MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The most influential actor in the courthouse is the:
   a. judge                      c. clerk of court
   b. defense attorney          d. prosecutor

   ANS: D   REF: 11   OBJ: 3

2. A trial by a judge without a jury is called a:
   a. summary trial             c. bench trial
   b. bar trial                 d. trial de novo

   ANS: C   REF: 14   OBJ: 4

3. The operation of two separate and distinct court systems in the United States is referred to as:
   a. a dual court system       c. separate but equal
   b. checks and balances       d. judicial federalism

   ANS: A   REF: 8   OBJ: 2

4. Coercive police practices are a violation of this essential element of due process.
   a. equal protection          c. self-incrimination
   b. the third degree          d. fundamental fairness

   ANS: D   REF: 17   OBJ: 1, 6

5. The key goal of the crime control model is:
   a. repression of criminal conduct   c. the rights of victims
   b. the rights of defendants        d. the integrity of the courts

   ANS: A   REF: 19   OBJ: 6

6. The three main components of the American Criminal Justice system are:
   a. federal, state and local
   b. judges, prosecutors, and defense attorneys
   c. police, courts, and corrections
   d. probation, prison, and parole

   ANS: C   REF: 7   OBJ: 1
7. Which of the following is not true of “law in action”?
   a. Focus on human factors governing application of law
   b. Stresses the importance of discretion
   c. Strict enforcement of laws and adherence to procedures
   d. Prosecutors use discovery to encourage guilty pleas

   ANS: C  REF: 17  OBJ: 5

8. Which is true of “the law in action”?
   a. Most defendants have hired private defense counsel
   b. Most defendants take their case to trial
   c. Most defendants agree to a guilty plea
   d. Judges make sentencing decisions with almost complete autonomy

   ANS: C  REF: 18  OBJ: 5

9. The institutions of criminal justice in America are a system in the sense that:
   a. they communicate, cooperate, and coordinate very efficiently
   b. what happens in one agency or component affects other agencies and components
   c. there is centralized control of all agencies within a state or the federal system
   d. the U.S. Supreme Court closely controls all agencies and components

   ANS: B  REF: 6  OBJ: 1

10. Criminal justice in America can be described as a fragmented non-system due in part to:
    a. cases flow in a regular pattern through the system
    b. a unified court system
    c. there is centralized control
    d. the decentralized nature of American government that distributes power between national and state governments

    ANS: D  REF: 8  OBJ: 1

11. The federal district courts are the federal ________________ courts.
    a. bankruptcy                       c. trial
    b. appellate                       d. courts of last resort

    ANS: C  REF: 9  OBJ: 2

12. In the aftermath of the attacks of September 11, 2001 courts have wrestled with the issue of:
    a. the extension of the use of electronic eavesdropping by police
    b. the use of informants in suspected terrorism cases
c. warrantless stop and frisks

d. the use of scientific evidence in criminal trials

ANS: A  REF: 5  OBJ: 1

13. In the U.S. today, there are around _____ million people under some form of correctional confinement or supervision.

a. 2.8  c. 7.3

b. 6.2  d. 15

ANS: C  REF: 6  OBJ: 1

14. In terms of national policy, the most important court in the country is the:

a. U.S. District Court  c. U.S. Supreme Court

b. U.S. Appellate Court  d. U.S. Criminal Court

ANS: C  REF: 9-10  OBJ: 2

15. Which of the following is the federal court of last resort in the United States?

a. U.S. District Court  c. U.S. Supreme Court

b. U.S. Court of Criminal Appeals  d. U.S. Magistrate Court

ANS: C  REF: 9  OBJ: 2

16. Courts can be classified according to their function (rather than jurisdiction) into:

a. local, state, and federal courts  c. national and multinational courts

b. substantive and procedural  d. trial and appellate courts

ANS: D  REF: 8-9  OBJ: 2

17. In contrast to federal judges, most state judges are:

a. appointed by the governor  c. appointed by the state supreme court

b. appointed by the state legislature  d. elected

ANS: D  REF: 11  OBJ: 3

18. After booking, arrestees will be brought before a judge and advised of their rights, the charges against them, and given a chance to make bail at the:

a. pretrial hearing  c. arraignment

b. initial appearance  d. preliminary hearing
19. Grand juries:
a. are used by all states  
   c. issue an indictment in most cases  
b. deliberate in open hearings  
d. are utilized only in misdemeanor cases

