

c1

Student: _____

1. Under common law doctrine (the legal system the American colonists brought from England) a juvenile age _____ or older could receive the same punishment as an adult.
 - A. 7
 - B. 14
 - C. 16
 - D. 18
 - E. 21

2. The first juvenile court was founded in _____.
 - A. New York, New York
 - B. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 - C. Boston, Mass.
 - D. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
 - E. Cook County, Illinois

3. The term *parens patriae* means _____.
 - A. the bad parent
 - B. the proper parent
 - C. the state as parent
 - D. the child's parent
 - E. the parent's right

4. A legal doctrine in which the state plays the role of the parent is called _____.
- A. stare decisis
 - B. parens patriae
 - C. mens rea
 - D. actus reus
 - E. the law of parent rights
5. The authority granted by law to hear a case is called _____.
- A. jurisdiction
 - B. actus reus
 - C. states rights
 - D. venue
 - E. parens patriae
6. Any behavior that is prohibited by the juvenile law of a state is called _____.
- A. crime
 - B. felonies
 - C. delinquency
 - D. delinquent felons
 - E. protectionism of children

7. A (n) _____ would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult.

- A. status offense
- B. misdemeanor
- C. felony
- D. act of smoking marijuana
- E. act of driving without a license

8. Which of the following is not a status offense?

- A. running away from home
- B. skipping school
- C. violating curfew
- D. incorrigibility
- E. smoking marijuana

9. The system of agencies that is designed to manage adult offenders is called _____.

- A. the criminology system
- B. the law enforcement system
- C. the criminal justice system
- D. the justice ideology
- E. all of the above

10. The upper age limit for which *most* juvenile courts may hear a case is _____.

- A. 14
- B. 15
- C. 17
- D. 18
- E. 21

11. Under common law doctrine, individuals under age _____ were presumed to be unable to develop intent and therefore could not be prosecuted and punished for their actions.

- A. 7
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 14
- E. 17

12. A procedure by which a juvenile is removed from the juvenile justice process and provided with treatment services is called _____.

- A. aftercare
- B. probation
- C. diversion
- D. release
- E. early release

13. The procedure by which juvenile court staff decides whether to process the case further in court, handle the case informally, or dismiss the case is called _____.

- A. aftercare
- B. probation
- C. diversion
- D. release
- E. intake

14. A sanction by which a juvenile offender pays the victim for the harm done by the juvenile is called _____

- A. victim restitution
- B. victim rehabilitation
- C. victim justice
- D. release
- E. intake

15. A sanction requiring a juvenile offender to perform a predetermined number of hours of volunteer work is called _____.

- A. victim restitution
- B. victim rehabilitation
- C. victim justice
- D. community service
- E. intake

16. The process through which a juvenile court relinquishes jurisdiction over the juvenile offender and the case is processed in adult court is called _____.

- A. mens rea
- B. a waiver
- C. processing
- D. adult transfer
- E. criminalization

17. Hearings held in juvenile court to determine if the juvenile committed an offense are called _____.

- A. a judgment
- B. a guilt verdict
- C. an adjudication
- D. a verdict
- E. a finding

18. A disposition, imposed by the court, allowing the adjudicated offender to remain in the community as long as the offender abides by certain conditions is called _____.

- A. adjudication
- B. waiver
- C. community service
- D. probation
- E. house arrest

19. When a juvenile is sent to an institution, camp, ranch, or group home it is called _____.

- A. justice
- B. residential placement
- C. probation
- D. parole
- E. community service

20. Under common law doctrine, the legal system the American colonists brought from England, a juvenile age 7 or older could receive the same punishment as an adult.

True False

21. The first juvenile court was founded in New York, New York.

True False

22. The term *parens patriae* means the proper parent.

True False

23. A legal doctrine in which the state plays the role of the parent is called *stare decisis*.

True False

24. The authority granted by law to hear a case is called jurisdiction.

True False

25. When a juvenile breaks the law it is still called a crime by the juvenile court.

True False

26. A status offense would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult.

True False

27. In most states, smoking marijuana is considered a status offense.

True False

28. The term juvenile is defined by federal law and therefore each state defines the term the same way.

True False

29. Under common law doctrine, individuals under age seven were presumed to be unable to develop intent and therefore could not be prosecuted and punished for their actions.

True False

30. The procedure by which the juvenile court staff decides whether to process the case further in court, handle the case informally, or dismiss the case is called probation.

