



CRIMES CODE

REVIEW QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



MEMORY TOOL

M-F-M-S

*Murder First
Makes Sense*



MURDER



FELONY



MISDEMEANOR



SUMMARY

OFFENSE CLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION	MAX FINE	MAX IMPRISONMENT
Murder 1st Degree	—	Death or Life
Murder 2nd Degree	—	Life
Murder 3rd Degree	—	40 Years
Felony 1 (F1)	\$25,000	20 Years
Felony 2 (F2)	\$25,000	10 Years
Felony 3 (F3)	\$15,000	7 Years
Misdemeanor 1 (M1)	\$10,000	5 Years
Misdemeanor 2 (M2)	\$5,000	2 Years
Misdemeanor 3 (M3)	\$2,500	1 Year
Summary Offense	\$300	Up to 90 Days

*Unless otherwise provided by statute.

★ PAGE 1 OF 12 ★

CLASSES OF OFFENSES

1 Which offense classification carries the most severe punishment under Pennsylvania law?

- A. Felony
- B. Misdemeanor
- C. Summary
- D. Murder



2 What is the maximum sentence for Murder of the First Degree?

- A. Life
- B. 40 Years
- C. Death or Life
- D. 20 Years



3 Felony Murder is classified as:

- A. Murder 1st Degree
- B. Murder 2nd Degree
- C. Murder 3rd Degree
- D. Voluntary Manslaughter

4 What is the maximum sentence for Murder of the Second Degree?

- A. Death
- B. 40 Years
- C. Life
- D. 20 Years



5 Murder of the Third Degree carries a maximum sentence of:

- A. 20 Years
- B. Life
- C. 40 Years
- D. Death



6 Which offense grade carries a maximum fine of \$25,000 and imprisonment of 20 years?

- A. F2
- B. F3
- C. F1
- D. M1

7 Which offense grade carries a maximum imprisonment of 10 years?

- A. F1
- B. F2
- C. F3
- D. M1



8 Which offense grade carries a maximum fine of \$15,000 and imprisonment of 7 years?

- A. F1
- B. F2
- C. F3
- D. M1



9 Which two felony grades share the same maximum fine?

- A. F1 and F2
- B. F1 and F3
- C. F2 and F3
- D. F3 and M1

10 A Misdemeanor of the First Degree (M1) carries a maximum penalty of:

- A. \$5,000 / 2 Years
- B. \$10,000 / 5 Years
- C. \$2,500 / 1 Year
- D. \$15,000 / 7 Years



11 A Misdemeanor of the Second Degree (M2) carries a maximum penalty of:

- A. \$10,000 / 5 Years
- B. \$5,000 / 2 Years
- C. \$2,500 / 1 Year
- D. \$300 / 90 Days



12 Unless otherwise provided by statute, a Summary Offense generally carries a maximum penalty of:

- A. \$300 and Up to 90 Days
- B. \$500 and Up to 60 Days
- C. \$1,000 and 1 Year
- D. \$2,500 and 1 Year



MURDER

1st Degree
Death or Life

2nd Degree
Life

3rd Degree
40 Years

FELONY

F1
\$25K
20 Years

F2
\$25K
10 Years

F3
\$15K
7 Years

MISDEMEANOR

M1
\$10K
5 Years

M2
\$5K
2 Years

M3
\$2.5K
1 Year

SUMMARY

\$300
Up to 90 Days

★★ ANSWER KEY LOCATED ON FINAL PAGE ★★



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I KNOW RIGHT NOW



= Intentional

The result is the defendant's conscious objective.



= Knowing

The defendant is aware the result is practically certain to occur.



= Reckless

The defendant consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk.



= Negligent

The defendant should be aware of a risk but fails to perceive it.



**CULPABILITY
DECREASES AS YOU
MOVE DOWN.**

★ ANATOMY OF A CRIME ★



**A GUILTY MIND
+ A GUILTY ACT
= CRIME**

13

Mens Rea means:

- A. Guilty Mind
- B. Guilty Act
- C. Criminal Record
- D. Criminal Harm

14

Actus Reus means:

- A. Guilty Mind
- B. Guilty Act
- C. Motive
- D. Intent

15

Which mental state is highest?

- A. Knowing
- B. Reckless
- C. Intentional
- D. Negligent

16

Under IKRN, K stands for:

- A. Knowledge
- B. Knowing
- C. Keen
- D. Kindness

17

A voluntary physical movement is:

- A. Mens Rea
- B. Actus Reus
- C. Concurrence
- D. Negligence

18

An omission may constitute Actus Reus when:

- A. There is a legal duty to act
- B. There is no duty
- C. The actor is asleep
- D. The actor changes his mind

19

For most crimes, Mens Rea and Actus Reus must exist:

- A. At different times
- B. At the same time
- C. Only at arrest
- D. Only at trial

20

Which formula best represents criminal liability?

- A. Mens Rea Alone = Crime
- B. Actus Reus Alone = Crime
- C. Mens Rea + Actus Reus = Crime
- D. Intent + Motive = Crime

**THE GOLDEN
FORMULA**



THINK + DO = CRIME



THINK = Mens Rea
(Guilty Mind)



DO = Actus Reus
(Guilty Act)

**NO CRIME WITHOUT
BOTH A GUILTY MIND
AND A GUILTY ACT.**





CRIMES CODE

REVIEW QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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MEMORY TOOL

A - S - C
ALMOST
SOMETHING
CRIMINAL



ATTEMPT

A substantial step toward a crime.



