

CHAPTER ONE

Multiple Choice

1. The term _____ refers to the management of police, courts, and corrections, and the study of the causes of and treatment for crime.

- a. criminal justice
- b. due process
- c. criminalization
- d. vigilantism

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize criminology and the study of criminal justice.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

2. The term _____ refers to the use of accuracy, fairness, and reliability in criminal procedure to protect individual rights.

- a. criminal justice
- b. due process
- c. criminalization
- d. vigilantism

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 17

Level: Basic

3. The legislative decision to make a behavior a crime is called _____.

- a. criminal justice
- b. due process
- c. criminalization
- d. vigilantism

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize criminology and the study of criminal justice.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

4. Seeking justice through lawless violence is called _____.

- a. criminal justice
- b. due process
- c. criminalization
- d. vigilantism

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the effects of fear of victimization.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

5. The _____ is the perspective that views the repression of criminal conduct as the most important function to be performed by the criminal justice system, through speed, efficiency, and finality in criminal justice processing.

- a. crime control model
- b. due process model

- c. limited jurisdiction
- d. general jurisdiction

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the public order (crime control) and individual rights (due process) perspectives of criminal justice and how the criminal justice system balances the two.

Page number: 18

Level: Intermediate

6. The _____ is the perspective that considers preservation of individual liberties to be the most important function of the criminal justice system, through accuracy, fairness, and reliability in criminal procedure.

- a. crime control model
- b. due process model
- c. limited jurisdiction
- d. general jurisdiction

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the public order (crime control) and individual rights (due process) perspectives of criminal justice and how the criminal justice system balances the two.

Page number: 18

Level: Intermediate

7. The enforcement of laws by the police, the courts, and correctional institutions comprise the:

- a. due process model
- b. criminal justice system
- c. crime control model
- d. consensus model

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the structure of the criminal justice system.

Page number: 19-20

Level: Basic

8. The jurisdiction of courts that have narrow legal authority over specific types of matters (e.g. surrogate court, tax court) is called _____.

- a. crime control model
- b. due process model
- c. limited jurisdiction
- d. general jurisdiction

Answer: c

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

9. The jurisdiction of courts where most trials for felonies occur as well as trials in major civil cases is called _____.

- a. crime control model
- b. due process model
- c. limited jurisdiction
- d. general jurisdiction

Answer: d

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

10. The term _____ refers to offenses in which the ‘offender’ and the ‘victim’ are the same individual or in which the behavior is consensual.

- a. victimless crimes
- b. felonies
- c. misdemeanors
- d. scapegoating

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the concept of victimless crimes.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

11. Serious crimes that are punishable by incarceration for more than one year are called _____.

- a. victimless crimes
- b. felonies
- c. misdemeanors
- d. scapegoating

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

12. Less serious crimes that are punishable by imprisonment for one year or less are called _____.

- a. victimless crimes
- b. felonies
- c. misdemeanors
- d. scapegoating

Answer: c

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

13. The term _____ refers to unfairly blaming and punishing a person or group for crimes.

- a. victimless crimes
- b. felonies
- c. misdemeanors
- d. scapegoating

Answer: d

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

14. Facilities used to detain adults awaiting trial and offenders serving sentences of one year or less is/are called _____.

- a. local jails
- b. probation
- c. policing
- d. criminal law

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

15. The term _____ refers to a system under which a person convicted of a crime serves a sentence in the community under the supervision of a probation officer.

- a. local jails
- b. probation
- c. policing
- d. criminal law

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

16. Enforcing the law by apprehending violators and thereby protecting citizens is called _____. It also includes crime prevention and social services such as education of the public.

- a. local jails
- b. probation
- c. policing
- d. criminal law

Answer: c

Objective: Describe the public order (crime control) and individual rights (due process) perspectives of criminal justice and how the criminal justice system balances the two.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

17. The term _____ refers to a code that categorizes all crimes and punishments by type.

- a. local jails
- b. probation
- c. policing
- d. criminal law

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize major events that led to changes in the American criminal justice system.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

18. _____ are public perceptions of crime and its victims that are based largely on media images, which focus on atypical sensational incidents.

