

Name: _____ Date: _____

- 1 The Navy follows positive discipline to instill which qualities? (Input all that apply, then push the ENTER button.)
 - A Fear of leaders
 - B Moral constraint
 - C Confidence in justice
 - D Loyalty
- 2 Who receives the written report initiating charges against enlisted personnel?
 - A Executive Officer
 - B Chief Officer
 - C Chief Justice
 - D Commanding Officer
- 3 To seize (a person) by legal authority or warrant; take into custody
 - A Reprimand
 - B Arrest
 - C Impeach
 - D Indict
- 4 The act of accusing oneself or exposing oneself to prosecution, especially by giving evidence or testimony
 - A Self implication
 - B Self loathing
 - C Self incrimination
 - D Self condemnation
- 5 What is the maximum number of days a sailor can be in correctional custody? (Input the correct number; then push the ENTER button.)
- 6 What is the cornerstone of the whole structure of Naval justice and discipline?
 - A Court-Martial
 - B Captain's mast
 - C Being in hack
 - D Correctional Custody Unit

- 7 Which of the following offenses are punishable by death after a general court-martial?
- A desertion during war
 - B spying
 - C forgery
 - D incitement of rebellion against authority
 - E theft
- 8 The Court of Military Appeals is composed of three civilian judges appointed by the Senate and confirmed by the President.
(Input all that apply, then push the ENTER button.)
- A Change "three" to "five"
 - B Change "Senate" to "President"
 - C Change "civilian" to "military"
 - D Change "President" to "Senate"
- 9 When are naval personnel subject to civil courts?
- A Only when a crime is committed during active duty.
 - B When a crime committed is a felony.
 - C Anytime a crime is committed within a civil jurisdiction.
 - D Naval personnel are only subject to military courts.
- 10 If regulations cannot or will not be enforced,
- A all supervisors should be fired or disciplined.
 - B all hands should be restricted until morale improves.
 - C an investigation should be conducted.
 - D it is better not to issue them in the first place.
- 11 The purpose of the executive officers screening mast is to
- A justify dismissal of the charges.
 - B determine the guilt or innocence of the accused.
 - C determine the facts and seriousness of the case so that he can recommend action to the commanding officer.
 - D award punishment for minor cases so they need not go to mast or court-martial.

- 12 Since all naval personnel are obliged to obey orders and follow regulations promptly,
- A punishment is awarded to right wrongs that have already resulted from dereliction of duty.
 - B lawful punishments imposed on offenders due to their dereliction of duty should be expected by those offenders.
 - C the commanding officer can get even with offenders who detract from his ship's image by imposing punishments designed to prevent similar offenses by other in the crew.
 - D All of the above are correct.
- 13 Who is assigned to look for facts in mitigation or extenuation that might tend to provide some plausible reason for the offense, or lessen the punishment imposed?
- A Officer of the day
 - B Investigating officer
 - C Commanding officer
 - D Petty officer of the deck
- 14 In order for punishment to accomplish its purposes, it must
- A be as severe as required to make the right impression.
 - B be in accordance with the guidelines established by the court-martial reviewing officer.
 - C protect the rights of the individual.
 - D be just and consistent, not out of proportion to the offense.
- 15 For minor first offenses, it is wise for seniors to
- A be as strict and formal as possible in order to prevent second offenses.
 - B disregard them because it is not necessary to be concerned with every small violation.
 - C delay action in order to allow the impact of the violation to be impressed on the offender.
 - D take immediate action with private reprimand or light punishment in order to impress on the offender why he is being punished.

- 16 According to the Bluejacket's Manual, there are specific reasons that punishment is imposed. Which of these is NOT one of those reasons?
- A To get revenge for the misdeed
 - B These are all reasons that punishment is imposed.
 - C To deter offenders from breaking the rules again
 - D To set an example
 - E To encourage offenders to do their duty
- 17 When could a civilian be tried by a General Court-Martial?
- A If a civilian commits a crime against a military member stationed outside of the limits of the United States.
 - B If a civilian commits a crime onboard a military ship or aircraft.
 - C If the civilian commits a crime onboard a military installation.
 - D If martial law has been declared.
 - E Civilians cannot be tried under the system of military justice.
- 18 What type of discharge can only be awarded by a General Court-Martial?
- A General
 - B Dishonorable
 - C Bad conduct
 - D Good of the Service
 - E Honorable
- 19 Which of the following is NOT a legal punishment that could be awarded at a special courts-martial?
- A Forfeiture of two-thirds pay per month for three months
 - B Confinement for three months
 - C Detention of two-thirds pay per month for three months.
 - D Hard labor without confinement for six months.
 - E A Bad Conduct Discharge.
- 20 Which of the following statements is false concerning the rights of persons under arrest or confinement?
- A They have a right to retain their own lawyer at their own expense.
 - B They have the right to choose to receive nonjudicial punishment instead of courts-martial.
 - C They have the right to consult with a lawyer.
 - D They have a right to have a lawyer appointed for them without cost.
 - E They have the right to have a lawyer present at any investigations.

Answer Key: NS3-M1U3C2 - Discipline & Punishment (Exam)

Question:	Answer
1	CD
2	A
3	B
4	C
5	30 (+/- 0)
6	B
7	ABD
8	BD
9	C
10	D
11	C
12	B
13	B
14	D
15	D
16	A
17	D
18	B
19	D
20	B