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**Criminal Procedure Exam**

1. Under the Rules of Regulating Testimony, "bad character" evidence may not be entered unless:
   1. Witness credibility can be challenged
   2. The "Mercy Rule" is enacted
   3. Good character evidence is entered first
   4. Testimony is logical to issue
2. Witnesses must testify only to firsthand information. This guideline comes from which rule?
   1. Personal Knowledge Rule
   2. The Mercy Rule
   3. Rape Shield Law
   4. Good Character Rule
3. Which rule regulates admissibility and credibility of evidence to ensure evidence was not tampered with or somehow altered prior to trial?
   1. Personal Knowledge Rule
   2. The Mercy Rule
   3. Chain of Custody
   4. Good Character Rule
4. Expert testimony may include which of the following?
   1. Character testimony
   2. Opinion about and references to previous witness testimony
   3. Illogical testimony that is inadmissible
   4. Bad character evidence along with the criminal history of the defendant
5. Rape Shield laws protect against which of the following?
   1. Testimony that is not first-hand but is being admitted
   2. Bad character evidence that is being admitted prior to good character evidence
   3. Victims being attacked based on their ethnicity
   4. Rape victims being attacked about their sexual history
6. Which of the following is not a form of scientific evidence?
   1. Polygraph
   2. DNA
   3. Ballistics
   4. Fingerprints
7. Which is not a factor that the judge uses in determining admissibility of scientific evidence?
   1. Validity of evidence
   2. If evidence is scientific or forensic
   3. Credibility of the science behind it
   4. How influential the evidence may be
8. Under the Rule of Confidentiality, which of the following is not considered a privileged relationship?
   1. Spouse
   2. Attorney and a client that says he will commit another crime
   3. Medical doctors and patients
   4. Ministers and members
9. Defaulting on one’s bail is called what?
   1. Bail-jumping
   2. Bail bondsman
   3. Surety
   4. Bail bond
10. One who provides bail as a surety for a criminal defendant’s release is called?
    1. Bail-jumping
    2. Bail bondsman
    3. Bail bond
    4. Property bond
11. A bond that is given to a court to guarantee that the defendant will appear in court and obtains the defendant’s release from confinement is called what?
    1. Cash bail
    2. Surety bond
    3. Recognizance bail
    4. Bail bond
12. The person primarily liable for the payment of another’s debt or for the performance of another’s obligation is called?
    1. Surety
    2. Bail bond
    3. Bail bondsman
    4. Cash bail
13. Which is not a type of bail?
    1. Cash bail
    2. Property bond
    3. Surety
    4. Own personal recognizance
14. When the accused pays the full amount of bail with cash, check or credit card it is called what?
    1. Surety bond
    2. Cash bail
    3. Property bond
    4. Release on citation
15. The bail bondsman pledges to pay the full value of the bond if the accused does not appear in court. A bounty hunter is contracted if the defendant does not appear for court. This describes which of the following?
    1. Cash bail
    2. Bail bond
    3. Surety bond
    4. Property bond
16. Suspects who are issued citations must do what?
    1. Pay a bail bond
    2. Be booked into jail
    3. Appear before a judge immediately
    4. Appear before the court at a later time
17. The suspect is responsible for showing up for the court date and does not have to pay bail is called what?
    1. Release on citation
    2. Surety Bond
    3. Own Personal recognizance
    4. Property Bond
18. The defendant provides the property as a bond and a lien is placed on the property. If the defendant fails to appear for court, the property will be foreclosed. This describes which of the following?
    1. Own personal recognizance
    2. Surety bond
    3. Cash bail
    4. Property bond
19. The formal process by which the defense and the prosecution exchange information relevant to a criminal investigation is called what?
    1. Challenge of evidence
    2. Discovery
    3. Rule Regulating testimony
    4. Rule regarding scientific evidence
20. The Rule of Discovery does all of the following except:
    1. Provides pertinent information
    2. Appropriately scrutinizes evidence
    3. Resists adequate preparation for trial
    4. Helps the criminal justice system reach reliable outcomes
21. Criminal cases can be investigated by whom?
    1. Police
    2. Prosecutor's investigator
    3. Prosecutor’s investigator and/or the police
    4. None of the above
22. Which of the following is a main job of the prosecutor?
    1. Dismiss cases
    2. Supervise legality of procedures
    3. Arrest suspects
    4. Determine the amount of bail
23. Police depend on prosecutors to advise them about which of the following?
    1. Legal issues
    2. Hold them accountable on constitutional issues
    3. Both a and b
    4. None of the above
24. Which of the following is not a stressor in the relationship between police and prosecutors?
    1. Prosecutors decide not to prosecute a case
    2. Both prosecutors and police work together to bring criminal action to court
    3. Relying on evidence that is inadmissible
    4. Cases are returned for lack of probable cause
25. Which of the following is not true regarding evidence?
    1. Restricts the content and the manner of the presentation
    2. It is the role of the police to challenge rule of evidence violations
    3. Ensures that the trial runs smoothly
    4. Protects against an unfair trial