- a. Media portrayals
- b. Gallup poll on crime
- c. Universality of crime
- d. Decriminalization

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the impacts of mass media and politics on people's perspectives on crime.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

19. The _____ is a survey of a representative sample of the American public which found that crime surpassed education and economic issues as the most pressing local problem.

- a. media portrayals
- b. Gallup poll on crime

- c. universality of crime
- d. decriminalization

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the impacts of mass media and politics on people's perspectives on crime.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

20. The term _____ refers to the idea that there is no society that has not reported problems with crime and with what to do with offenders, but there is considerable variation among crime rates in different societies.

- a. media portrayals
- b. Gallup poll on crime
- c. universality of crime
- d. decriminalization

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize criminology and the study of criminal justice.

Page number: 12

Level: Intermediate

21. The legislative decision to change a crime into a noncriminal act is called _____.

- a. media portrayals
- b. Gallup poll on crime
- c. universality of crime
- d. decriminalization

Answer: d

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

22. Which of the following is NOT generally considered to be a fundamental goal of the criminal justice process?

- a. Fairness
- b. Crime control
- c. Accuracy
- d. All of the above are fundamental goals of the criminal justice process.

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the fundamentals of the criminal justice process.

Page number: 19-21

Level: Basic

True/False

1. 'Criminologists' are those who study the causes of crime and the treatment of offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: 1

Objective: Summarize the impacts of mass media and politics on people's perspectives on crime.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

2. The term 'vigilantism' refers to unfairly blaming and punishing a person or group for crimes.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the effects of fear of victimization.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

3. The term 'scapegoating' refers to seeding justice through lawless violence.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the effects of fear of victimization.

Page number: 12

Level: Basic

4. 'Crimes' are forms of conduct that society prohibits in order to maintain order.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize criminology and the study of criminal justice.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

5. 'Felonies' are less serious crimes that are punishable by imprisonment for one year or less.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

6. 'Misdemeanors' are serious crimes that are punishable by incarceration for more than one year.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

7. The term 'decriminalization' refers to the legislative decision to change a crime into a noncriminal act.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize major events that led to changes in the American criminal justice system.

Page number: 13

Level: Basic

8. The term 'criminal justice' refers to the management of police, courts, and corrections, and the study of the causes of and treatment for crime.
- a. True

- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize criminology and the study of criminal justice.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

9. The 'due process model' is the perspective that views the repression of criminal conduct as the most important function to be performed by the criminal justice system, through speed, efficiency, and finality in criminal justice processing.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the public order (crime control) and individual rights (due process) perspectives of criminal justice and how the criminal justice system balances the two.

Page number: 18

Level: Intermediate

10. The 'crime control model' is the perspective that considers preservation of individual liberties to be the most important function of the criminal justice system, through accuracy, fairness, and reliability in criminal procedure.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the public order (crime control) and individual rights (due process) perspectives of criminal justice and how the criminal justice system balances the two.

Page number: 18

Level: Intermediate

11. The jurisdiction of courts that have narrow legal authority over specific types of matters (e.g. surrogate court, tax court) is called 'general jurisdiction'.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

12. The jurisdiction of courts where most trials for felonies occur as well as trials in major civil cases is called 'limited jurisdiction'.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

13. The term 'appellate jurisdiction' refers to the jurisdiction of courts that review specific legal issues raised in trial courts.

- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 21
Level: Intermediate

14. 'Local jails' are facilities used to detain adults awaiting trial and offenders serving sentences of one year or less.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 21
Level: Basic

15. 'Probation' is a system under which a person convicted of a crime serves a sentence in the community under the supervision of a probation officer.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 21
Level: Basic

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. Much of what we know about crime is shaped by atypical sensational incidents, because our perceptions of crime and its victims are based largely on _____.

Answer: media portrayals

Objective: Summarize the impacts of mass media and politics on people's perspectives on crime.

Page number: 4
Level: Basic

2. _____ are those who study the causes of crime and the treatment of offenders.

Answer: Criminologists

Objective: Summarize criminology and the study of criminal justice.