SOLICITATION

Encouraging another person to commit a crime.



CONSPIRACY

An agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime.

CONCEPT



INCHOATE = INCOMPLETE

These offenses punish criminal conduct before the completed crime occurs.

★ PAGE 3 TAKEAWAY

Inchoate offenses are crimes that are not yet complete.

Remember:

Almost **Something Criminal**



Attempt



Solicitation



Conspiracy

- 21** The term Inchoate Crime refers to:
- A. A completed crime
 - B. A crime involving property
 - C. An incomplete crime
 - D. A summary offense

- 22** The mnemonic "Almost Something Criminal" refers to:
- A. Murder, Felony, Misdemeanor
 - B. Attempt, Solicitation, Conspiracy
 - C. Intentional, Knowing, Reckless
 - D. Theft, Robbery, Burglary

- 23** Which of the following is an inchoate offense?
- A. Simple Assault
 - B. Theft
 - C. Attempt
 - D. Robbery

- 24** A person takes a substantial step toward committing a crime but does not complete it. This offense is:
- A. Solicitation
 - B. Conspiracy
 - C. Attempt
 - D. Hindering

- 25** A person encourages another person to commit a crime. This offense is:
- A. Attempt
 - B. Solicitation
 - C. Conspiracy
 - D. Accomplice Liability

- 26** An agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime is:
- A. Attempt
 - B. Solicitation
 - C. Conspiracy
 - D. Recklessness

- 27** Which inchoate offense requires a substantial step?
- A. Attempt
 - B. Solicitation
 - C. Conspiracy
 - D. Negligence

- 28** Which inchoate offense generally requires communication with another person?
- A. Attempt
 - B. Solicitation
 - C. Conspiracy
 - D. Attempt and Solicitation

- 29** Which inchoate offense requires an agreement?
- A. Attempt
 - B. Solicitation
 - C. Conspiracy
 - D. Omission

- 30** Which offense may be committed by a person acting entirely alone?
- A. Conspiracy Only
 - B. Attempt Only
 - C. Conspiracy and Solicitation
 - D. All Inchoate Crimes

- 31** Attempt, Solicitation, and Conspiracy are grouped together because:
- A. They are homicide offenses
 - B. They are offenses against property
 - C. They are incomplete crimes
 - D. They are summary offenses

- 32** Which mnemonic best helps remember Pennsylvania's inchoate offenses?
- A. Murder First Makes Sense
 - B. I Know Right Now
 - C. Almost Something Criminal
 - D. Crime = Mens Rea + Actus Reus



KEY POINT: INCHOATE = INCOMPLETE

These offenses punish criminal conduct before the completed crime occurs.





CRIMES CODE

REVIEW QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

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PA



HOMICIDE HIERARCHY

1 Murder 1st Degree



2 Murder 2nd Degree



3 Murder 3rd Degree



4 Voluntary Manslaughter



5 Involuntary Manslaughter

★ CRIMINAL HOMICIDE ★

33 Criminal homicide involves:

- A. Serious bodily injury
- B. Damage to property
- C. Death of another human being
- D. Theft

34 Which offense is the highest grade of criminal homicide?

- A. Murder 3rd Degree
- B. Murder 2nd Degree
- C. Murder 1st Degree
- D. Voluntary Manslaughter

35 Murder of the First Degree generally requires:

- A. Negligence
- B. Recklessness
- C. Intentional killing
- D. Mere participation

36 Felony Murder is:

- A. Murder 1st Degree
- B. Murder 2nd Degree
- C. Murder 3rd Degree
- D. Voluntary Manslaughter

37 Murder of the Third Degree is generally characterized by:

- A. Intentional killing
- B. Malice without specific intent to kill
- C. Negligence
- D. Justification

38 A killing committed under sudden and intense passion resulting from serious provocation is:

- A. Murder 2nd Degree
- B. Murder 3rd Degree
- C. Voluntary Manslaughter
- D. Involuntary Manslaughter



CONCEPT

Criminal Homicide

A person is guilty of criminal homicide if he intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or negligently causes the death of another human being.



39 Which homicide offense is most commonly associated with recklessness?

- A. Murder 1st Degree
- B. Murder 2nd Degree
- C. Voluntary Manslaughter
- D. Involuntary Manslaughter

40 Murder of the Second Degree carries a maximum sentence of:

- A. Death
- B. 40 Years
- C. Life
- D. 20 Years

41 Murder of the Third Degree carries a maximum sentence of:

- A. Life
- B. 20 Years
- C. 40 Years
- D. Death

42 Voluntary Manslaughter is generally distinguished from murder because of:

- A. Accident
- B. Serious provocation
- C. Property damage
- D. Self-defense

43 Which homicide offense requires an underlying felony?

- A. Murder 1st Degree
- B. Murder 2nd Degree
- C. Murder 3rd Degree
- D. Voluntary Manslaughter

44 Which offense involves an intentional killing?

- A. Murder 1st Degree
- B. Involuntary Manslaughter
- C. Negligent Homicide
- D. Summary Offense

★ PAGE 4 TAKEAWAY ★



HOMICIDE LADDER

- 1 M1 = Intentional Killing
- 2 M2 = Felony Murder
- 3 M3 = Malice
- 4 Voluntary Manslaughter = Passion / Provocation
- 5 Involuntary Manslaughter = Reckless Killing



CRIMINAL HOMICIDE = **DEATH** OF ANOTHER HUMAN BEING

Levels of blame determine the degree.

