Rule of Law .....	48
2. Separation of Powers	
A. Legislative .....	50
B. Executive .....	54
<b>C. Judicial</b> .....	<b>57</b>
3. Checks and Balances.....	59
4. Constitutional Flexibility.....	63
5. Role of the Supreme Court.....	66
6. Bill of Rights and Civil Liberties.....	71
<b>7. Contemporary Constitutional Issues.....</b>	<b>76</b>
8. Government Regulatory Agencies and Programs.....	79

### III. CITIZENSHIP AND PARTICIPATORY GOVERNMENT

1. Political Parties.....	83
<b>2. Election Process.....</b>	<b>87</b>
<b>3. Political and Social Participation.....</b>	<b>93</b>
4. Contemporary Issues in Society.....	98

## **IV. LAW AND ITS IMPACT ON SOCIETY**

1. Origin of American Law	
A. Outside Influences .....	101
B. Emergence of a Philosophy of Law .....	102
2. Breadth of the Legal System	
<b>A. Civil v. Criminal Law</b> .....	103
B. Constitutional, Administrative, International, and Statutory Law.....	105
3. Courts and the Administration of Justice	
A. Federal v. State Courts .....	106
B. Courts and Judicial Procedure .....	108
C. Alternative Forms of Conflict Resolution .....	110
4. Law Enforcement Agencies	
A. Role of Federal, State, and Local Law Enforcement Agencies .....	112
<b>B. Criminal or Deviant Behavior</b> .....	114

## 1. Geographic Diversity of Colonies

## A. Economic Influences

236. Which of the following American sayings demonstrates that people were aware of the environmental benefits of the Massachusetts Bay Colony?
- (1) "Massachusetts . . . where it's always raining cats and dogs!"
  - (2) "In Massachusetts, it's darker than a coal miner's lunch kettle."
  - (3) "A sip of New England's air is better than a whole draft of old England's ale."**
  - (4) "There's enough blue sky to knit a kitten a pair of breeches."
240. In addition to further developing the colonial economy, the fishing industry led to which of the following?
- I. the growth of coastal cities
  - II. a way of stimulating the shipbuilding industry
  - III. the invention of the caravel
- (1) I and II only.**                      (3) II and III only.
  - (2) III only.                              (4) I, II, and III.
243. From the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century, how did the New England economy begin to change?
- (1) It began to depend more on tobacco and rice agriculture.
  - (2) It changed from being agriculturally-based to depending more on fishing, shipbuilding, and trade with the West Indies.**
  - (3) A wealthy aristocracy dominated the economy.
  - (4) It depended more on slavery.
350. The earliest English colony at Jamestown failed, in part, because
- (1) raids by Spanish privateers cut off contact with England.
  - (2) the earliest settlers were gentlemen merchants unaccustomed to farming practices.**
  - (3) indentured servants rebelled against their wealthy landlords.
  - (4) wars fought with the Indians resulted in a decreased population.
351. Following the initial failures during the early 1600s, prosperity finally came to the English settlers at the Jamestown colony as a result of
- (1) the introduction of tobacco farming.**
  - (2) the establishment of the House of Burgesses to govern the Virginia colony.
  - (3) assistance received from the Native Americans living in the region.
  - (4) movement of the colony to a different area in the Virginia region.
353. The main difference between an indentured servant and a slave was that
- (1) indentured servants were rarely treated as poorly as slaves.
  - (2) indentured servants went free after working for a certain period of time.**
  - (3) indentured servants received payment for their labor.
  - (4) indentured servants were recruited by the local military.
355. During the eighteenth century, a rigid class structure of rich planters, farmers, indentured servants and slaves emerged in which of the following regions?
- (1) Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island
  - (2) New York and New Jersey
  - (3) Delaware and Virginia
  - (4) North Carolina and Georgia**
372. Which of the following is true about the Triangular Trade?
- (1) Gold and slaves were sent from the West Indies to Europe.
  - (2) Rum was sent from Europe to Africa.
  - (3) Sugarcane was sent from the West Indies to New England.**
  - (4) Molasses and flour were sent from New England to the West Indies.
375. Which of the following correctly matches the colony with the type of charter?
- (1) Royal – Virginia
  - (2) Corporate – Jamestown
  - (3) Proprietary – Maryland**
  - (4) Corporate – New York

75. The fact that the United States Constitution provided for federalism and a system of checks and balances suggests that
- (1) the original thirteen states sought to dominate the national government.
  - (2) its writers desired the national government to rule over the states.
  - (3) its writers feared a concentration of political power.**
  - (4) the American people of that time supported a military government.