Page number: 4
Level: Basic

3. Seeking justice through lawless violence is called _____.

Answer: vigilantism

Objective: Summarize the effects of fear of victimization.

Page number: 12
Level: Basic

4. A code that categorizes all crimes and punishments by type is called _____.

Answer: criminal law

Objective: Summarize major events that led to changes in the American criminal justice system.

Page number: 13
Level: Basic

5. _____ is a legal protection included in the U.S. Constitution that guarantees all citizens the right to be adjudicated under the law.

Answer: Due process

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 17

Level: Intermediate

6. According to the _____, repression of criminal conduct is the most important function of the criminal justice system. To accomplish this, the system must achieve maximum speed, efficiency, and finality in criminal justice processing. Proponents of this model argue that deterrence of crime is achieved when the penalty is imposed quickly and with certainty.

Answer: crime control model

Objective: Describe the public order (crime control) and individual rights (due process) perspectives of criminal justice and how the criminal justice system balances the two.

Page number: 18

Level: Intermediate

7. The _____ treats the preservation of individual liberties as the most important function of the criminal justice system. Therefore, according to this view, accuracy, fairness, and reliability in criminal procedure are keys to a properly functioning system. Proponents of this model believe that careful attention to the rights of individuals—when individuals are prosecuted by a much more powerful government—is essential to ensure that only the guilty are convicted and that the public has a high level of confidence in the system.

Answer: due process model

Objective: Describe the public order (crime control) and individual rights (due process) perspectives of criminal justice and how the criminal justice system balances the two.

Page number: 18

Level: Intermediate

8. Courts of _____ have narrow legal authority and may arbitrate only in certain types of disputes; these include family courts, municipal courts, and special courts such as tax courts.

Answer: limited jurisdiction

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

9. Courts of _____ usually are referred to as trial courts. These are the courts in which felonies and civil cases go to trial. These courts across the country may be called county courts, circuit courts, and even supreme courts in some jurisdictions.

Answer: general jurisdiction

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 20

Level: Intermediate

10. Many offenders are placed on _____, which involves serving a sentence in the community under the supervision of a probation officer.

Answer: probation

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

Matching

1. Match the law named after crime victims listed in Column 1 to its description in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
1. Amber's Law (Texas)	a. Imposes life-without-parole sentence for murder of a child under fourteen during a sexual assault.
2. Jenna's Law (New York)	b. Requires lifetime electronic monitoring for sex offenders.
3. Joan's Law (New Jersey)	c. Enhanced penalties for repeat child sex offenders.
4. Megan's Law (New Jersey)	d. Requires states to notify communities when a sex offender moves in.
5. Stephanie's Law (Kansas)	e. Proposed to end parole for all violent felons.
6. Jessica Lunsford Act (Florida)	f. Allows for commitment of repeat sex offenders to mental hospitals if they are deemed too dangerous to release after prison term ends.

1. *c

2. *e

3. *a

4. *d

5. *f

6. *b

Objective: Summarize the effects of fear of victimization.

Page number: 5

Level: Difficult

2. Match the type of jurisdiction listed in Column 1 to its definition in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
7. Limited jurisdiction	a. The jurisdiction of courts where most trials for felonies occur, as well as trials in major civil cases.
8. General jurisdiction	b. The jurisdiction of courts that have narrow legal authority over specific types of matters (e.g., surrogate court, tax court).
9. Appellate jurisdiction	c. The jurisdiction of courts that review specific legal issues raised in trial courts.

7. *b

8. *a

9. *c

Objective: Define terms related to the criminal justice system.

Page number: 20-21

Level: Intermediate

Essay

1. If health problems and accidents are far more common causes of death than criminal homicide, why do you think that public concern about crime has risen dramatically since the 1960s?