ANS: C  REF: 13  OBJ: 4

20. Around ninety percent of felony convictions result from:
a. a plea bargain  
   c. a bench trial  
b. a trial by jury  
d. a preliminary hearing

ANS: A  REF: 13  OBJ: 5

21. Which of the following is a characteristic of the due process model of criminal justice?
a. Concern for the rights of defendants  
   c. Eliminating loopholes for defendants  
b. Efficiency is the main goal  
d. Stress on informal fact-finding

ANS: A  REF: 19  OBJ: 6

22. Which of the following is a characteristic of the crime control model of criminal justice?
a. The process resembles an obstacle course for the prosecution and police  
b. Stresses formal and court fact-finding  
c. Concern for efficiency and protecting society  
d. Focus on the rights of defendants

ANS: C  REF: 19  OBJ: 6

23. The overall conviction rate at trial for felonies is upward of:
a. 60 percent  
   c. 80 percent  
b. 70 percent  
d. 90 percent

ANS: D  REF: 11  OBJ: 4

24. Which of the following has contributed to the way scientific and technology-based evidence is introduced at trial?
a. The introduction of expert testimony.  
b. The widespread use of DNA evidence.  
c. The use of eye witness testimony.  
d. The introduction of electronic eavesdropping evidence.
25. The United States Supreme Court hears fewer than ________ cases each term (year).
   a. 100  c. 250  
   b. 85  d. 1,000

ANS: B  REF: 22  OBJ: 1

26. By and large, criminal defendants are:
   a. young, poor, uneducated, male and a member of a minority group  
   b. young, poor, female, and a member of a minority group  
   c. young, poor, male, minority, and a member of a street gang  
   d. middle-aged, male, uneducated, and a repeat offender

ANS: A  REF: 11  OBJ: 2

27. Proponents of the due process model of criminal justice believe all of the following, except:
   a. The courts’ priority should be to protect the rights of the individual.  
   b. The belief in the need to reform people through rehabilitation.  
   c. That the court system is fundamentally unfair to poor and minority defendants.  
   d. Informal fact-finding is sufficient to prevent false convictions.

ANS: D  REF: 20  OBJ: 6

28. The Supreme Court’s opinion in *Brown v. Mississippi* was based on:
   a. the Fourteenth Amendment due process clause  
   b. the Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination  
   c. the Fourth Amendment right against unreasonable seizures  
   d. the Eighth Amendment prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment

ANS: A  REF: 16  OBJ: 1, 2

29. A lower trial court would only handle the initial stages of which type of case?
   a. Public drunkenness  c. Disorderly conduct  
   b. Petty theft  d. Robbery

ANS: D  REF: 9  OBJ: 2

30. In grand jury proceedings, the burden of proof for the prosecutor is:
   a. reasonable suspicion  c. probable cause
b. proof beyond a reasonable doubt d. clear and convincing evidence

ANS: C  REF: 13  OBJ: 4

31. Which of the following does not take place at arraignment?
   a. formal charges read and copy provided to defendant
   b. determination made as to existence of probable cause
   c. defendant called upon to enter plea
   d. defendant advised of rights

ANS: B  REF: 13  OBJ: 4

32. The importance of the Supreme Court is measured in terms of:
   a. the cases it does not hear.
   b. the sheer volume of cases that they are required to hear each year.
   c. the wide-ranging impact their decisions have on all stages of the process.
   d. none of these answers is correct

ANS: C  REF: 9-10  OBJ: 2

33. Which of the following is not true about crime in the United States?
   a. The majority of crimes are property crimes.
   b. Many crimes are never reported.
   c. The police make an arrest in only half the crimes known to them.
   d. Approximately 75% of misdemeanor defendants plead guilty at the initial appearance.

ANS: C  REF: 12  OBJ: 5

34. During a preliminary hearing, the prosecutor must prove to ____________ that a crime was
   committed and that there is probable cause to believe the defendant committed the crime.
   a. the grand jury b. a judge
   c. a jury d. the District Attorney

ANS: B  REF: 13  OBJ: 4

35. The dominant reality of contemporary sentencing is:
   a. the use of structured sentencing to eliminate wide variations in sentences.
   b. prison overcrowding.
   c. the decreased use of intermediate sanctions in favor of active sentences.
   d. rehabilitation to reduce recidivism.