Answer Key
Located on
Final Page





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SIMPLE ASSAULT

= BODILY INJURY

- Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly causes bodily injury
- Attempts to cause bodily injury
- May be committed by physical menace



REAP

(Recklessly Endangering Another Person)

= RISK

- Recklessly creates a danger of death
- or serious bodily injury



AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

= SERIOUS BODILY INJURY

- Causes or attempts to cause serious bodily injury
- Often involves extreme indifference to human life or protected victims

45 Simple Assault generally involves:

- A. Property Damage
- B. Bodily Injury
- C. Death
- D. Theft

46 A person attempts to punch another person but misses. The most likely charge is:

- A. Theft
- B. Burglary
- C. Simple Assault
- D. Robbery

47 Physical menace is commonly associated with:

- A. Theft
- B. Robbery
- C. Simple Assault
- D. Burglary

48 A defendant intentionally causes bodily injury during a fight. The most likely charge is:

- A. REAP
- B. Simple Assault
- C. Theft
- D. Criminal Mischief

49 REAP stands for:

- A. Reckless Evaluation Assault Procedure
- B. Reckless Endangerment Assault Penalty
- C. Recklessly Endangering Another Person
- D. Reckless Endangerment of Property

50 REAP requires creation of a danger of:

- A. Property Damage
- B. Bodily Injury Only
- C. Death or Serious Bodily Injury
- D. Theft

51 A person fires a handgun into an occupied residence. The most likely charge is:

- A. Theft
- B. REAP
- C. Harassment
- D. Disorderly Conduct

52 REAP focuses primarily upon:

- A. Actual Injury
- B. Risk Created
- C. Property Loss
- D. Intent to Steal

53 Aggravated Assault generally involves:

- A. Bodily Injury
- B. Serious Bodily Injury
- C. Property Damage
- D. Mere Negligence

54 Which offense is generally more serious?

- A. Simple Assault
- B. Aggravated Assault
- C. Harassment
- D. Disorderly Conduct

55 A broken jaw requiring surgery would most likely support:

- A. Simple Assault
- B. Harassment
- C. Aggravated Assault
- D. Disorderly Conduct

56 Which offense is commonly associated with serious bodily injury or extreme indifference to human life?

- A. Theft
- B. REAP
- C. Aggravated Assault
- D. Criminal Mischief

SCENARIO CHALLENGE

Choose the most likely offense.

- 1** John points a loaded handgun at a group of teenagers standing on a sidewalk. No shots are fired. No one is injured. Which offense is most strongly supported?
- A. Simple Assault
 - B. REAP
 - C. Aggravated Assault
 - D. Theft

- 2** During an argument, Mike punches Tom in the face, causing a broken nose that requires medical treatment. Which offense is most strongly supported?
- A. Simple Assault
 - B. REAP
 - C. Aggravated Assault
 - D. Disorderly Conduct



PROPERTY CRIMES



THEFT

Unlawful taking of another's property



RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY (RSP)

Knowingly possessing property you believe was stolen



THEFT BY DECEPTION

Obtaining property through deception or misrepresentation



BURGLARY

Entry into a building or occupied structure with criminal intent



CRIMINAL TRESPASS

Unauthorized entry on property or in a structure

57 The unlawful taking of another person's property is generally:

- A. Burglary
- B. Theft
- C. Criminal Mischief
- D. Trespass

58 Theft offenses primarily protect:

- A. Reputation
- B. Property
- C. Public Order
- D. Government Functions

59 A person knowingly purchases a stolen television for a fraction of its value. The most likely charge is:

- A. Theft by Deception
- B. Receiving Stolen Property
- C. Burglary
- D. Robbery

60 Receiving Stolen Property requires:

- A. Use of force
- B. Knowledge or belief that the property was stolen
- C. Entry into a structure
- D. Bodily injury

61 A person intentionally lies to obtain another person's money. The most likely charge is:

- A. Theft by Deception
- B. Robbery
- C. Criminal Trespass
- D. REAP

62 Theft by Deception focuses upon:

- A. Force
- B. Deception
- C. Entry
- D. Injury

63 Burglary generally requires:

- A. Bodily injury
- B. Entry into a building or occupied structure with criminal intent
- C. Property damage
- D. Theft only

64 A person enters a closed business at night intending to steal merchandise. The most likely charge is:

- A. Criminal Trespass
- B. Burglary
- C. REAP
- D. Receiving Stolen Property

65 Criminal Trespass generally focuses upon:

- A. Unauthorized entry
- B. Bodily injury
- C. Theft of property
- D. Recklessness

66 Which offense may occur even if nothing is ultimately stolen?

- A. Theft
- B. Burglary
- C. Receiving Stolen Property
- D. Theft by Deception

67 A person enters another's residence without permission but takes nothing. The most likely offense is:

- A. Theft
- B. Criminal Trespass
- C. Robbery
- D. REAP

68 The grading of many theft offenses depends heavily upon:

- A. Number of witnesses
- B. Property value
- C. Weather conditions
- D. Age of the defendant

SCENARIO CHALLENGE

Apply your knowledge!