Answer (should include points such as):

- Much of what we know about crime is shaped by atypical sensational incidents, because our perceptions of crime and its victims are based largely on media portrayals. Most of us lack personal experience with serious crime. Serious crime is relatively rare, so most people's experience with crime is largely petty thefts and burglaries. These experiences do not produce the fear and anxiety that hate crimes, murders, rapes, or other serious crimes create. News reporting has become a round-the-clock enterprise with the advent of CNN, Court TV, and many other outlets for crime-related news, as well as the plethora of Internet news carriers. Because of the

competition for viewers, listeners, and readers among these sources, media outlets tend to spotlight extreme and dramatic cases to generate public interest. A study of the contents of crime stories and news production concluded that the focus on sensational incidents has a cyclical effect—that is, “the public is more likely to think they are representative because of the emphasis by the media.” These perceptions are reinforced further because people are more likely to recall these sensational incidents when thinking about crime. The result is a sometimes oversensitized public that is preoccupied with and fearful of crime.

Page number: 4

Objective: Summarize the impacts of mass media and politics on people’s perspectives on crime.

Level: Intermediate

2. High levels of fear can turn otherwise law-abiding citizens into outlaws? How so and why?

Answer (should include points such as):

- Citizens arm themselves (sometimes illegally), focus on events that feed their fears, and sometimes act violently, convinced that they are acting in self-defense.
- Throughout many parts of the nation, the perception that the government is not adequately keeping the public safe has contributed to the arming of the citizenry. When this occurs, more people take the law into their own hands, and instances of wrongful shooting, vigilantism, and lawlessness among otherwise law-abiding citizens increase. Fear of crime also enhances fear of strangers and promotes stereotyping and scapegoating. Attacks against Japanese, Canadian, German, and other tourists, immigrants, and residents offer evidence of this problem. This situation contributes to a self-fulfilling prophecy in which criminal incidents lead to fear, which then leads to more criminal incidents as people react incautiously to perceived threats brought about by fear.

Page number: 11-12

Objective: Summarize the effects of fear of victimization.

Level: Intermediate

3. As a society becomes larger and more complex, more rules are required to ensure that citizens do not exploit one another?

Answer (should include points such as):

- As a society grows larger, it becomes less and less feasible for all citizens to participate in the daily operation of government. In a representative government, the people elect representatives to direct governmental affairs on their behalf. These governmental affairs include the defining and punishing of crimes. It has been argued that government “creates” or selectively enforces some crimes without the consent of the public in order to protect the government from perceived threats to its existence. During times of war, conflict, or civil unrest, the government has sometimes used its legislative and enforcement powers to persecute alleged enemies rather than to seek justice.

Page number: 13

Objective: Summarize major events that led to changes in the American criminal justice system.

Level: Intermediate

Critical Thinking/Discussion

1. Your textbook authors states that fear of death due to homicide is related to the lack of control and individual has over homicide compared with other causes of death. Why do you think this is? Please explain.

Answer: Should include these potential items:

- Decreases in rates of death from heart disease, cancer, pneumonia and flu, and liver disease are largely due to changes in the lifestyle, exercise habits, and diet of U.S. citizens over the last two decades. Through research findings and public education regarding the links between personal habits and bad health, many people have gained increased awareness and adopted healthier lifestyles. The same is true for accidental deaths: Seat-belt laws, child bicycle helmets and car seats, air bags, and greater regulation of dangerous devices have done much to reduce the rate of deaths caused by accidents. Each of us can exert a certain amount of influence over the causes of bad health and accidents by changing personal behaviors. In contrast, homicide is thrust upon us by others. It is also sudden and violent, thus distinguishing it from most other causes of death.
- Objective: Summarize the effects of fear of victimization.

Page number: 9-10

Level: Intermediate

2. Do you think that there are any other consequences of high levels of fear of crime that were not discussed in this chapter?

Answer: Opinion; answers may vary

Objective: Summarize the effects of fear of victimization.

Page number: 9-10

Level: Intermediate

CHAPTER TWO

Multiple Choice

1. Acts considered undesirable, such as adultery and fornication, prostitution, and gambling are considered to be _____.

- a. offenses against morality
- b. crimes against persons
- c. crimes against property
- d. crimes against public order

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the issues surrounding gambling, pornography, and prostitution.

