12. The group of person who have something in common that links them and distinguish them from each other who are not part of that certain groups is called?
   A. Community  
   B. Anarchy  
   C. Milling  
   D. Binding

13. The machinery of the State designed to enforce the law by arresting, prosecuting and adjudicating those accused of violating it and by applying the proper sanctions to those found guilty.
   A. Court  
   B. Government  
   C. Criminal Justice System  
   D. Due Process of Law

14. The person responsible for securing the rights of the state over an accused person for he directs the proceeding and he institute an offense in behalf of the state.
   A. Judge  
   B. Counsel De officio  
   C. Attorney  
   D. Prosecutor

15. The Police seek to prevent crimes by being present in places where crimes might be committed and by alerting citizens to refrain from practices that make them or their property vulnerable.
   A. law enforcement  
   B. public services  
   C. opportunity denial  
   D. order
9. Which of the following is a Review Court and it is considered as **the highest court of the land**?
   A. Court of Appeal   B. Municipal Trial Court
   C. Regional Trial Court   D. **Supreme Court**

10. This is a special court tasked to **handle graft and corruption** committed by public officials or employees.
   A. Ombudsman   B. **Sandiganbayan**
   C. Military court   D. Supreme court

11. This is an attitude enjoyed given to police to use discretion whether to effect arrest or not.
   A. Administration   B. **Authority**
   C. Management   D. Power

12. Which of the following is a valid warrantless arrest?
   A. citizen’s arrest   B. void arrest
   C. illegal arrest   D. juridical arrest
21. Who has the **highest in rank** among the following?
   A. Chief Superintendent  
   B. Deputy Director General  
   C. Director  
   D. Director General

22. The **informal component** of the Criminal Justice System.
   A. Community  
   B. Law enforcement  
   C. Prosecution  
   D. Corrections

23. The **major function of the Prosecution** component of the Criminal Justice System.
   A. Rehabilitate prisoners  
   B. **Represents the government in criminal cases**  
   C. Enforce the law of the land  
   D. Sentencing of the accused

24. The **police is an agency of the**...
   A. State  
   B. Government  
   C. Community  
   D. All of these
41. All of the following except one, are the bad labels of the modern police of Robert Peel.
   A. dirty puppy
   B. bloody gang
   C. blue devils
   D. peelers

42. Which is true about Police?
   A. ensure law and order
   B. should be powerful not oppressive
   C. a branch of Criminal Justice System
   D. should form an impartial force

43. Constables are implementing and carrying out the law by keeping the peace, arresting criminals and guarding. They were known in what particular country?
   A. England
   B. Rome
   C. Greece
   D. Egypt

45. They were privately paid to follow-up investigation of crimes
   A. Keepers of the peace
   B. constable
   C. bow street runners
   D. rattle watch
4. He developed the study of body build and criminal behavior or Somatotype School, which held that manifest distinct physiques that makes them susceptible to particular types of delinquent behavior.

   A. Charles Goring   B. William Sheldon  
   C. Charles Darwin   D. Edwin Sutherland

5. It is a method whereby an organized group or party seeks to achieve its avowed aims chiefly through the systematic use of violence.

   A. conventional warfare   B. insurrection  
   C. terrorism   D. insurgency

6. The calculated use of violence or threat of violence to attain political, religious or ideological goals by instilling fear or using intimidation or coercion.

   A. Crisis   B. Strike 
   C. Crime   D. Terrorism
22. The purpose of penalty in the Positivist School of Criminology.
   A. Retribution B. Reformation C. Rejection D. Restitution

23. This theory believes that punishment should fit the criminal and not the crime committed
   A. Positivist theory B. Neo-classical theory C. Classical theory D. Differential Association Theory

24. This theory postulates that the ordinary routines of life present opportunities for crime.
   A. Functionalist theory B. Routine activities theory C. Rational choice theory D. Control theory

25. This theory puts the focus on the process of naming behaviors and the people that perform them.
   A. Functionalist theory B. Anomie theory C. Rational choice theory D. Labeling theory
37. Cesare Lombroso was considered as the father of Modern Criminology and the father of the Italian school of Criminology. Which of the following is not part of his works?

