

Advanced Criminal Justice & Juvenile Law

Criminal Justice · Practice Test · 8 Questions

1. Which 1967 U.S. Supreme Court case established that juveniles accused of crimes must be afforded many of the same due process rights as adults?

- A) Miranda v. Arizona
- B) In re Gault
- C) New Jersey v. T.L.O.
- D) Tinker v. Des Moines

2. What is the legal term for the 'guilty mind' or the intent to commit a crime?

- A) Actus Reus
- B) Habeas Corpus
- C) Mens Rea
- D) Stare Decisis

3. In the 2005 case Roper v. Simmons, the Supreme Court ruled that it is unconstitutional to impose the death penalty on whom?

- A) Non-citizens
- B) First-time offenders
- C) Mentally ill defendants
- D) Individuals under 18 at the time of the crime

4. Which amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects individuals from 'double jeopardy,' or being tried twice for the same crime?

- A) Fourth Amendment
- B) Fifth Amendment
- C) Sixth Amendment
- D) Eighth Amendment

5. What is a 'status offense' in the context of juvenile justice?

- A) A felony committed by a minor
- B) An action that is only a crime because of the person's age
- C) A crime committed against a government official
- D) A crime that carries a mandatory life sentence

6. The 'Exclusionary Rule,' which prevents evidence collected in violation of the Constitution from being used in court, was established by which case?

- A) Mapp v. Ohio
- B) Gideon v. Wainwright
- C) Terry v. Ohio
- D) United States v. Nixon

7. What is the formal process of questioning potential jurors to determine their suitability for a trial called?

- A) Cross-examination
- B) Arraignment
- C) Voir Dire
- D) Indictment

8. Under the 'Brady Rule,' what must the prosecution disclose to the defense?

- A) The names of all witnesses
- B) All exculpatory evidence
- C) The defendant's prior criminal record
- D) The jury's deliberation notes