78. Which was most influential in making the idea of separation of church and state a part of the United States political tradition?
- (1) the democratic heritage of ancient Athens
  - (2) the Roman Republic's principles of religious freedom
  - (3) practices of European colonial governments
  - (4) the diversity of the new nation's population**

81. The most essential feature of democratic government is
- (1) a bicameral legislature.
  - (2) a free and open election process.**
  - (3) a written constitution.
  - (4) separate branches of government.

85. Which principle was most fundamental to the framers of the Constitution?
- (1) executive control over the power of the purse
  - (2) direct election of the President
  - (3) a government of limited powers**
  - (4) universal suffrage for adults

154. A republican form of government is described as one in which
- (1) there is a two-party system
  - (2) representatives are elected by the people**
  - (3) elected officials have limited terms
  - (4) government power is limited by checks and balances

321. The United States Constitution put forth the ideas of
- (1) federalism.**
  - (2) unilateralism.
  - (3) direct democracy.
  - (4) confederationism.

132. "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice . . . and secure the blessings of liberty . . . do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

– Preamble to the  
United States Constitution

This quotation from the Preamble illustrates the constitutional principle that people

- (1) have a right to a trial by jury
  - (2) are guaranteed an adequate standard of living
  - (3) are the true source of political power**
  - (4) have the right to assemble peaceably
278. Base your answer to the following question on the opinion poll below and your knowledge of social studies.

### The New York Times / CBS NEWS POLL

Setting the Rules: Federalism Today		
Should there be one national policy set by the Federal Government or should the 50 states make their own rules . . .		
	Federal	States
. . . in controlling pollution	49%	46%
. . . in setting penalties for murder	62	34
. . . on the issue of registration and voting	64	31
. . . in selecting textbooks in public schools	35	61
. . . in setting minimum wages	51	45
. . . in establishing safety standards in factories	65	31
. . . in setting highway speed limits	42	56

Based on 1,254 telephone interviews conducted May 11-14.  
Those with no opinion are not shown.

New York Times/May 26, 1987

The issues included in the poll suggest that in the United States there is

- (1) a demand for a national education policy
- (2) an ongoing debate over federal versus state power**
- (3) a desire to return to an agrarian society
- (4) a refusal by states to deal with controversial topics

## 1. Principles of the United States Constitution

## D. Limited Power

108. Congress used the elastic clause provision of the United States Constitution when it
- (1) declared war against Germany in World War I
  - (2) created the Federal Communications Commission (FCC)**
  - (3) passed the Hawley-Smoot Tariff of 1930
  - (4) approved the President's nomination of Ruth Bader-Ginsberg to the Supreme Court
112. The clause of the United States Constitution that provides the legal basis for public regulation of railroads is the
- (1) equal protection clause
  - (2) commerce clause**
  - (3) due process clause
  - (4) supremacy clause
117. Which quotation from the United States Constitution best illustrates concern for protecting individual rights while maintaining governmental authority?
- (1) "The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it."**
  - (2) "The Congress shall have power . . . to borrow money on the credit of the United States; . . ."
  - (3) "The President shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; . . ."
  - (4) "The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may . . . establish."
129. "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."
- 10th amendment
- This part of the Bill of Rights was intended to
- (1) give the people the right to vote on important issues
  - (2) assure the same rights to citizens of all states
  - (3) limit the powers of the federal government**
  - (4) limit the power of the states over their citizens

1726. Which of the following explains the purpose of the Preamble in the U.S. Constitution?
- (1) It outlines the powers and responsibilities of the President.
  - (2) It lists the changes that have been made to the Constitution since being ratified.
  - (3) It officially declares the Articles of Confederation to be null and void.
  - (4) It lists the functions of the Constitution and the federal government.**
1814. Which group contains three reserved powers of a state under the federal Constitution?
- (1) declaring war, signing treaties, regulating interstate commerce
  - (2) regulating intrastate commerce, electing boards of education, setting speed limits on highways**
  - (3) collecting an income tax, establishing taxes on imports, appointing individuals to the U.S. Cabinet
  - (4) extraditing criminals, impeaching federal officials, selling treasury bonds
1854. The best argument in support of a strict interpretation of the U.S. Constitution is that it
- (1) decreases the danger of an excessive concentration of power in the federal government**
  - (2) decreases the danger of an excessive concentration of power in the states
  - (3) allows constitutional law to adapt to changing times
  - (4) enables Congress to act quickly in times of emergency

Base your answers to questions **1891** and **1892** on the quote below.