A. Identifying the three types of criminal
B. he took a scientific approach in the study of crime
C. he was the one who wrote “The Criminal Mind”
D. none of these

38. Attempting to provide a scientific analysis of the causes of crime is a function of criminal etiology as one of the principal divisions of Criminology. What division is treating youthful offenders?

A. Criminal etiology
B. Criminal sociology
C. Sociology of law
D. Penology

39. Which of the following is not included in the coverage of Criminology in terms of theoretical field of study?

A. Sociology of crime
B. causes of crime
C. meaning of crime in law
D. community reaction to crime
1. Any person who shall engage in trading and dealing with children including, but not limited to the act of buying and selling of a child for money or for any consideration or barter
   A. Child Exploitation
   B. Child trafficking
   C. Child prostitution
   D. Child abuse
2. A pattern of repeated or habitual unauthorized absences from school by any juvenile subject to compulsory education laws is called
   A. School Delinquency
   B. Status Offense
   C. School Truancy
   D. Deviation
3. A person appointed by the court to act as legal guardian of a child even if his parents is still alive when the best interest of the said child so requires.
   A. Parens Patriae
   B. Guardian ad Litem
   C. Cousel De Officio
   D. Adopter
4. A sexual desire of an adult for children. This adult may obtain sexual gratification from various forms of sexual intimacies and with the young.
   A. Homosexual
   B. Pedophilia
   C. Masochism
   D. Sex maniac
1. A child deserted by his parents or guardians for six continuous months is classified as,
   A. Neglected  
   B. Dependent  
   C. Abandoned  
   D. Abused
2. A child whose basic needs have been deliberately unattended.
   A. neglected child  
   B. abandoned child  
   C. dependent child  
   D. abusive child
3. All but one, are the reasons on why a child will become truant.
   A. unattractive school life  
   B. family problems  
   C. reasonable mentors  
   D. domestic problems
4. All parents are required to enroll their children in school to complete at least.
   A. Nursery Education  
   B. Tertiary Education  
   C. Elementary Education  
   D. Secondary Education
13. How many months are needed in order for the child to be considered as abandoned?
   A. 3 months  
   B. 9 months  
   C. 6 months  
   D. 2 months

14. It is the most basic social institution and is the most potentially effective agency of social control.
   A. Church  
   B. Community  
   C. Family  
   D. School

15. It is used to denote those various offenses committed by children under the age of
   A. Juvenile delinquency  
   B. Juvenile acts  
   C. Juvenile crime  
   D. Juvenile delinquent

16. Offender who is less than eighteen years old is classified as:
   A. Adult offender  
   B. Senile offender  
   C. Youthful offender  
   D. Special Protection for Children Law
21. The period when a person gets liberated from parents authority is called?
   A. Period of Conception  B. Period of Adoption
   C. Period of Emancipation  D. Menstrual Period

22. Under PD 603, what do we call a person under 18 years old who committed a crime?
   A. Child  B. Youthful Offender
   C. Juvenile  D. Child in Conflict with the Law

23. Under RA 9344, a child who is exactly 15 years of age is _____ from criminal liability.
   A. Exempted  B. Not exempted
   C. Mitigated  D. Aggravated

24. Under the new law, what is the age of emancipation?
   A. 15  B. 18
   C. 21  D. 25
25. What do we call children who are in places of war?
   A. Child in Warzone Area  
   B. Child Soldiers  
   C. Child in Conflict Zone  
   D. Child in Conflict with the Law  

26. What institution is being termed as the “cradle of human personality”?
   A. School  
   B. Home  
   C. Church  
   D. Police  

27. What is the primary right of parents?
   A. To provide for the child’s quality education  
   B. To provide for the child’s shelter  
   C. To provide for the child’s upbringing  
   D. To provide for the child’s clothing  

28. What will happen to the sentence rendered by the court to a boy of 10 who raped a girl of his age?
   A. Mitigated  
   B. Suspended  
   C. Serve  
   D. Commuted