SCENARIO #3

Sarah tells an elderly neighbor she is collecting money for a fake charity and receives \$500.

The most likely offense is:

- A. Theft
- B. Theft by Deception
- C. Burglary
- D. Criminal Trespass

SCENARIO #4

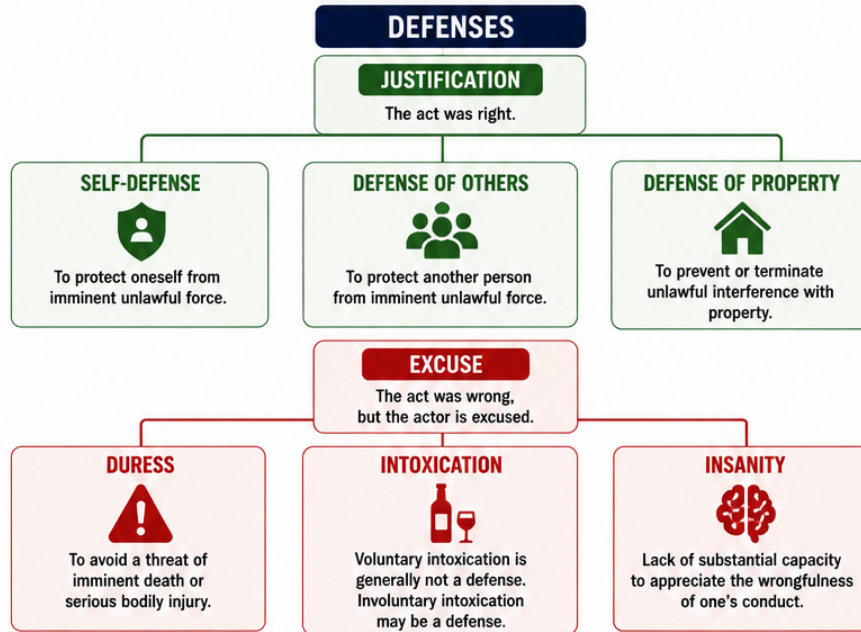
Tom finds a laptop he knows was stolen and decides to keep it.

The most likely offense is:

- A. Theft by Deception
- B. Receiving Stolen Property
- C. Burglary
- D. Robbery



DEFENSES & JUSTIFICATION



QUICK MEMORY



JUSTIFICATION
= The act was right.



EXCUSE
= The act was wrong, but the actor is excused.

- 69** Self-defense requires that the actor reasonably believed:
- He was in danger of being arrested
 - Force was necessary to prevent imminent unlawful force
 - Property was about to be damaged
 - Someone was insulting him

- 70** A person may use deadly force in self-defense only if he reasonably believes it is necessary to prevent:
- Any physical contact
 - Property damage
 - Death, serious bodily injury, kidnapping or sexual intercourse
 - Verbal harassment

- 71** Defense of others is justified when the actor reasonably believes:
- The other person owes him a favor
 - The other person is in imminent danger of unlawful force
 - The other person started the fight
 - Police are on the way

- 72** Defense of property permits the use of force to prevent or terminate:
- A rumor
 - An unlawful entry or interference
 - A verbal threat
 - Loud music

- 73** Which statement about deadly force in defense of property is correct?
- It is always justified
 - It is never justified
 - It is justified only to prevent arson, burglary, robbery, or theft
 - It is justified to protect any property at any time

- 74** Duress is a defense when the actor commits an offense because of a threat of:
- Imprisonment
 - Fine
 - Imminent death or serious bodily injury
 - Bad reputation

- 75** Which of the following is NOT a defense to a crime?
- Self-defense
 - Duress
 - Revenge
 - Insanity

- 76** Voluntary intoxication is generally:
- A complete defense
 - A partial defense
 - Not a defense
 - A defense only to traffic offenses

- 77** Involuntary intoxication may be a defense if it negates the actor's:
- Motive
 - Intent
 - Opportunity
 - Alibi

- 78** Insanity requires that the actor, due to mental disease or defect, lacked substantial capacity to:
- Plan the crime
 - Appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct
 - Remember the event
 - Control the weather

- 79** Which defense admits the act but claims it was justified?
- Excuse
 - Justification
 - Duress
 - Insanity

- 80** A person breaks into a vacant shed to escape a severe storm. The most likely defense is:
- Self-defense
 - Necessity
 - Duress
 - Insanity

- 81** A person takes another's property because he is threatened with serious injury. The most likely defense is:
- Self-defense
 - Duress
 - Defense of property
 - Intoxication

- 82** Which defense focuses on the actor's mental condition?
- Self-defense
 - Duress
 - Insanity
 - Defense of others



SCENARIO CHALLENGE

A man is attacked in a parking lot at night. He pulls out a knife and stabs the attacker, who survives.

The most likely defense is:

- Self-defense
- Defense of others
- Duress
- Insanity



INTOXICATION & RELATED DEFENSES

INVOLUNTARY INTOXICATION



May be a defense if:

- The intoxication was not self-induced.
- It negated an element of the offense.

