

9-16-13

USE
Charts A and
B

Critical Thinking
(pages: 28 & 29)

1. After what two events may a suspect be released?
2. After what two events may the charges be dropped?
3. When does the prosecutor file information or send the case to the grand jury?
4. When does plea bargaining happen?
5. What can a person do if found guilty?
6. What happens if a person enters a guilty plea?

7. What are the three parts of the Criminal Justice System?

8. What are the 5 possible sentences a guilty person may receive?

9. When can a case be dropped along the criminal justice pathway?

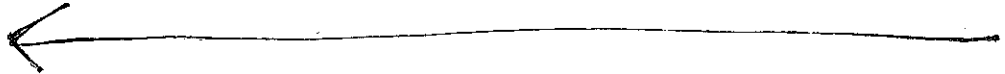
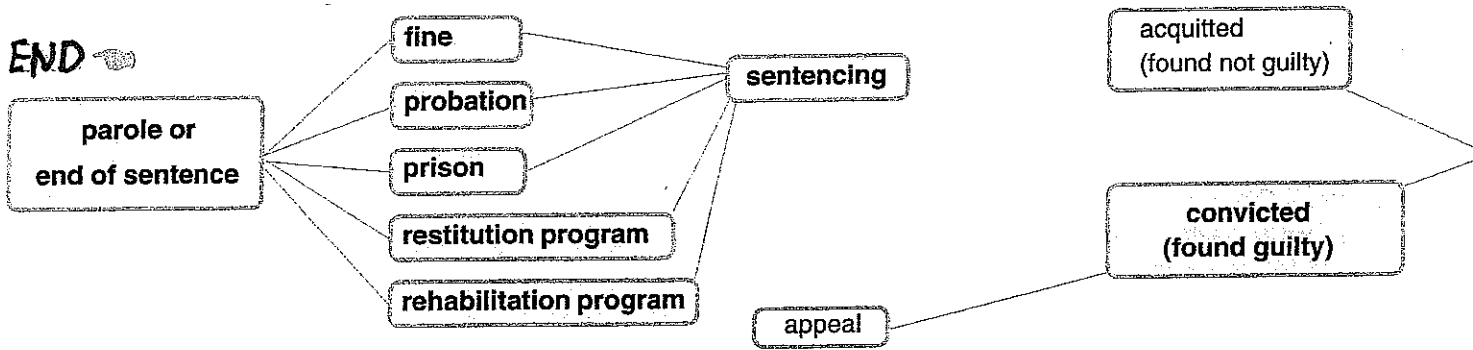
10. Almost everyone becomes involved in what?

A

FLOWCHART OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM



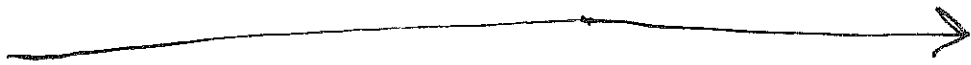
CORRECTIONS



The function of the criminal justice system is to deal with crime and criminals. It also tries to prevent crime from happening. Every year, more juveniles become involved with the system. Because violent crime is the number one public health problem facing our society, all young people should know their rights and responsibilities at every step of the system. It is necessary for all young people to have the necessary skills to deal positively with the police. Almost everyone becomes involved in the criminal justice system as a suspect, a witness, or a victim.

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9-16-13



suspect released

charges dropped

charges dropped

initial appearance
(also called arraignment)—
bail set, plea entered

preliminary hearing

prosecutor files information or, case
goes to grand jury

grand jury indicts

grand jury refuses to indict
(accuse officially)

MIDDLE

another arraignment for
formal plea

not guilty plea

guilty plea

sentencing

trial

plea bargain (can happen
any time before trial)

guilty plea

sentencing



COURTS

The three parts of the criminal justice system—the police, the courts, and corrections—work together and overlap. For example, even though the police are more involved at the beginning of the process, their role does not end as soon as a case goes to court.

This chart walks you through each step of the system. Just follow the arrow pathway. Any case will follow along some or all of the pathway. A case can be dropped at any point along the pathway.

This chart has many difficult but important words and ideas. Some of them have already been explained in the first part of the book. Review this information carefully and look out for the rest of the words as you work through the book.

Definitions and Sentences

1. Suspect: _____

Sentence: _____

2. Restitution: _____

3. Arraignment: _____

4. Indict: _____

5. Initial: _____

6. Plea: _____

7. Preliminary: _____

8. Rehabilitation _____

9. Parole: _____

10. Acquitted: _____

11. Probation: _____

12. Trial: _____

Part 1

CUMULATIVE REVIEW

Color in the circle or circles beside the correct answer(s).
More than one answer may be correct.

1. Check the laws in your state because _____.

- a. they are rewritten so often
- b. state laws are more complex than federal laws
- c. federal offenses occur less frequently
- d. each state has different laws

2. A bias crime usually refers to a crime committed against a person because of _____.

- a. that person's level of education
- b. that person's political opinions
- c. that person's race, religion, or sex
- d. that person's failure to keep up property

3. Committing a crime with intent means the same thing as _____.

- a. committing a crime quickly
- b. committing a crime while angry
- c. committing a crime under stress
- d. committing a crime on purpose.

There are three kinds of homicide: _____.

- a. murder, manslaughter, and negligent homicide
- b. manslaughter, violent rape, and hit-and-run
- c. murder, homicide, and assault and battery
- d. murder, manslaughter, and attempted murder

5. Parents are responsible for the gun injuries caused by their children in some states because _____.

- a. children cannot afford to pay victims back and cannot get a job
- b. children learn behavior from parents by imitating them
- c. legally, a child must be of a certain age before being expected to know what is right
- d. parents are mature and should prevent such behavior

6. A training school is _____.

- a. not supposed to be more like school than jail
- b. still a form of punishment
- c. not a form of punishment
- d. sometimes a form of punishment

7. Police officers often provide crime laboratories _____.

- a. with an analysis of what they saw at the crime scene
- b. with statistics to help investigators interpret the crime scene
- c. with expert scientific opinions about the crime scene
- d. with physical evidence from the crime scene

8. In the future, police work will _____.

- a. involve a greater diversity of people
- b. become much more challenging
- c. involve more computer technology
- d. focus more on community

9. Local courts are called lower courts because _____.

- a. they are less important than other courts
- b. the fines persons have to pay are less
- c. they are the first step in the system
- d. the lawyers in these courts do not need as much education

10. The judge is the person who _____.

- a. decides what evidence is OK to use in court
- b. explains the law to lawyers so they can explain it to the jury
- c. is present throughout the case
- d. rules, or decides, on questions of law

11. Prison drug-treatment programs help prisoners to _____.

- a. learn how to get along in prison
- b. learn new job skills
- c. learn how to control violent physical behavior
- d. learn how to get off drugs and stay off drugs

12. It is hard to go back to your old neighborhood after being behind bars because _____.

- a. you will encounter some of the problems you had before prison
- b. you will have a hard time finding a job or finding new friends
- c. you will have a hard time changing your habits
- d. it is sometimes even harder to stay out of prison once you have been released