ANS: B  REF: 14  OBJ: 1
36. This principle distributes government power between national and state governments, creating decentralization that compounds the fragmentation of the criminal justice system.
   a. federalism  b. utilitarianism  
   b. deconstructionism  d. nationalism  

ANS: A  REF: 8  OBJ: 1

37. The federal government and most states have created two levels of appellate courts:
   a. lower and major  b. state and federal  
   b. district and superior  d. intermediate and supreme  

ANS: D  REF: 9  OBJ: 2

38. These motions contend that police conducted an illegal search/seizure or obtained a confession in violation of the defendant’s constitutional rights.
   a. motion to strike  b. motion to vacate  
   b. motion to suppress  d. motion to dismiss  

ANS: B  REF: 13  OBJ: 4

39. Which of the following is not an element of “law on the books”?
   a. legal duties of the main actors  b. structure of the courts  
   c. careful use of discretion  d. steps in the criminal justice process  

ANS: C  REF: 15  OBJ: 5

**CRITICAL THINKING SCENARIOS**

**CASE 1.1**

The creation of “designer drugs” is outpacing the ability of society to enact laws to prohibit them. Many of these substances have negative side effects, ranging from violent behavior to death.

40. Which of the following responses to the problem would best fit the “crime control” philosophy?
   a. Government takes steps to limit the availability of ingredients used in the manufacture of designer drugs.  
   b. Design a public awareness campaign to warn potential users of the dangers presented by use of these drugs.  
   c. Partner with community leaders to identify underlying social issues promoting the drug subculture.  
   d. Pass legislation and increase enforcement efforts to send a message of “zero tolerance” to those who manufacture, sell, and use designer drugs.  

ANS:  

REF:  
OBJ: 
41. Which of the following responses to the problem would best fit the “due process” philosophy?
   a. Government takes steps to limit the availability of ingredients used in the manufacture of designer drugs.
   b. Pass legislation and increase enforcement efforts to send a message of “zero tolerance” to those who manufacture, sell, and use designer drugs.
   c. Dramatic increase in the use of drug courts to divert first-time offenders and defer prosecution.
   d. Design public awareness campaign to warn potential users of the serious legal ramifications if they are caught with the drugs.

ANS: C  REF: 19  OBJ: 6

CASE 1.2

Politicians have expressed their outrage at the designer drug problem by enacting legislation targeting manufacture, sale, and possession that require mandatory minimum sentences. The police across the country start making arrests based on this new legislation.

42. Which of the following aspects of the criminal justice process exemplify “law on the books”?
   a. Police Mirandize a suspect and obtain a voluntary confession.
   b. At initial appearance, the judge sets a low bail because the jail is overcrowded.
   c. The prosecutor meets with the defense attorney to discuss the terms of a plea agreement.
   d. Upon accepting the plea, the judge sentences the defendant based on his own discretion.

ANS: A  REF: 15  OBJ: 5

43. Which of the following aspects of the criminal justice process exemplify “law in action”?
   a. Police Mirandize a suspect and obtain a voluntary confession.
   b. At initial appearance, the defendant is advised of his rights and bail is set according to the bond schedule.
   c. The prosecutor meets with the public defender to discuss the terms of a plea agreement.
   d. Upon pleading guilty, the defendant is dissatisfied with the sentence and appeals.

ANS: C  REF: 15  OBJ: 5

CASE 1.3

As a result of increased enforcement efforts, the courts and correctional facilities are inundated with mostly low-level drug offenders. Public support of the newest campaign in the war on drugs is starting to wane as increasing taxes to build new jails to house pretrial detainees are discussed.
44. Which of the following is not part of the “crime control” belief system?
   a. Individual responsibility is at issue when considering the ramifications of drug abuse.
   b. “Speedy trial” legislation should be enacted to ensure that justice is not delayed.
   c. The adversarial process at trial achieves the correct result.
   d. Incarceration achieves the dual result of deterrence and increased public safety.

   ANS: C  REF: 19  OBJ: 6

45. Which of the following is not part of the “due process” belief system?
   a. The war on drugs has a disproportionate effect on racial minorities.
   b. “Speedy trial” legislation should be enacted to ensure that justice is not delayed.
   c. The adversarial process at trial achieves the correct result.
   d. Rehabilitation achieves the dual result of deterrence and increased public safety.

