

Acctg 215 Bill Wells Fall 2009

Midterm 1 (126)

Midterm 2 (103)

Quiz 1 (19)

Quiz 2 (18)

T/F Answer 8 of the following 9 questions worth 2 points each = 16 points; clearly cross out the question that you are not answering.

1. Ignorance of the law (e.g., not knowing that a law makes a particular act illegal) is a viable defense (e.g. it will work) if one is charged with breaking that law. T ☒ F
2. Charles Manson (mass murderer, described in the text) was, according to the text, convicted as a **principal**. ☒ T F
3. A person cannot be convicted of murder unless the victim's body is recovered/found, to insure that the person died of a homicide rather than, for instance, natural causes. ~~T~~ ☒ F
4. An agreement, between two people, to commit a crime (say, burglary, for instance) is itself the crime of conspiracy. T ☒ F
5. Some states treat principals and accessories the same, when it comes to imposing punishment. ☒ T F
6. The concept of "double jeopardy" means that if a person is prosecuted for a particular act, in either State or Federal Court, and that person is acquitted, the government power that did not initially prosecute the person may not bring a second criminal charge in the other court system (in other words, if a State Court acquits, "double jeopardy" means that the Federal government may NOT prosecute that person again, based upon the same act.) ~~T~~ ☒ F
7. Kidnapping is both a Federal and State crime. ☒ T F
8. Robbery and theft are closely related, and are roughly equivalent in terms of how serious they are, and what the penalties are for committing each crime. T ☒ F
9. Ordinarily, a prosecutor must prove "motive" before s/he can establish that a person committed a crime. T ☒ F

Answer 8 of the following 9 questions, worth 3 points each = 24 points. Clearly cross out the question that you are not answering.

1. The most famous incident of kidnapping in the United States (discussed in the text) concerned the kidnapping of Linburg's son.
2. The chemical composition of hemp is similar to that of Marijuana.
3. The requirement that a criminal statute must clearly be defined is required so that ordinary citizens (complete the sentence in the best way possible, mirroring what the text outlines) know what is expected of them by the law
- ~~4. Ordinarily, two elements must exist simultaneously before a person can be convicted of a crime: (1) a specified state of mind or intent on the part of the person and (2) _____~~
5. In almost all cases, before someone can be said to have committed a crime, the government must prove that the person *did an act*. Provide an example, from the text, of a crime you will commit if you *do not do an act* that you are required to do. Not reporting a serious car crash
6. Of the two, broad categories of crime/punishments that all crimes are divided into, the more serious type of crime is called a felony.
7. Manslaughter involves the taking of a life, but is qualitatively different than murder. Explain the primary difference between the two:
Murder involves malice
8. Besides going to jail, the government may impose, on those convicted, other forms of punishment. According to the text, the government may also require/force a convicted person to (name **two** - **and only two** --of the other things listed in the text) (must answer both correctly for 3 points):
Probation and Execution
9. Explain what a "rape shield law" does: Protects rape victim from being questioned about previous sexual activity in court

Total: 40 out of 40 points (Congratulations: No more pop quizzes)