True False

31. A sanction by which a juvenile offender pays the victim for the harm done by the juvenile is called victim justice.

True False

32. The process through which a juvenile court relinquishes jurisdiction over the juvenile offender and the case is processed in adult court is called adult processing.

True False

33. A decision by a juvenile court judge that a juvenile committed the delinquent act is called an adjudication.

True False

34. Probation is a disposition imposed by the court allowing the adjudicated offender to remain in the community as long as the offender abides by certain conditions.

True False

35. When a juvenile is sent to an institution, camp, ranch, or group home it is called parole.

True False

36. A document that states the allegations against a juvenile and requests a juvenile court to adjudicate the juvenile is called a petition.

True False

37. An adult receives a sentencing hearing, a juvenile receives a dispositional hearing.

True False

38. An adult is found guilty, a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent.

True False

39. What is a status offense and give several examples?

40. Describe the different maximum ages that a juvenile can be tried as a juvenile and give examples from various states.

41. Why was a separate set of terms established for use in the juvenile justice system?

42. What assumptions led to the establishment of a separate system of justice for juvenile offenders?

43. Define the terms CHINS, PINS, JINS and MINS.

44. What are the two main sources of referrals to juvenile court?

45. How does waiver to adult court occur?

46. What type of cases are commonly dismissed at intake? Why?

47. What is diversion and how does it work?

48. What is the main reason to waive a juvenile to adult court?

49. What are residential placement centers and how do they function?

50. Explain some of the differences between the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system?

51. Outline the three major steps in the juvenile justice process.

52. Compare the definitions of the juvenile terms with the definition of the adult terms listed on page 9 of the text.

53. Describe the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

c1 Key

1. Under common law doctrine (the legal system the American colonists brought from England) a juvenile age _____ or older could receive the same punishment as an adult.

A. 7

B. 14

C. 16

D. 18

E. 21

Taylor - Chapter 01 #1

2. The first juvenile court was founded in _____.

A. New York, New York

B. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

C. Boston, Mass.

D. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

E. Cook County, Illinois

Taylor - Chapter 01 #2

3. The term *parens patriae* means _____.

- A. the bad parent
- B. the proper parent
- C. the state as parent**
- D. the child's parent
- E. the parent's right

Taylor - Chapter 01 #3

4. A legal doctrine in which the state plays the role of the parent is called _____.

- A. stare decisis
- B. parens patriae**
- C. mens rea
- D. actus reus
- E. the law of parent rights

Taylor - Chapter 01 #4

5. The authority granted by law to hear a case is called _____.

- A. jurisdiction**
- B. actus reus
- C. states rights
- D. venue
- E. parens patriae

Taylor - Chapter 01 #5

6. Any behavior that is prohibited by the juvenile law of a state is called _____.

- A. crime
- B. felonies
- C. delinquency
- D. delinquent felons
- E. protectionism of children

Taylor - Chapter 01 #6

7. A (n) _____ would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult.

- A. status offense
- B. misdemeanor
- C. felony
- D. act of smoking marijuana
- E. act of driving without a license

Taylor - Chapter 01 #7

8. Which of the following is not a status offense?

- A. running away from home
- B. skipping school
- C. violating curfew
- D. incorrigibility
- E. smoking marijuana

Taylor - Chapter 01 #8

9. The system of agencies that is designed to manage adult offenders is called _____.
- A. the criminology system
 - B. the law enforcement system
 - C. the criminal justice system
 - D. the justice ideology
 - E. all of the above

Taylor - Chapter 01 #9

10. The upper age limit for which *most* juvenile courts may hear a case is _____.
- A. 14
 - B. 15
 - C. 17
 - D. 18
 - E. 21

Taylor - Chapter 01 #10

11. Under common law doctrine, individuals under age _____ were presumed to be unable to develop intent and therefore could not be prosecuted and punished for their actions.
- A. 7
 - B. 10
 - C. 12
 - D. 14
 - E. 17

Taylor - Chapter 01 #11

12. A procedure by which a juvenile is removed from the juvenile justice process and provided with treatment services is called _____.
- A. aftercare
 - B. probation
 - C. diversion
 - D. release
 - E. early release

Taylor - Chapter 01 #12

13. The procedure by which juvenile court staff decides whether to process the case further in court, handle the case informally, or dismiss the case is called _____.
- A. aftercare
 - B. probation
 - C. diversion
 - D. release
 - E. intake

Taylor - Chapter 01 #13

14. A sanction by which a juvenile offender pays the victim for the harm done by the juvenile is called _____

- A. victim restitution
- B. victim rehabilitation
- C. victim justice
- D. release
- E. intake

Taylor - Chapter 01 #14

15. A sanction requiring a juvenile offender to perform a predetermined number of hours of volunteer work is called _____.