VOLUNTARY INTOXICATION



Generally NOT a defense.

May reduce the grade in limited circumstances.

INSANITY DEFENSE



Requires proof that the actor, at the time of the offense, lacked substantial capacity to:

- Appreciate the wrongfulness of his conduct; OR
- Conform his conduct to the requirements of the law.

83 Voluntary intoxication is generally:

- A complete defense
- A partial defense
- Not a defense
- A defense only to traffic offenses

84 Involuntary intoxication may be a defense if it:

- Was self-induced
- Negated an element of the offense
- Was planned in advance
- Occurred the day before the offense

85 Involuntary intoxication is NOT a defense if the actor:

- Was drugged without his knowledge
- Knew or should have known of the risk
- Was forced to drink
- Had no prior history of alcohol use

86 Which statement about voluntary intoxication is correct?

- It is always a defense
- It may reduce the grade in certain offenses
- It negates intent
- It is only a defense to summary offenses

87 The insanity defense focuses on the actor's mental state at the time of the offense. It requires lack of substantial capacity to:

- Drive a vehicle
- Appreciate wrongfulness or conform conduct
- Plan the crime
- Remember the event

88 Which is an element of the insanity defense?

- Extreme anger
- Lack of sleep
- Lack of substantial capacity
- Voluntary intoxication

89 A person takes a pill that he knows will make him intoxicated, then commits an offense. The most likely result is:

- Full defense
- Partial defense
- No defense
- Automatic acquittal

90 A person is drugged without his knowledge and commits a crime. The most likely result is:

- No defense
- Possible complete defense
- Automatic acquittal
- Enhanced punishment

91 Evidence of voluntary intoxication may be considered to:

- Show guilt
- Reduce the grade in limited cases
- Prove insanity
- Negate all intent

92 Involuntary intoxication must occur:

- During the offense
- Before the offense
- After arrest
- Only if severe

93 Which offense is most likely to allow voluntary intoxication to reduce the grade?

- Murder
- Aggravated Assault
- Robbery
- Theft by Deception

94 A person claims he was insane but planned the crime in detail. The most likely result is:

- Insanity defense accepted
- Insanity defense denied
- Reduced to disorderly conduct
- Case dismissed

95 Which professional evaluates a claim of insanity?

- Pharmacist
- Psychiatrist or Psychologist
- Patrol Officer
- Prosecutor

96 If the insanity defense is accepted, the most likely result is:

- Execution
- Commitment to a mental institution
- Fines only
- Probation

97 A person with a mental illness knows right from wrong. The most likely result is:

- Not guilty by reason of insanity
- Guilty
- Reduced charge
- Dismissal

SCENARIO CHALLENGE



Test your knowledge!

SCENARIO #5

Mark attends a party and is secretly given a powerful drug that makes him unconscious. When he wakes up, he unknowingly commits a burglary.

The most likely defense is:

- Voluntary intoxication
- Involuntary intoxication
- Insanity
- Self-defense



SCENARIO #6

Lisa drinks heavily on her own before a fight and seriously injures someone.

The most likely result is:

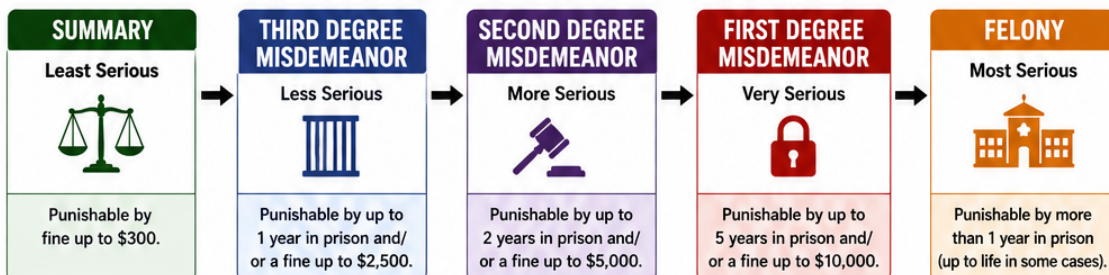
- Complete defense
- No defense
- Reduced to a disorderly offense
- Not guilty by reason of insanity





OFFENSE GRADATIONS & GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Most offenses are graded based upon the seriousness of harm or risk.



REMEMBER: Actual harm, risk created, defendant's intent, prior record, and other factors affect grading.

98 Which offense is classified as the least serious?

- A. Felony
- B. Summary Offense
- C. First Degree Misdemeanor
- D. Second Degree Misdemeanor

99 A person is convicted of a Third Degree Misdemeanor. The most likely maximum penalty is:

- A. 5 years in prison
- B. 2 years in prison
- C. 1 year in prison
- D. Life in prison

100 Which grading level may result in a penalty of up to 5 years in prison?

- A. Second Degree Misdemeanor
- B. Third Degree Misdemeanor
- C. First Degree Misdemeanor
- D. Summary Offense

101 Which grading level includes offenses such as homicide, robbery, and aggravated assault?

- A. Felony
- B. First Degree Misdemeanor
- C. Third Degree Misdemeanor
- D. Summary Offense

