

Crime Prevention: Approaches, Practices, and Evaluations, 8th ed.

Chapter 2 Test Bank

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. _____ rotated the responsibility for keeping watch over the town or area, particularly at night.
 - a) Preventive patrol
 - b) Assize of arms
 - c) *Lex talionis*
 - *d) Watch and ward
 - e) none of the above
2. The Statutes of Winchester outlined all but which of the following?
 - a) assize of arms
 - b) constable
 - c) watch and ward
 - d) hue and cry
 - *e) all of the above were outlined
3. Voluntary bounty hunters under the Highwayman Act were known as:
 - *a) thief takers
 - b) assize of arms
 - c) constables
 - d) merchant police
 - e) none of the above
4. Which of the following was NOT an example of an early crime prevention program?
 - a) the Chicago Area Project
 - b) the juvenile court
 - c) the vigilantee movement
 - d) watch and ward
 - *e) all are examples
5. _____ “The Death and Life of Great American Cities” focused on urban decay and the natural and social environments, and their impact on crime and deviance.
 - a) Newman’s
 - b) Jeffery’s
 - *c) Jacob’s

- d) Wood's
 - e) Shaw's
6. _____ called on architects to change the physical environment in such a way as to maximize territoriality and natural surveillance by residents and create an image of an area as cared for and protected.
- a) Jacobs
 - b) Jeffery
 - *c) Newman
 - d) Woods
 - e) none of the above
7. _____ refocused attention from broad social/community change to target time- and place-specific efforts that would remove the opportunities for crime.
- a) architectural design
 - b) the Justice Department
 - c) Newman's structural studies
 - *d) situational crime prevention
 - e) none of the above
8. Any action designed to reduce the actual level of crime and/or the perceived fear of crime is the definition of:
- a) crime control
 - *b) crime prevention
 - c) environmental design
 - d) urban defense
 - e) none of the above
9. _____ "identifies conditions of the physical and social environment that provide opportunities for or precipitate criminal acts."
- *a) Primary prevention
 - b) Secondary prevention
 - c) Tertiary prevention
 - d) Micro prevention
 - e) none of the above
10. Examples of primary prevention include all but which of the following?
- a) neighborhood watch
 - *b) situational prevention
 - c) environmental design
 - d) general deterrence

- e) surveillance
- 11. Tertiary prevention deals primarily with:
 - a) prediction
 - *b) recidivism
 - c) surveillance
 - d) general deterrence
 - e) none of the above
- 12. Which of the following is NOT one of Tonry and Farrington's crime prevention categories?
 - a) developmental
 - b) community
 - c) situational
 - d) criminal justice
 - *e) all of the above are categories

True/False Questions

- 1. The Code of Hammurabi proposed that victims turn to the criminal justice system as the accepted response to injurious behavior. False
- 2. The Highwayman Act in England outlined the payment of bounty for the capture of thieves and the recovery of property. True
- 3. A key to the Metropolitan Police organization was the idea of crime prevention. True
- 4. The Chicago Area Project sought to tear down old buildings and erect newer crime resistant structures. False
- 5. Jacobs argued that the modern urban environment, as well as many programs to change urban life, were anathema to a vibrant community that protects itself and residents who look out for one another. True
- 6. Jeffery's "Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design" argued that crime prevention requires a focus on social engineering. False
- 7. Tertiary prevention "engages in early identification of potential offenders and seeks to intervene." False
- 8. The key to secondary prevention is identifying and predicting problems and problem people. True

9. The van Dijk and de Waard model adds a victim-oriented/community-neighborhood-oriented/offender-oriented dimension to the public health prevention model. **True**
10. Hunter's meso-level crime prevention targets individuals, small groups, small areas, or small businesses for intervention. **False**

Essay Questions

1. Discuss the methods used by society in response to crime prior to the advent of modern policing.
2. What was the Statutes of Winchester, and what did it demand of citizens in relation to prevention activity?
3. What is the difference between crime prevention and crime control?
4. Outline the crime prevention/public health model. Define all terms and provide examples.
5. Discuss Hunter's three-level model of crime prevention. Define each term. What is the target of prevention at each level of the model?
6. What is crime science? Compare and contrast it to other discussions of crime prevention.

Define the following terms:

assize of arms
Chicago Area Project
constable
crime control
crime prevention
crime science
developmental prevention
hue and cry
lex talionis
micro-, meso-, and macro-level crime prevention
parens patriae
parochial police
primary prevention
public health model
secondary prevention
situational crime prevention
social prevention
status offenses
tertiary prevention

thief takers
vigilante movement
watch and ward