"Absolute arbitrary power, or governing without settled laws, can neither of them be consistent with the ends of society and government."

– John Locke

1891. Which of the following statements is most consistent with the Locke quotation above?
- (1) Weak government is worse than no government.
  - (2) Governmental power should be limited.**
  - (3) Laws should never be changed.
  - (4) Only wise people can exercise power.

## 2. Separation of Powers

## C. Judicial

51. The judicial branch of government includes
- (1) the Supreme Court and the Federal Reserve.
  - (2) the Supreme Court and the Department of Justice.
  - (3) the state courts and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
  - (4) the Supreme Court and all of the lower federal courts.**
52. Which statement about the Supreme Court is an opinion rather than a fact?
- (1) Supreme Court decisions are responsible for the recent decline in law and order.**
  - (2) Supreme Court decisions have affected the apportionment of state legislatures.
  - (3) A dissenting view in one Supreme Court can become the majority view of a later Court.
  - (4) The Supreme Court has broadened the interpretation of the "equal protection of the law" clause.
54. The federal courts are often referred to as the guardians of the Constitution because
- (1) the judicial branch has the sole power to amend it.
  - (2) their rulings protect the liberties and rights guaranteed by it.**
  - (3) original copies of the document must be kept in each federal court.
  - (4) they can impeach federal officials who violate constitutional provisions.
55. How did the framers of the Constitution ensure that the federal judiciary would remain a fair and just branch independent of political influence?
- (1) The President would only have the power to nominate district court judges.
  - (2) The Senate must confirm all of the President's nominations for federal judgeships.
  - (3) Federal judges would be appointed for life.**
  - (4) The salaries for federal judges would be adjusted once during their respective terms of office.
63. Each appeals court hears and decides cases from all of the district courts within its
- (1) circuit.**
  - (2) bracket.
  - (3) department.
  - (4) section.
57. According to the Constitution, all of the following are types of cases in which federal courts have exclusive jurisdiction EXCEPT
- (1) cases involving constitutional questions.
  - (2) cases involving U.S. ambassadors and foreign diplomats.
  - (3) cases involving admiralty and maritime laws.
  - (4) cases involving felonies and high crimes such as murder.**
58. The main purpose of the U.S. Supreme Court is to do which of the following?
- (1) sign bills passed by Congress into law
  - (2) hear cases and determine whether to pass them on to federal appeals courts or district courts
  - (3) serve as the final court of appeals for both the state and federal court systems**
  - (4) investigate potential violations of federal law
59. The chief justice
- I. has two votes in deciding cases.
  - II. administers the oath of office to the President at every inauguration.
  - III. is the presiding officer of the Supreme Court.
- (1) I only.
  - (2) II only.
  - (3) II and III only.**
  - (4) I, II, and III.
62. "In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction."
- Article. III, Sec. 2, Cl. 2  
of the U.S. Constitution
- According to this excerpt from the Constitution, which of the following statements is true about the Supreme Court?
- (1) Cases involving foreign diplomats require all of the Supreme Court justices to be present.
  - (2) Under certain circumstances, the Supreme Court can hear a case for the first time.**
  - (3) The Supreme Court is the highest appeals court in the United States.
  - (4) The Supreme Court is not responsible for hearing cases pertaining to state governments.