102 A summary offense is punishable by a fine of up to:

- A. \$300
- B. \$2,500
- C. \$5,000
- D. \$10,000

103 The primary purpose of offense gradations is to reflect:

- A. The popularity of the defendant
- B. The seriousness of the offense
- C. The number of witnesses
- D. The size of the police department

104 Which factor is most likely to increase the grading of an offense?

- A. Lack of intent
- B. Serious bodily injury
- C. Cooperation with police
- D. Young age

105 Which offense is most likely to be graded as a felony?

- A. Simple Assault
- B. Theft of a \$50 item
- C. Burglary of an occupied residence
- D. Disorderly Conduct

106 Which statement about offense grading is CORRECT?

- A. All thefts are graded as felonies
- B. Offense grading is based only on the amount of property
- C. Offense grading considers multiple factors
- D. Summary offenses can be punished by life in prison

107 A person commits an offense with extreme indifference to human life. This most likely results in:

- A. A lower grade
- B. No change in grade
- C. A higher grade
- D. Automatic dismissal

108 Which offense level is considered "more serious" than a Third Degree Misdemeanor?

- A. Summary Offense
- B. Second Degree Misdemeanor
- C. First Degree Misdemeanor
- D. Felony

109 Which offense level is considered "less serious" than a Second Degree Misdemeanor?

- A. First Degree Misdemeanor
- B. Third Degree Misdemeanor
- C. Summary Offense
- D. Felony

SCENARIO CHALLENGE

Apply your knowledge!



SCENARIO #7

Tom steals a neighbor's bicycle worth \$150.

He has no prior record.

The most likely grading of this offense is:

- A. Felony
- B. First Degree Misdemeanor
- C. Third Degree Misdemeanor
- D. Summary Offense



SCENARIO #8

Maria intentionally causes serious bodily injury to another person with a baseball bat.

The most likely grading of this offense is:

- A. Summary Offense
- B. Third Degree Misdemeanor
- C. First Degree Misdemeanor
- D. Felony





PARTICIPATION IN OFFENSES

HOW PEOPLE PARTICIPATE

PRINCIPAL (Actor)



Actively commits the offense.

ACCOMPLICE (Aid)



With intent to promote or facilitate the offense, aids or agrees to aid another.

CONSPIRATOR (Agreement)



Agrees with another to engage in conduct that constitutes an offense.

SOLICITOR (Encouragement)



With intent, encourages or requests another to commit an offense.

ACCESSORY (After the Fact)



With knowledge that an offense occurred, helps the offender escape or avoid arrest or prosecution.



REMEMBER: All participants can be held criminally liable for the offense.

110

A person who actually commits the criminal act is a:

- A. Accomplice
- B. Principal
- C. Solicitor
- D. Accessory

111

A person provides a gun to another knowing it will be used in a robbery. This person is most likely an:

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Conspirator
- D. Accessory

112

Two people agree to burglarize a house next weekend. They have not yet acted. They are:

- A. Principles
- B. Accomplices
- C. Conspirators
- D. Accessories

113

A person urges another to fight someone at a party. This person is most likely a:

- A. Principal
- B. Solicitor
- C. Conspirator
- D. Accomplice

114

After a robbery, a person hides the suspect in their basement to keep police from finding him. This person is most likely an:

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Solicitor
- D. Accessory

115

Which of the following best describes an accomplice?

- A. Encourages the offense
- B. Agrees to commit the offense
- C. Aids or agrees to aid the offense
- D. Helps after the offense is complete

116

Conspiracy requires which of the following?

- A. A completed offense
- B. An agreement between two or more persons
- C. Use of force
- D. Deception

117

Solicitation involves:

- A. Providing tools for a crime
- B. Encouraging, requesting, or commanding another to commit a crime
- C. Agreeing to commit a crime
- D. Helping the offender avoid arrest

118

An accessory after the fact must have:

- A. Committed the original offense
- B. Agreed to commit the offense
- C. Knowledge that an offense occurred
- D. Encouraged the offender

119

Which statement about participation in offenses is correct?

- A. Only the principal can be convicted
- B. All participants can be held liable
- C. Accessories after the fact are never criminally liable
- D. Conspiracy requires a completed offense

120

If a person plans the crime but does not participate, they are most likely a:

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Conspirator
- D. Accessory

121

If a person drives the getaway car knowing a robbery is planned, they are most likely an:

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Conspirator
- D. Solicitor

122

Which role requires encouragement but no agreement?

- A. Accomplice
- B. Conspirator
- C. Solicitor
- D. Accessory

123

A person hides stolen property to help the thief avoid arrest. This person is an:

- A. Principal
- B. Conspirator
- C. Accessory
- D. Solicitor

124

Which participation role occurs AFTER the offense is complete?

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Solicitor
- D. Accessory

SCENARIO #9 CHALLENGE

Identify the person's most likely role.



SCENARIO #9

Jake tells his friend, "You should rob that store tonight. It will be easy."

The most likely role is:

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Solicitor
- D. Accessory



SCENARIO #10

Two people agree to break into a warehouse next week, but they haven't done anything yet.

The most likely role is:

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Conspirator
- D. Accessory



SCENARIO #11

After the robbery, Lisa gives the robber a ride to another state so police can't find him.

The most likely role is:

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Accessory
- D. Solicitor





SPECIFIC OFFENSES REVIEW

ROBBERY



Theft plus the use or threat of force.