   ANS: B  REF: 19  OBJ: 6

TRUE/FALSE

1. The term “dual court system” refers to state and federal courts.

   ANS: T  REF: 8  OBJ: 2

2. Approximately 2.5 million people work in the criminal justice system.

   ANS: T  REF: 6  OBJ: 3

3. Lower trial courts frequently conduct the initial proceedings in felony cases.

   ANS: T  REF: 9  OBJ: 2

4. The decisions of trial courts may be reviewed by appellate courts.

   ANS: T  REF: 9  OBJ: 1

5. Federal judges are elected in district-wide elections.

   ANS: F  REF: 11  OBJ: 3

6. In the crime control model, one goal is to process defendants quickly.

   ANS: T  REF: 19  OBJ: 6
7. In the due process model, the primary goal is to protect the rights of citizens.
ANS: T  REF: 19  OBJ: 6

8. The judge is generally the most influential official of the court house actors.
ANS: F  REF: 11  OBJ: 3

9. In general, defendants have a constitutional right to a jury trial.
ANS: T  REF: 14  OBJ: 3

10. Appellate courts review the evidence presented at trial and determine if the jury reached a fair verdict.
ANS: F  REF: 9 & 15 OBJ: 2

11. In a criminal case, neither side is required to disclose any of the evidence they will present or witnesses they will call to the opposing party.
ANS: F  REF: 13  OBJ: 4

12. Grand juries indict in only a small percentage of the cases brought to them by the prosecutor.
ANS: F  REF: 13  OBJ: 4

13. Coerced confessions are admissible only if they are proven to be reliable.
ANS: F  REF: 17  OBJ: 5

14. Plea negotiations are governed by informal understandings of what sentence is appropriate for a given type of defendant.
ANS: T  REF: 13-14  OBJ:
15. The U.S. Supreme Court and state supreme courts can largely select which cases they want to hear.

ANS: T REF: 9-10 OBJ: 2

16. A defendant will be asked to enter a plea to the charges at arraignment.

ANS: T REF: 13 OBJ: 4

17. Most criminal defendants hire a private lawyer for their defense.

ANS: F REF: 11 OBJ: 3

18. Most state judges are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

ANS: F REF: 11 OBJ: 3

19. Groups like Mothers Against Drunk Driving seek to promote the rights of crime victims.

ANS: T REF: 11 OBJ: 3

20. Advocates of the crime control model of criminal justice believe that unless crime is controlled, the rights of law-abiding citizens will not be protected, and the security of society will be diminished.

ANS: T REF: 19 OBJ: 6

21. “Law on the books” is found in the Constitution, legislative statutes, administrative rules and regulations, and court opinions.

ANS: T REF: 15 OBJ: 5

22. The “law in action” represents an idealized view of law, one that stresses an abstract set of rules that fails to take real people into account.

ANS: F REF: 15 OBJ: 5

23. Defense attorneys are often successful at securing not guilty verdicts at trial.
24. The majority of crimes committed are violent crimes.
ANS: F REF: 18 OBJ:

25. Under discovery rules, defense attorneys are required to provide all requested information to the prosecutor prior to trial.
ANS: F REF: 13 OBJ:

COMPLETION

1. The Wickersham Commission (1931) defined the ___________ as “the inflicting of pain, physical or mental, to extract confessions or statements.”
ANS: third degree
REF: 16 OBJ: 1

2. The public often blames __________________ for allowing guilty defendants to go free on “technicalities”.
ANS: appellate courts
REF: 6 OBJ: 1

3. One of the most fundamental rights, enumerated in the Sixth Amendment, granted to those accused of violating the criminal law is _________________.
ANS: trial by jury
REF: 14 OBJ: 4

4. _________________ courts are divided into major and lower courts.
ANS: Trial
REF: 9 OBJ: 2
5. In ___________ courts, no trials are held, no jurors are employed and no witnesses are heard.

