

# Lesson Quiz 16-1



## Constitutional Right to a Fair Trial

**DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. a reasonable belief                                     | <b>A.</b> arrested             |
| _____ 2. being taken into custody                                | <b>B.</b> exclusionary rule    |
| _____ 3. no right to use illegally obtained evidence             | <b>C.</b> interrogation        |
| _____ 4. questioning an accused person                           | <b>D.</b> the Fourth Amendment |
| _____ 5. protects people from unreasonable searches and seizures | <b>E.</b> probable cause       |

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Someone would have a right to see a search warrant when
- police enter a building during an emergency.
  - police frisk someone behaving suspiciously.
  - police search an arrested person for evidence.
  - police want to search the person's home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Stopping an African American in a neighborhood because most residents are Hispanic is an example of
- probable cause.
  - racial profiling.
  - self-incrimination.
  - the exclusionary rule.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which kinds of rights are limited in schools?
- Fifth Amendment rights
  - Fourth Amendment rights
  - Miranda rights
  - Sixth Amendment rights
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What might happen if a police officer forces an accused person into self-incrimination?
- The accused can charge the officer with using physical force.
  - The accused might seek a legal remedy.
  - The accused must be immediately released.
  - The accused might get a maximum sentence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. In *Miranda v. Arizona*, the Supreme Court ruled that suspects
- can never be questioned without an attorney.
  - must ask to speak to an attorney.
  - must be informed of their rights.
  - must remain silent.

# Lesson Quiz 16-2



## Constitutional Right to a Fair Trial

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The presumption of innocence means that the government must prove a person is innocent of a crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Sixth Amendment provides for a trial by an impartial jury in the area where a crime was committed.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In a plea bargain, the accused pleads guilty to the original crime.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A court must provide legal counsel for criminal defendants who cannot afford it.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. "Taking the Fifth" refers to the Fifth Amendment right not to defend oneself.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. What happens when a criminal case is judged to be beyond a reasonable doubt?
  - A. The defendant is given his or her liberty.
  - B. The defendant is usually found guilty.
  - C. The defendant must admit committing the crime.
  - D. The defendant must introduce new evidence.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The right to a speedy and public trial can be classified as a component of
  - A. the Fifth Amendment.
  - B. the juvenile justice system.
  - C. the Sixth Amendment.
  - D. *Wainwright v. Gideon*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. What is an effect of *Gideon v. Wainwright*?
  - A. An attorney is not necessary for indigent defendants in felony cases.
  - B. An attorney must be paid for by the defendant in state and federal cases.
  - C. An attorney must be provided for indigent defendants in federal felony cases.
  - D. An attorney must be provided for indigent defendants in state felony cases.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. What principle of law is the starting point for every trial?
  - A. The defendant has the right to a jury trial.
  - B. The defendant has the opportunity to introduce evidence.
  - C. The defendant is offered a plea bargain.
  - D. The defendant is presumed innocent.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. What distinguishes the juvenile justice system from the adult justice system?
  - A. Jury trials are not required.
  - B. Juveniles are not awarded privacy.
  - C. Juveniles cannot be tried in adult courts.
  - D. Status offenses are not allowed.

Copyright © McGraw-Hill Education. Permission is granted to reproduce for classroom use.

# Lesson Quiz 16-3



## Constitutional Right to a Fair Trial

**DIRECTIONS: True/False** In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Disproportionate incarceration makes some people question whether there is equal justice under the law.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The Fifth Amendment prohibits cruel and unusual punishment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Wounding someone during a robbery is a cause for the death penalty in some states.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. The Supreme Court ruled that mandatory sentences for juveniles are constitutional.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. An incarcerated but innocent person is unlikely to apply for a writ of habeas corpus.

**DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice** Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Offering career counseling at a prison is an example of
  - A. deterrence.
  - B. rehabilitation.
  - C. restitution.
  - D. retribution.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Last week, fishing in a county lake was made illegal. Before that, fishing in the lake was not prohibited. If you were fined because you fished in the lake last year, before it was illegal to do so, officials have violated the Constitution's
  - A. double jeopardy rule.
  - B. ex post facto clause.
  - C. habeas corpus description.
  - D. three-strikes laws.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. A precedent for deciding the fairness of the three-strikes laws is
  - A. *Ewing v. California*.
  - B. *Furman v. Georgia*.
  - C. *Miranda v. Arizona*.
  - D. *Yarborough v. Alvarado*.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. How did states respond to the Supreme Court ruling in *Furman v. Georgia*?
  - A. Many states refused to follow the decision of the Court.
  - B. Most states abolished capital punishment altogether.
  - C. Some states asked the Supreme Court to reconsider.
  - D. States began to rewrite laws about capital punishment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Being tried twice for the same crime can be classified as
  - A. an appeal.
  - B. double jeopardy.
  - C. ex post facto.
  - D. habeas corpus.