Page number: 30

Level: Basic

2. Violent crimes involving the use of physical force are considered to be _____.

- a. offenses against morality
- b. crimes against persons
- c. crimes against property
- d. crimes against public order

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

3. Crimes in which property is taken unlawfully and misused are considered to be _____.

- a. offenses against morality
- b. crimes against persons
- c. crimes against property
- d. crimes against public order

Answer: c

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

4. Acts that disrupt the peace in a civil society are considered to be _____.

- a. offenses against morality
- b. crimes against persons
- c. crimes against property
- d. crimes against public order

Answer: d

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

5. The _____ is an annual compilation by the FBI of all crimes reported to the police in the United States.

- a. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
- b. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
- c. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- d. National Violence Against Women (NVAW) Survey

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the various methods of how crime is measured.

Page number: 42

Level: Intermediate

6. With the _____, a representative sample of the U.S. population is surveyed annually to determine the extent of victimization and the extent to which these incidents were reported to police.

- a. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
- b. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
- c. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- d. National Violence Against Women (NVAW) Survey

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize the various methods of how crime is measured.

Page number: 44

Level: Intermediate

7. The _____ is a data collection program designed to gather information on victims, perpetrators, and circumstances of crime.

- a. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
- b. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
- c. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- d. National Violence Against Women (NVAW) Survey

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize the various methods of how crime is measured.

Page number: 47

Level: Intermediate

8. The _____ Interviews a national sample of 16,000 men and women regarding the circumstances of crimes against women.

- a. Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
- b. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
- c. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
- d. National Violence Against Women (NVAW) Survey

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the various methods of how crime is measured.

Page number: 54

Level: Intermediate

9. _____ involve an examination of offender backgrounds (e.g., physical and social characteristics, prior history, and method of conduct) to look for common patterns.

- a. Offender profiles
- b. Victim profiles
- c. Crime scene profiles
- d. Criminal subcultures

Answer: a

Objective: Describe major characteristics of victims and offenders.

Page number: 59

Level: Basic

10. _____ involve an examination of a large number of similar criminal incidents to find patterns in the types of persons who are victimized under certain circumstances.

- a. Offender profiles
- b. Victim profiles
- c. Crime scene profiles
- d. Criminal subcultures

Answer: b

Objective: Describe major characteristics of victims and offenders.

Page number: 59

Level: Basic

11. _____ involve an examination of the circumstances surrounding criminal incidents in a search for patterns associated with criminal offending.

- a. offender profiles
- b. victim profiles
- c. crime scene profiles
- d. criminal subcultures

Answer: c

Objective: Describe major characteristics of victims and offenders.

Page number: 61

Level: Basic

12. Different forms of deviance that result when youths cease to adhere to middle-class standards and become part of the adult criminal, conflict, or retreatist subculture.

- a. offender profiles
- b. victim profiles
- c. crime scene profiles
- d. criminal subcultures

Answer: d

Objective: Define terms related to theories of criminal behavior.

Page number: 73

Level: Basic

13. _____ is the Freudian theory that sees behavior as resulting from the interaction of the three components of the personality: id, ego, and superego.

- a. Psychoanalytic theory
- b. Cognitive theory
- c. Labeling theory
- d. Routine activities theory

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 71

Level: Intermediate

14. _____ is the view that behavior results from habits of thought and interpretations of reality.

- a. Psychoanalytic theory
- b. Cognitive theory
- c. Labeling theory
- d. Routine activities theory

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 71

Level: Intermediate

15. _____ is a view that adjudicating a juvenile as a delinquent encourages future delinquency through a negative public identity or changed self-image.

- a. Psychoanalytic theory
- b. Cognitive theory
- c. Labeling theory
- d. Routine activities theory

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 73

Level: Intermediate

16. _____ is the theory that sees criminal events as the result of a combination of a motivated offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian to intervene.

- a. Psychoanalytic theory
- b. Cognitive theory
- c. Labeling theory
- d. Routine activities theory

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 75

Level: Intermediate

17. The theory that a person becomes criminal or delinquent when he or she associates more with people who condone violation of the law than with people who do not is called _____.