ANS: appellate

REF: 9 OBJ: 2

6. The ________________ is the most influential of the courthouse actors.

ANS: prosecutor

REF: 11 OBJ: 3

7. Crimes fall into three categories—felonies, misdemeanors, and ________________.

ANS: violations

REF: 12 OBJ: 4

8. The term “_______________” refers to the exchange of information prior to trial.

ANS: discovery

REF: 13 OBJ: 4

9. In felonies, bail is usually first set at the initial ________________ stage of the judicial process.

ANS: appearance

REF: 12 OBJ: 4

10. ________________ jury review is required in all federal felony prosecutions.

ANS: Grand

REF: 13 OBJ: 4

11. Felony defendants enter a plea at the ________________ stage of the judicial process.

ANS: arraignment

REF: 13 OBJ: 4

12. A trial by a judge only without a jury is called a(n)______________ trial.
ANS: bench

REF: 14 OBJ: 4

13. The due process model focuses on the rights of the______________.

ANS: defendant (or individual)

REF: 19 OBJ: 6

14. American government is based on the principle of ________________, which distributes government power between national (usually referred to as federal) and state governments.

ANS: federalism

REF: 8 OBJ: 1

15. In *Brown v. Mississippi*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that confessions obtained as a result of physical torture were inadmissible in court as they violated the essential elements of ________________.

ANS: due process

REF: 19 OBJ: 1, 2

16. For misdemeanor defendants, the initial ________________ is typically the defendant’s only courtroom encounter; three out of four plead guilty and are sentenced immediately.

ANS: appearance

REF: 12 OBJ: 1

17. Pretrial __________ is largely limited to defendants who have committed serious crimes.

ANS: detention

REF: 12-13 OBJ: 1

18. The standard of proof for the prosecutor at a preliminary hearing is ________________.

ANS: probable cause

REF: 13 OBJ: 4
19. The “law in action” related to discovery is that prosecutors reveal information about their case to the defense in order to obtain a ________________.

ANS: guilty plea

REF: 15 OBJ: 5

20. The “law on the books” articulates ________________ rules relating to the formal and informal exchange of information before trial.

ANS: discovery

REF: 15 OBJ: 5

**ESSAY**

1. Contrast the due process and crime control models of criminal

ANS:
The crime control model’s key goal is the repression of criminal conduct, which is accomplished by apprehending, convicting, and punishing offenders. The crime control model advocates expeditious processing of offenders and reliance on informal fact-finding by the police and prosecutors to achieve the correct result. Crime is a breakdown of individual responsibility and self-control and that punishment acts a deterrent, as well as incapacitates offenders. The elimination of “loopholes” like the exclusionary rule and insanity defense are necessary to keep offenders from “beating the system.”

The due process model emphasizes protecting individual rights. Though concerned about crime, they believe that granting too much leeway to police will only result in loss of freedom and civil liberties of all. The due process model supports the presumption of innocence and believes that formal fact-finding in an adversarial process will achieve the correct result. What the crime control model views as “obstacles to justice,” are seen by due process advocates as necessary checks on unwarranted prosecutions. Emphasis is on the need to reform people through rehabilitation, which is best accomplished through increased use of community-based sentencing alternatives rather than prison sentences.

REF: 19 OBJ: 6

2. List the steps in processing a typical felony case. Briefly describe what happens at each step.

ANS:
Crime, arrest, initial appearance, bail, preliminary hearing, prosecutors’ charging decision, grand jury review and indictment, arraignment on charges, pretrial discovery and suppression of evidence, plea negotiation, trial, sentencing, appeal. (Refer to figure 1.3 for descriptions)
3. Describe some of the key differences between the “law on the books” and the “law in action”.

ANS: The law on the books describes what the law “should be” based on the articulated rules of American law found in constitutions, cases, judicial opinions, and administrative rules and regulations. The law on the books differs significantly from the law in action in many respects.

The law in action reveals what “actually happens” in criminal courts. Examples may include the realities that while there are about 12 million arrests each year, about half actually result in filing of charges. Grand juries are groups of citizens who are given the responsibility for charging in felony cases, but they almost always indict the defendants prosecutors want charged. Felony defendants have a right to file a motion to suppress unconstitutionally seized evidence, but those motions are rarely granted.

4. Discuss the Casey Anthony case, including whether or not the case is a typical criminal case. What does the statistical data tell us about the similarities/differences?

