

Davies & Rowe, *An Introduction to Criminology*

SAGE Publishing, 2021

estbank

Please use the below test bank when submitting instructor test bank questions and answers, adding or removing chapters and questions as appropriate.

If your title will also be supported by a Course Cartridge, please take extra care not to alter the format below including capitalisation, spacing and following the question (even if phrased as a statement) with a? Please also ensure that questions aren't contingent on earlier questions because instructors may want to randomise questions. Finally, please do not phrase your questions so that the answer would be anything akin to 'none of the above' or 'both A and B'.

Example:

1. Question?

a. Choice 1

b. Choice 2

c. Choice 3

d. Choice 4

Ans: A

Chapter 2: History of crime

1. Which of these best defines the cultural history approach?

- a. An approach primarily concerned with examining history through the lense of media and circulating ideas and their impacts
- b. An approach used to examine crime statistics throughout history
- c. An approach primarily concerned with how past cultural norms apply to the present day
- d. An approach primarily exploring laws and legal responses to crime in the past

Ans: A

2. Which of the following best describes criminologists who study the history of crime, from any time period, with the primary aim of explaining current crime and/or crime regulation trends?

- a. Historians of crime
- b. Contemporary criminologists
- c. Historians of a particular place/period
- d. Historical criminologists

Ans: D

3. Which piece of legislation legalised homosexuality between men, but only over the age of 21 and in private?

- a. Sex Discrimination Act 1975
- b. Sexual Offences Act 1976
- c. Sexual Offences Act 1967
- d. Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994

Ans: C

4. What year was marital rape officially made a crime in England and Wales, following the House of Lords ruling on the R v R case?

- a. 1997
- b. 1973
- c. 1991
- d. 1980

Ans: C

5. Prior to the Theft Act 1968, which of the following would be considered burglary?

- a. The offender breaks into a commercial property at 1.00 am and commits theft
- b. The offender breaks into a residential at 9.30 pm and commits theft
- c. The offender breaks into a residential property at 8.30 pm and commits theft
- d. The offender steals something from the front lawn of a residential property at 5.00 am

Ans: B

6. In what year did Sir Robert Peel create the Metropolitan Police?

- a. 1805
- b. 1829
- c. 1833
- d. 1819

Ans: B

7. Which of the following best describes 'historicising' in the context of crime?

- a. Understanding contemporary crime trends
- b. Understanding past crimes exclusively through the lens of present-day criminological theory
- c. Understanding crime in relation to offenders past criminal records
- d. Understanding past crimes in historically specific ways

Ans: D

8. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using the case study approach to study the history of crime?

- a. It can be used to make commentary on how particular crimes were viewed at the time
- b. It can be used to study poorly documented or lower-profile cases that may have had important impacts
- c. It can be used to explore economic conditions at the time
- d. It can be used to demonstrate public perceptions of crime and policing at the time

Ans: B

9. What is the main criticism of historical criminologists' approach to studying the history of crime?

- a. History of crime is used to aid the analysis of modern crime trends
- b. Only very specific time periods are studied
- c. History of crime and past crimes are only deemed worthy of analysis in relation to modern problems and trends
- d. Historical context is never considered

Ans: C

10. Which of the following type of scholars of the history of crime is most concerned with using crime and/or perceptions of crime to examine economic, social and political conditions in a given historical context?

- a. Historians of crime
- b. Historians of a particular place and/or period
- c. Historical criminologists
- d. Contemporary criminologists

Ans: B

Chapter 3: Crime, victimisation and criminology

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the major critical theoretical perspectives that challenged early work regarding the agency of crime victims?

- a. Critical victimology
- b. Culpability victimology
- c. Feminist victimology
- d. Radical victimology

Ans: B

2. What is a common feature shared by legal definitions of ‘victim’?

- a. A focus on economic loss
- b. The label of ‘victim’ comes about as a social process
- c. The harm suffered must be directly caused by a criminal offence
- d. Inclusive of family members of those who are victims of any crime

Ans: C

3. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Rock’s (2002) definition of a victim?

- a. Recognition as a victim by self
- b. ‘Victim’ is a process
- c. Recognition as a victim by others
- d. The harmful/offending act is violent in nature

Ans: D

4. What are 'deserving victims'?

- a. Individuals and groups are easily able to attain the label of victim
- b. Individuals or groups are unable to attain the label of victim
- c. Those who are denied the legitimate label of the victim even if they deserve it
- d. All victims of criminal acts

Ans: A

5. Von Hentig's (1948) idea that victims have certain psychological or social characteristics making them more prone to victimisation is known as:

- a. Victim attribution
- b. Victim culpability
- c. Victim proneness
- d. Victim precipitation

Ans: C

6. Which of the following best describes the concept of 'victim culpability'?

- a. Based upon a thirteen-fold typology, victims can range from 'completely innocent' to 'criminal' in how responsible they are for their own victimisation
- b. Based upon a thirteen-fold typology, victims can range from 'completely innocent' to 'most guilty' in how responsible they are for committing criminal offences
- c. Based upon a six-fold typology, victims can range from 'completely innocent' to 'most guilty' in how responsible they are for their own victimisation
- d. Based upon a six-fold typology, people can range from 'completely innocent' to 'most guilty' in how responsible they are for committing a criminal offence

Ans: C

7. According to Wolfgang (1958), what are 'victim precipitated offences'?

- a. Offences in which the victim is also an offender
- b. Offences in which the victim directly attempts to prevent the crime
- c. Offences in which the victim has no influence regarding the offence committed towards them
- d. Offences in which the victim is a direct, positive precipitator in the crime

Ans: D

8. The concept of the 'ideal victim' describes:

- a. A person or a category of individuals who purposefully present themselves in a manner to appear as 'innocent' as possible
- b. A person or a category of individuals who are most readily given the status of causing their own victimisation
- c. A person or a category of individuals who are most readily given the complete and legitimate status of being a victim of crime
- d. . A person or a category of individuals who are easy to dislike or resent

Ans: C

9. A perpetrator of crime who is easy to dislike or resent, and therefore allows for my sympathy towards the victim, is known as:

- a. The 'ideal victim'
- b. The 'ideal enemy'
- c. The 'ideal criminal'
- d. The 'ideal agent'

Ans: B

10. Which of the following best describes Lee's (2017) 'risk-fear paradox'?

- a. When socio-demographic groups who are least likely to be victimised report higher levels of fear of crime
- b. When socio-demographic groups who are most likely to be victimised report higher levels of fear of crime
- c. When socio-demographic groups who are least likely to be victimised report lower levels of fear of crime
- d. When socio-demographic groups who are most likely to be victimised report lower levels of fear of crime

Ans: A