BURGLARY



Entry into a building or occupied structure with criminal intent.

CRIMINAL TRESPASS



Enters or remains in a place not licensed or privileged to do so.

THEFT BY DECEPTION



Obtains property or services by creating or reinforcing a false impression.

RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY (RSP)



Possesses, receives, or disposes of property knowing it was stolen.

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY



Agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime and an overt act.



REMEMBER: Know the key elements of each offense to identify the most likely charge.

125 Which element is unique to robbery?

- A. Unauthorized entry
- B. Threat or use of force
- C. False impression
- D. Knowledge property was stolen

126 Burglary requires which of the following?

- A. Threatening a victim
- B. Entry into a building or occupied structure with criminal intent
- C. Deception to obtain property
- D. Possession of stolen property

127 You enter a closed storage shed without permission but do not take anything. The most likely charge is:

- A. Burglary
- B. Criminal Trespass
- C. Theft
- D. Robbery

128 Criminal Trespass is committed when a person:

- A. Enters a building to commit a theft
- B. Enters or remains in a place not licensed or privileged
- C. Uses force to take property
- D. Receives stolen property

129 Theft by Deception focuses on:

- A. The use of force
- B. Creating a false impression
- C. Unauthorized entry
- D. Hiding stolen property

130 A person convinces someone that a fake investment will double their money and takes their cash. The most likely charge is:

- A. Theft
- B. Theft by Deception
- C. Receiving Stolen Property
- D. Burglary

131 Receiving Stolen Property requires which key element?

- A. Entry into a structure
- B. Use of physical force
- C. Knowledge or belief that the property was stolen
- D. Intent to deceive

132 You buy a cellphone for \$50 at a flea market and later learn it was stolen. If you had no idea it was stolen, you are:

- A. Guilty of RSP
- B. Not guilty of RSP
- C. Guilty of Theft
- D. Guilty of Burglary

133 Criminal Conspiracy requires:

- A. Completing the crime
- B. Agreement plus an overt act
- C. Use of deadly force
- D. Theft of property

134 Two people agree to rob a bank next week and one buys a gun for the robbery. The most likely charge is:

- A. Robbery
- B. Criminal Conspiracy
- C. Theft by Deception
- D. Burglary

135 Which offense involves stealing property directly from another by force or threat of force?

- A. Robbery
- B. Theft
- C. Burglary
- D. RSP

136 Which offense can be committed even if nothing is taken?

- A. Theft
- B. Burglary
- C. Criminal Trespass
- D. RSP

137 Which offense protects against dishonest business practices?

- A. Robbery
- B. Theft by Deception
- C. Criminal Trespass
- D. RSP

138 Which offense is complete when a person knowingly possesses stolen property?

- A. Theft
- B. RSP
- C. Burglary
- D. Robbery

139 Which offense requires both an agreement and an overt act?

- A. Theft
- B. Criminal Conspiracy
- C. Criminal Trespass
- D. Robbery

140 Breaking into a house at night with intent to steal is:

- A. Criminal Trespass
- B. Burglary
- C. Theft
- D. RSP

141 Using lies to get someone to sign over a car title is:

- A. Robbery
- B. Theft by Deception
- C. RSP
- D. Burglary

142 Staying in a building after being told to leave is most likely:

- A. Robbery
- B. Criminal Trespass
- C. RSP
- D. Theft

143 Selling a stolen bicycle knowing it was stolen is most likely:

- A. Theft
- B. RSP
- C. Robbery
- D. Criminal Trespass

144 Which offense can carry the most severe penalties?

- A. Criminal Trespass
- B. Robbery
- C. Theft by Deception
- D. RSP

SCENARIO CHALLENGE

Test your knowledge!



SCENARIO #12

Mike and Joe plan to steal electronics from a store. Mike waits in the car while Joe enters the store and takes the items.

Mike can be charged with:

- A. Robbery
- B. Theft by Deception
- C. Accomplice (Theft)
- D. RSP



SCENARIO #13

A woman pretends to be a utility worker to gain access to an elderly person's home and steals jewelry.

The most likely charge is:

- A. Burglary
- B. Criminal Trespass
- C. Theft by Deception
- D. RSP



SCENARIO #14

A man hides a stolen TV in his garage until he can sell it.

The most likely charge is:

- A. Theft
- B. Burglary
- C. RSP
- D. Criminal Conspiracy





IMPORTANT CONCEPTS & QUICK REVIEW

BURDEN OF PROOF



The Commonwealth must prove every element of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt.

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE



The defendant is presumed innocent until proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

ACTUS REUS + MENS REA



A crime requires both a guilty act (actus reus) and a guilty mind (mens rea).

ATTEMPTS



An attempt occurs when a person intentionally tries to commit a crime but does not complete it.

CONSPIRACY



An agreement between two or more persons to commit a crime and an overt act in furtherance.

STATUTES & DEFINITIONS



Always know the definitions and key elements of each offense under the Crimes Code.



REMEMBER: Read each question carefully and look for the MOST correct answer.