17. Gerrymandering refers to
- (1) **the practice of drawing congressional district boundaries that strengthen one political party.**
  - (2) the practice of taking surveys at polling places after people have voted.
  - (3) the process by which citizens vote to remove a politician from public office.
  - (4) the procedure by which citizens propose new laws in their state.
332. People who thought that the Constitution should be read literally and that the elastic clause should be used sparingly were known as
- (1) **strict constructionists.**
  - (2) federalists.
  - (3) loose constructionists.
  - (4) monarchists.
333. People who thought that the Constitution, and the elastic clause in particular, should be read broadly were known as
- (1) strict constructionists.
  - (2) republicans.
  - (3) **loose constructionists.**
  - (4) democrats.
334. Strict constructionists thought that
- (1) the Constitution should be read broadly.
  - (2) **the Constitution should be read literally.**
  - (3) the Bill of Rights should not be passed.
  - (4) the executive branch was too weak.
335. Loose constructionists thought that
- (1) **the Constitution should be read broadly.**
  - (2) the Constitution should be read literally.
  - (3) the elastic clause should almost never be used.
  - (4) the states needed more power.
476. Term limits apply to all of the following public officials EXCEPT
- (1) members of Congress
  - (2) state governors
  - (3) **federal judges**
  - (4) city mayors
485. The separation of church and state derives from the establishment clause in the
- (1) **First Amendment.**
  - (2) Third Amendment.
  - (3) Fourth Amendment.
  - (4) Tenth Amendment.
477. Why did the passage of the PATRIOT Act in the wake of the September 11, 2001 terrorist events generate considerable criticism?
- (1) Citizens felt it did not do enough to prevent future attacks.
  - (2) State governments feared it gave too much power to Congress.
  - (3) **Citizens felt it violated their civil liberties.**
  - (4) Multinational companies objected to the tariffs it imposed.
478. Which of the following acts of Congress was the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) most opposed to?
- (1) **the PATRIOT Act**
  - (2) the Civil Rights Act of 1964
  - (3) the Taft-Hartley Act
  - (4) the War Powers Act (1973)
480. It is the primary mission of which Cabinet department to "help prevent, protect against, and respond to acts of terrorism on our soil"?
- (1) **Department of Homeland Security**
  - (2) Department of Justice
  - (3) Department of State
  - (4) Department of Defense
481. "Those who would give up essential Liberty, to purchase a little temporary Safety, deserve neither Liberty or Safety."  
— Benjamin Franklin, 1755
- Based on this quotation, Benjamin Franklin would have most likely opposed
- (1) **the PATRIOT Act**
  - (2) the Supreme Court's decision in *Mapp v. Ohio* (1961)
  - (3) the creation of the Defense Department
  - (4) the United States joining NATO
482. The Second Amendment has been the subject of ongoing controversy because it
- (1) **gives citizens the right to own guns.**
  - (2) prohibits government officials from conducting searches and seizures without a warrant.
  - (3) gives citizens the right to freedom of press.
  - (4) gives Congress the power to collect taxes.

669. Erica is a registered voter. She is also currently serving overseas in the military. As a result, Erica knows she will be unable to get to her assigned polling place on Election Day. What can she do in this situation?

- (1) vote at the closest U.S. embassy
- (2) ask her brother Dan to vote in her place
- (3) vote in a make-up election after her service is over
- (4) request an absentee ballot from her local Election Board**

670. What is the main reason why election methods and procedures vary so much in the United States?

- (1) The Constitution states that it is a way of preventing voter fraud.
- (2) Each state has the power to determine how elections shall be conducted.**
- (3) In different states, public officials are elected to different term lengths.
- (4) Each state has a different political party running its county election boards.

671. Which of the following statements is accurate about exit polls?

- (1) They are conducted immediately after people have voted.
- (2) They are used during major elections such as the presidential election.
- (3) They provide a way for specialists to predict who the winner will be.
- (4) all of the above.**

672. In a general election,

- (1) voters must be registered with a political party in order to participate.
- (2) voters make final decisions about candidates and issues.**
- (3) punch-card ballots are required.
- (4) only voters who are not affiliated with a political party can participate.

674. Which action in the process of electing a President is provided for in the U.S. Constitution?

- (1) the opening of a national nominating convention
- (2) the President making an inaugural address
- (3) the Electoral College casting ballots**
- (4) a political party adopting a platform

673. The initiative and referendum demonstrate how, in some states,

- (1) voters have choices on issues in addition to candidates.**
- (2) not all elections are partisan.
- (3) the state's voters have the power to remove a public official from office.
- (4) strict voting requirements greatly impact election outcomes.

675. Base your answer to the following question on the cartoon below and on your knowledge of social studies.



"After They've Chewed Up A Few, You Get Your Pick Of What's Left"

3/4/80

The main idea of this cartoon is that in modern presidential campaigns

- (1) some states have too much influence in choosing the candidates.**
- (2) special interest groups control the nomination process.
- (3) candidates only address issues affecting a small number of states.
- (4) the candidates from the two major parties receive too much funding.