ANS: First, she was charged with murder. Murder and non-negligent homicide cases account for less than 1/10 of 1 percent of all criminal arrests. Second, she was charged with capital murder, meaning she could have received the death penalty if convicted. Very few homicides are death-penalty eligible. Third, her case went to trial, rather than being plea-bargained like 90-95 percent of all felony cases. Fourth, Casey Anthony was acquitted at trial, when the overall conviction rate at trial is around 90 percent. Finally, the initial criminal investigation and resulting court case was the subject of intense media coverage and public debate.

5. Contrast the roles of trial and appellate courts.

ANS: Most courts are trial courts. This is where trials are held, jurors are sworn, and witnesses are questioned. Trial courts are divided into major and lower courts. In lower courts, minor offenses are tried in front of a judge and the initial stages of felony cases—first appearance, arraignment, probable cause hearings—are held. Major trial courts handle the final phases of felony prosecutions, whether the defendant enters a guilty plea or takes the case to trial. Upon conviction, the defendant is sentenced.
Appellate courts review the decisions made by trial courts when issues are raised on appeal. In appellate courts, lawyers argue whether previous decisions correctly or incorrectly followed the law. Appellate review is not a trial. No witnesses are questioned and no jurors are called upon to render a decision.

There are two levels of appellate courts at both the state and federal level: intermediate courts, which must hear all cases, and supreme courts, which pick and choose which cases they hear. The ultimate appellate court in the U.S. is the U.S. Supreme Court.

6. Discuss the function and importance of the grand jury.

ANS:
The grand jury is designed as a check on unwarranted prosecutions. All federal prosecutions and about half of the states require grand juries. The defendant and his/her attorney are not allowed to present evidence, call witnesses, or even be physically present. Grand jury proceedings are held in secret. Prosecutors must convince a majority of the grand jurors that a crime was committed and that there is probable cause that the defendant committed the crime. If the grand jury finds probable cause, it returns an indictment ("true bill") that charges the defendant with the crime. If it refuses to indict the defendant, it is called a "no bill" or "no true bill." In reality, grand juries are dominated by the prosecutor and rarely fail to indict in cases brought before them.

7. Explain the function of the criminal justice system from both an interdependent system perspective as well as a fragmented non-system perspective.

ANS:
The interdependent system perspective to criminal justice dominates contemporary thinking. It highlights the fact that police, courts, and corrections are interdependent and interrelated. Though separate, they must interact with one another. What one part of the criminal justice system does or doesn’t do directly affects the other two. The operations of law enforcement and corrections affect the judiciary. If more felons are arrested, the workload of prosecutors increases. The more overcrowded the prisons, the more difficult it is to make sentencing decisions. The decisions that courts make also have important consequences for law enforcement and corrections. The interdependence, however, does not necessarily translate into coordination and cooperation.

The fragmented non-system perspective highlights the fragmentation that characterizes each component of criminal justice. There are nearly 18,000 law enforcement agencies at the local, state, and federal level that operate independently of each other. There are more than 1800 state and federal correctional facilities and thousands of local jails. Corrections also encompasses community-based corrections such as probation, drug treatment, and halfway houses. Prosecutors and courts exist at the local, county, state, district, and national level. This
complexity and fragmentation can lead to conflict between the various elements of the criminal justice system.

REF: 7-8 OBJ: 1

8. Analyze the role of the media in the public’s perceptions of crime and the criminal justice system. Give examples from both the news and entertainment media.

ANS: The news media is not constrained by formal presumptions or the rules of evidence. They are free to report any information that comes their way, though the vast majority of it would never be admissible in court. They are free to speculate and, in the case of many talk shows, give personal opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. In the Casey Anthony case, the public was inundated with information about the case even prior to the arrest of Casey Anthony, with opinions already being given as to the outcome of any future legal proceedings. The presumption of innocence was left to the jury and, much to the outrage of the public, she was acquitted at trial in spite of being convicted in the court of public opinion.

Television dramas, such as CSI, are created for entertainment and tend to focus on only the most serious crimes with complex investigations requiring a multitude of scientific tests that are completed in a remarkably short period of time. Reality is quite different and often too mundane to keep an audience entertained. The popularity of these shows, along with other factors, has led to an increased expectation on the part of jurors that scientific evidence will be presented in almost all cases, known as “the CSI effect.” The expectation of scientific proof that did not materialize may have led to the acquittal of Casey Anthony.

(Students answers will vary)

REF: 21-22 OBJ: 4