145 Which statement about the Crimes Code is CORRECT?

- A. It applies only to felonies
- B. It is divided into Titles and Chapters
- C. It applies only to adults
- D. It does not include definitions

146 What must the Commonwealth prove beyond a reasonable doubt?

- A. The defendant's good character
- B. Each element of the offense
- C. The defendant's motive
- D. The defendant's age

147 Which component of a crime involves the physical act?

- A. Mens Rea
- B. Actus Reus
- C. Culpability
- D. Concurrence

148 Which mental state requires purpose or knowledge?

- A. Negligently
- B. Recklessly
- C. Intentionally
- D. Accidentally

149 A person starts to pick a locked door to burglarize a home but is stopped by police. This is:

- A. A completed crime
- B. An attempt
- C. A conspiracy only
- D. Preparation only

150 Which is NOT a required element of Criminal Conspiracy?

- A. Agreement to commit a crime
- B. Overt act in furtherance
- C. Completion of the crime
- D. Intent to promote the crime

151 Which defense claims the act was legally right?

- A. Justification
- B. Excuse
- C. Alibi
- D. Lack of jurisdiction

152 A person raises a reasonable belief that force was necessary to protect himself from imminent harm. This is:

- A. Defense of others
- B. Self-defense
- C. Defense of property
- D. Duress

153 Which of the following is a general excuse defense?

- A. Self-defense
- B. Intoxication
- C. Defense of property
- D. Defense of others

154 Which of the following offenses can be committed even if no property is taken?

- A. Theft
- B. Burglary
- C. Receiving Stolen Property
- D. Theft by Deception

155 Receiving Stolen Property requires knowledge or belief that:

- A. The property was lost
- B. The property was stolen
- C. The property is valuable
- D. The property is abandoned

156 The grading of most theft offenses depends primarily on:

- A. The weather
- B. The property's value
- C. The location of the crime
- D. The number of witnesses

157 Which offense focuses on obtaining property through lies or false impressions?

- A. Theft
- B. Burglary
- C. Theft by Deception
- D. Robbery

158 Which participant in an offense may be charged and convicted even if the principal is not?

- A. Accomplice
- B. Conspirator
- C. Accessory after the fact
- D. Solicitor

159 Which participant is only liable after the crime is complete?

- A. Principal
- B. Accomplice
- C. Accessory after the fact
- D. Conspirator

FINAL SCENARIO CHALLENGE



Test your knowledge!

SCENARIO #15

Two friends plan to steal cash from a store safe. One friend drives the car while the other goes inside and takes the money. The driver waits outside as the other friend leaves the store with the cash.

The driver is most likely guilty of:

- A. Robbery
- B. Burglary
- C. Conspiracy
- D. Accessory after the fact



SCENARIO #16

A man tells a pawn shop owner a watch is his own when he knows it was stolen. He pawns the watch for money.

The most likely charge is:

- A. Theft
- B. Theft by Deception
- C. Receiving Stolen Property
- D. Robbery





CRIMES CODE

REVIEW QUESTIONS & ANSWERS



★ ANSWER KEY ★



NOTE: Use this answer key to check your work and identify areas for further review.

PAGE 1 (1-12)

1. C
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. C
6. B
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. A
12. D

PAGE 2 (13-20)

13. B
14. C
15. A
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. A
20. D

PAGE 3 (21-32)

21. C
22. B
23. D
24. A
25. B
26. D
27. C
28. A
29. B
30. C
31. D
32. A

PAGE 4 (33-44)

33. A
34. C
35. B
36. D
37. C
38. B
39. A
40. D
41. B
42. C
43. A
44. D

PAGE 5 (45-56)

45. D
46. B
47. A
48. C
49. D
50. B
51. A
52. C
53. D
54. B
55. A
56. C

PAGE 6 (57-68)

57. B
58. C
59. A
60. D
61. C
62. B
63. D
64. A
65. B
66. C
67. A
68. D

PAGE 7 (69-80)

69. A
70. C
71. B
72. D
73. A
74. B
75. C
76. D
77. B
78. A
79. D
80. C

PAGE 8 (81-92)

81. C
82. B
83. D
84. A
85. C
86. B
87. D
88. A
89. C
90. B
91. D
92. A

PAGE 9 (93-105)

93. C
94. A
95. B
96. D
97. A
98. A
99. A
100. B
101. B
102. A
103. B
104. B
105. B

PAGE 10 (110-124)

110. A
111. A
112. A
113. A
114. B
115. D
116. B
117. B
118. B
119. B
120. A
121. A
122. A
123. A
124. B

PAGE 11 (125-144)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 125. B | 136. D |
| 126. B | 137. B |
| 127. D | 138. A |
| 128. B | 139. B |
| 129. B | 140. A |
| 130. A | 141. C |
| 131. C | 142. B |
| 132. A | 143. A |
| 133. A | 144. A |
| 134. A | |
| 135. A | |

PAGE 12 (145-159)

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 145. C | 153. D |
| 146. A | 154. A |
| 147. B | 155. B |
| 148. C | 156. B |
| 149. D | 157. C |
| 150. B | 158. C |
| 151. B | 159. C |
| 152. A | |

SCENARIO CHALLENGES

SCENARIO #1-8

1. D
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. A



SCENARIO #9-16

9. A
10. A
11. A
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. A
16. A



**KEEP
LEARNING!**

Review any questions you missed and revisit the related topics in your Crimes Code study materials.

