CHAPTER 12 ACTIVITY Basic Concepts

STREET LAW
A Course in Practical Law

Directions: Determine whether each statement below is true or false. Write T for True or F for False next to each of the statements. For every statement that is false, explain why it is false.

1.	Federal and state investigations of crime use the same procedures.
2.	Criminal defendants may be freed at one of many points throughout the criminal justice process.
3.	An arrest is not a seizure under the Fourth Amendment.
4.	Arrest warrants are required in order to make an arrest.
5.	Probable cause to arrest means having a reasonable belief that a specific person has committed a crime.
6.	The correct order of events in the criminal process, assuming that the defendant ends up having a jury trial, are: charges brought, pretrial motions, booking, arraignment, jury selection, initial appearance, and arrest.
7.	Law enforcement may establish probable cause based on information given by informants if the information is reliable and if the information can be corroborated.
8.	A law enforcement officer may stop a person for a reasonable period of time to question the person and get identification on the basis of a reasonable suspicion that the person is involved in criminal activity.
9.	Officers who have a reasonable suspicion that a person is armed and dangerous may do a limited pat-down of the person's outer clothes for weapons.
0.	If the police mistakenly arrest you, you should do everything possible to get away from the officer.
11.	If you did commit the crime that you are charged with, you should not tell your lawyer about what you did.
12.	It is a frequent occurrence for police to use deadly force.
13.	Police officers are not liable for false arrest simply because the person they arrested did not commit the crime.
14	There is an explicit right to privacy in the U.S. Constitution.

CHAPTER 12 ACTIVITY Basic Concepts (continued)

The Constitution does not protect people against invasions of their privacy by private individuals. Evidence that was illegally obtained cannot be used against a defendant at trial to prove the defendant guilty. 17. ____ The most independent way to handle complaints about police is through an internal affairs unit. To obtain a search warrant, a person, generally a police officer, must file an affidavit with a magistrate setting out the facts and circumstances that establish probable cause. Police officers who have been issued a warrant to search a home may go immediately to the home, walk through the front door and search. Police officers who arrest an individual in his or her home may walk through the entire house with the arrested person and conduct a search of the entire house incident to John and Daisy are getting divorced. Daisy calls the police to report that John has drugs in the upstairs bedroom. When the police arrive, Daisy gives permission for the police to enter, but John refuses to give consent. The officers may enter and search. 22. ____ Officers who make a traffic stop and then observe drugs in the back seat of the car may lawfully seize those drugs. 23. ____ In emergency situations, police are not required to get a search warrant in order to conduct a search. 24. ____ Students in public schools have fewer privacy rights than adults out in society. **25.** Some constitutional searches do not require individualized suspicion of wrongdoing. 26. ____ Police can never lawfully use race as a factor in deciding who to stop and question for wrongdoing. 27. ____ The right against self-incrimination requires that the government have the burden of

___ Failure to tell suspects their Miranda rights makes an arrest invalid.

The public safety exception to the Miranda rule allows evidence to be admitted which was obtained in violation of the Miranda rule when the questions are an attempt to

proving that a defendant is guilty.

make sure the public is safe.