698. Since 1900, which of the following developments has had the largest impact on the presidential election process?
- (1) the passage of the Twenty-second Amendment, which created the two-term limit
  - (2) the expansion of mass media for providing up-to-the-minute information about candidates**
  - (3) the hosting of national conventions to nominate presidential candidates
  - (4) the elimination of early primaries and caucuses

699. I. \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Plans where the candidate gives speeches.
  - B. Determines what issues the candidate addresses.
  - C. Supervises the candidate's speech writers and media advisors.

What would be an appropriate title for Roman numeral I?

- (1) Duties of the Federal Election Commission Chairperson
  - (2) Duties of the Speaker of the House
  - (3) Duties of the Campaign Manager**
  - (4) Duties of the Chief Executive of a Polling Organization
1772. Which is the most valid conclusion about the effect of publications such as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, *The Jungle*, and *Silent Spring* on United States society?
- (1) During times of social unrest, the government has censored writings it has considered inflammatory.
  - (2) Antiwar literature has had considerable popularity at various periods in United States history.
  - (3) In a highly literate society, people are not influenced by exaggerated portrayals of social issues.
  - (4) Literature can be a powerful force in molding public opinion on a particular issue.**

1773. Which statement best expresses the concept of civil disobedience?
- (1) A nation without a central government has no power.
  - (2) Legislators have the right to make any law citizens demand, and loyal citizens have a duty to obey such laws.
  - (3) When one believes a law to be unjust, one should openly break it and accept punishment for breaking it.**
  - (4) Laws are made to be broken.

1804. Susan B. Anthony's vote in the 1870s, Plessy's disregard of Jim Crow laws in the 1890s, and the burning of draft cards by young men in the 1960s were all examples of
- (1) antiwar sentiment
  - (2) the struggle for minority rights
  - (3) cultural empathy
  - (4) civil disobedience**

1861. Which action was hastened largely because public opinion was aroused by the publication of Upton Sinclair's *The Jungle*?
- (1) ratification of the 16th Amendment
  - (2) establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission
  - (3) passage of the Social Security Act
  - (4) enactment of the Meat Inspection Act**

1876. Which writing could best be used to justify the actions taken by Martin Luther King, Jr.?
- (1) "Civil Disobedience" by Henry David Thoreau**
  - (2) *Shame of the Cities* by Lincoln Steffens
  - (3) *A Farewell to Arms* by Ernest Hemingway
  - (4) "The New Colossus" by Emma Lazarus

1913. Imagine that Congress is considering severe cutbacks in the Social Security program. Which of the following national interest groups would be most concerned about and opposed to such a policy?
- (1) Mothers Against Drunk Drivers
  - (2) American Association of Retired Persons**
  - (3) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
  - (4) American Bar Association