- A. victim restitution
- B. victim rehabilitation
- C. victim justice
- D. community service
- E. intake

Taylor - Chapter 01 #15

16. The process through which a juvenile court relinquishes jurisdiction over the juvenile offender and the case is processed in adult court is called _____.

- A. mens rea
- B.** a waiver
- C. processing
- D. adult transfer
- E. criminalization

Taylor - Chapter 01 #16

17. Hearings held in juvenile court to determine if the juvenile committed an offense are called _____.

- A. a judgment
- B. a guilt verdict
- C.** an adjudication
- D. a verdict
- E. a finding

Taylor - Chapter 01 #17

18. A disposition, imposed by the court, allowing the adjudicated offender to remain in the community as long as the offender abides by certain conditions is called _____.
- A. adjudication
 - B. waiver
 - C. community service
 - D.** probation
 - E. house arrest

Taylor - Chapter 01 #18

19. When a juvenile is sent to an institution, camp, ranch, or group home it is called _____.
- A. justice
 - B.** residential placement
 - C. probation
 - D. parole
 - E. community service

Taylor - Chapter 01 #19

20. Under common law doctrine, the legal system the American colonists brought from England, a juvenile age 7 or older could receive the same punishment as an adult.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #20

21. The first juvenile court was founded in New York, New York.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #21

22. The term *parens patriae* means the proper parent.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #22

23. A legal doctrine in which the state plays the role of the parent is called *stare decisis*.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #23

24. The authority granted by law to hear a case is called jurisdiction.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #24

25. When a juvenile breaks the law it is still called a crime by the juvenile court.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #25

26. A status offense would not be considered a crime if committed by an adult.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #26

27. In most states, smoking marijuana is considered a status offense.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #27

28. The term juvenile is defined by federal law and therefore each state defines the term the same way.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #28

29. Under common law doctrine, individuals under age seven were presumed to be unable to develop intent and therefore could not be prosecuted and punished for their actions.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #29

30. The procedure by which the juvenile court staff decides whether to process the case further in court, handle the case informally, or dismiss the case is called probation.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #30

31. A sanction by which a juvenile offender pays the victim for the harm done by the juvenile is called victim justice.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #31

32. The process through which a juvenile court relinquishes jurisdiction over the juvenile offender and the case is processed in adult court is called adult processing.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #32

33. A decision by a juvenile court judge that a juvenile committed the delinquent act is called an adjudication.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #33

34. Probation is a disposition imposed by the court allowing the adjudicated offender to remain in the community as long as the offender abides by certain conditions.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #34

35. When a juvenile is sent to an institution, camp, ranch, or group home it is called parole.

FALSE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #35

36. A document that states the allegations against a juvenile and requests a juvenile court to adjudicate the juvenile is called a petition.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #36

37. An adult receives a sentencing hearing, a juvenile receives a dispositional hearing.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #37

38. An adult is found guilty, a juvenile has been adjudicated delinquent.

TRUE

Taylor - Chapter 01 #38

39. What is a status offense and give several examples?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #39

40. Describe the different maximum ages that a juvenile can be tried as a juvenile and give examples from various states.

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #40

41. Why was a separate set of terms established for use in the juvenile justice system?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #41

42. What assumptions led to the establishment of a separate system of justice for juvenile offenders?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #42

43. Define the terms CHINS, PINS, JINS and MINS.

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #43

44. What are the two main sources of referrals to juvenile court?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #44

45. How does waiver to adult court occur?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #45

46. What type of cases are commonly dismissed at intake? Why?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #46

47. What is diversion and how does it work?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #47

48. What is the main reason to waive a juvenile to adult court?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #48

49. What are residential placement centers and how do they function?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #49

50. Explain some of the differences between the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system?

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #50

51. Outline the three major steps in the juvenile justice process.

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #51

52. Compare the definitions of the juvenile terms with the definition of the adult terms listed on page 9 of the text.

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #52

53. Describe the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

Answers will vary

Taylor - Chapter 01 #53

c1 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
	Taylor - Chapter 01	53