565. In general, the difference between statutes and ordinances is
- (1) **ordinances are passed by city and town councils.**
  - (2) the penalty for breaking a statute is not as harsh.
  - (3) ordinances require the governor's approval before becoming law.
  - (4) statutes are always based on common law.
1738. Which of the following types of law determines a person's rights and obligations in resolving disputes between individuals or groups?
- (1) criminal law
  - (2) public law
  - (3) international law
  - (4) **civil law**
1739. Civil law applies in all of the following situations EXCEPT
- (1) paying for the damage that resulted from a car accident
  - (2) purchasing a new house
  - (3) inheriting money from a deceased relative
  - (4) **robbing a jewelry store**
1740. Which of the following best explains why a lawsuit occurs?
- (1) **The opposing parties are unable to settle their dispute privately out of court.**
  - (2) The dispute involves a sum of money greater than \$2000.
  - (3) A serious offense, which led to the wrongful injury of another person, has been committed.
  - (4) The government has violated the rights of individuals protected under the U.S. Constitution.
1742. The person who files a lawsuit is known as the
- (1) defendant
  - (2) attorney
  - (3) **plaintiff**
  - (4) arbitrator
1744. Which of the following describes a significant difference between civil and criminal cases?
- (1) A jury is required in a criminal case.
  - (2) **The government automatically gets involved in a criminal case.**
  - (3) The judge must be impartial in a criminal case.
  - (4) A lawsuit must first be filed for a criminal case to begin.
1746. A crime is classified as a misdemeanor or felony depending on which of the following factors?
- (1) the amount of time it took to commit the crime
  - (2) the total number of perpetrators
  - (3) **the severity of the crime**
  - (4) the average age of the perpetrators
1747. Divorce, child custody, adoption, and spouse abuse all fall under the jurisdiction of
- (1) contractual law
  - (2) criminal law
  - (3) constitutional law
  - (4) **family law**
1748. Commercial law is most relevant in which of the following situations?
- (1) **a merger between two large telecommunications companies**
  - (2) the operation of a motor vehicle while under the influence of drugs or alcohol
  - (3) the failure to pay one's income taxes in a timely manner
  - (4) a dispute over the payment of child support
1751. In tort law, a person suffers from some kind of civil wrong at the hands of another individual or party and usually seeks which of the following in return?
- (1) jail time for the other individual or party
  - (2) **an award of money damages from the other individual or party**
  - (3) a new statute, which would make the act illegal
  - (4) a formal acknowledgement of guilt
1752. Which of the following describes one of the main purposes of tort law?
- (1) It prevents governmental agencies from usurping the rights of citizens protected under the Constitution.
  - (2) It ensures that a criminal trial is conducted fairly and impartially.
  - (3) **It provides compensation for victims of civil wrongs or injuries.**
  - (4) It provides a legal framework for U.S. citizens who are abroad.
1830. In a criminal trial, the burden of proof is on the
- (1) jury
  - (2) defendant
  - (3) **government**
  - (4) victim or the victim's family

## 4. Law Enforcement Agencies

## B. Criminal or Deviant Behavior

1829. Poverty, domestic abuse, and violence in the media are all often cited as

- (1) **possible causes of criminal behavior**
- (2) reasons for dropping out of high school
- (3) explanations for speaking to a social worker
- (4) characteristics of an upper-class suburban community

Base your answers to questions **1832** and **1833** on the statements below and on your knowledge of social studies.

"You have the right to remain silent. If you give up that right, anything you say can and will be used against you in a court of law. You have the right to an attorney and to have an attorney present during questioning. If you cannot afford an attorney, one will be provided to you at no cost. During any questioning, you may decide at any time to exercise these rights, not answer any questions or make any statements."

1832. The statements above are recited to a criminal suspect during which of the following?

- (1) **the arrest**
- (2) the arraignment
- (3) the preliminary hearing
- (4) the sentencing

1833. These statements are commonly referred to as the

- (1) oath of arrest
- (2) **Miranda rights**
- (3) Marshall warnings
- (4) writs of habeas corpus

1834. Which is a characteristic of the criminal justice system in the United States?

- (1) Accused suspects have few rights.
- (2) **Punishment corresponds with the severity of the criminal act or deviant behavior.**
- (3) The court system dispenses justice quickly.
- (4) Federal judges hear more criminal cases each year than State judges.

1835. Drug-taking and gambling are often categorized as "victimless crimes" because

- (1) the participants must have certain licenses to engage in these activities.
- (2) these activities are protected under the U.S. Constitution.
- (3) **the participants are not harming other people besides themselves.**
- (4) local and state law enforcement agencies lack the means for preventing these activities.

1838. Embezzlement, fraud, and tax evasion are all classified under which of the following broader categories of crime?

- (1) hate crime
- (2) computer crime
- (3) treason
- (4) **white-collar crime**

1839. All of the following statements are true about crimes against property EXCEPT

- (1) **they often involve more severe penalties than do crimes against people.**
- (2) they include arson, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and vandalism.
- (3) they are the most common types of crime.
- (4) they generally cause someone to lose something of value.

1840. Prison sentences for criminal acts are intended to serve all of the following purposes EXCEPT

- (1) protect society from dangerous individuals.
- (2) dissuade other people from committing similar crimes in the future.
- (3) help prepare lawbreakers for reentering society as normal, contributing citizens.
- (4) **allow the victims or victims' families to visit the criminal and learn why he or she committed the act.**

1851. The release of an inmate before the expiration of his sentence on the basis of good behavior is known as

- (1) rehabilitation
- (2) **parole**
- (3) clemency
- (4) reprieve

1866. In the United States, the most common form of punishment for homicide is

- (1) a fine
- (2) **imprisonment**
- (3) the death sentence
- (4) community service