- a. differential association
- b. blocked opportunity
- c. social bond
- d. positivism

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 72

Level: Intermediate

18. The theory that crime results from lack of access to legitimate means for achieving goals is called _____.

- a. differential association
- b. blocked opportunity
- c. social bond
- d. positivism

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 73

Level: Intermediate

19. An individual's attachment to society, including attachment to others, commitment to conventional activities, involvement in those activities, and belief in widely shared moral values is called (a) _____.

- a. differential association
- b. blocked opportunity
- c. social bond

d. positivism

Answer: c

Objective: Define terms related to theories of criminal behavior.

Page number: 74

Level: Intermediate

20. The perspective in criminology that sees human behavior as determined by internal and external influences, such as biological, psychological, and/or social factors is called _____.

- a. differential association
- b. blocked opportunity
- c. social bond
- d. positivism

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 68

Level: Intermediate

21. Which of the following crimes involves consensual behaviors that offend powerful groups of society who have succeeded in having their concerns elevated to the level of criminal law?

- a. Crimes against property
- b. Part I Offenses
- c. Crimes against the person
- d. Victimless crimes

Answer: d

Objective: Define terms related to drugs and victimless crimes.

Page number: 68

Level: Intermediate

22. The formation of the Drug Enforcement Administration as well as the creation of the position of 'drug czar' to head the Office of National Drug Policy has:

- a. Further promoted the criminalization of narcotics
- b. Increased the penalties for violation
- c. Emphasized law enforcement approaches to controlling the problem
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize various efforts to respond to the drug problem.

Page number: 33

Level: Intermediate

23. According to those advocating the _____ of drugs, there is abundant evidence regarding the ineffectiveness of police crackdowns, interdiction efforts, and attempts to eradicate drug production in source countries, as well as of the high economic and social costs of long-term imprisonment.

- a. criminalization
- b. legalization
- c. prohibition
- d. prevention

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize arguments for and against drug legalization and/or decriminalization.

Page number: 35

Level: Intermediate

24. One problem regarding the measurement of crime is that _____ surveys reveal that the amount of serious crime is much higher than police statistics indicate.

- a. risk
- b. political
- c. health
- d. victimization

Answer: d

Objective: Describe some of the problems of measuring crime.

Page number: 77

Level: Intermediate

25. Except for the crime of _____, males are victimized by violent crimes at a rate almost twice that for women.

- a. rape
- b. prostitution
- c. murder
- d. robbery

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize crime-related statistics and trends.

Page number: 77

Level: Intermediate

26. _____ are victims of violent crime at higher rates than any other race.

- a. Whites
- b. Blacks
- c. Asians
- d. Native Americans

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize crime-related statistics and trends.

Page number: 77

Level: Intermediate

27. The victimization rate for _____ is the lowest of any racial or ethnic group in the United States.

- a. Whites
- b. Blacks
- c. Asians
- d. Native Americans

Answer: c

Objective: Summarize crime-related statistics and trends.

Page number: 77

Level: Intermediate

28. There is often _____ relation between an individual's fear of crime and the actual chances that that person will be a victim of a crime.

- a. little
- b. somewhat of a
- c. a strong
- d. absolutely no

Answer: a

Objective: Compare the public's fear of crime with the actual amount of crime.

Page number: 51

Level: Difficult

29. Crime profiling involves analysis of criminal incidents to isolate the precise characteristics of _____ in order to better understand and prevent crime.

- a. offenders
- b. victims
- c. situations
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Objective: Explain the concept of crime profiling.

Page number: 58-59

Level: Basic

30. The proportion of drug offenders in state prisons is approximate _____ percent of all inmates.

- a. 10
- b. 20
- c. 30
- d. 40

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the history of alcohol and drug use and abuse in America.

Page number: 64

Level: Intermediate

31. The _____ school of thought in criminology is a perspective that sees crime as a moral failure in decision making.

- a. classical
- b. positivistic
- c. ethical
- d. structural

Answer: c

Objective: Outline the development of criminological theory

Page number: 68

Level: Intermediate

32. The _____ school of thought in criminology is a perspective in criminology that sees crime as resulting from the conscious exercise of an individual's free will.

- a. classical
- b. positivistic
- c. ethical
- d. structural

Answer: a

Objective: Outline the development of criminological theory

Page number: 67

Level: Intermediate

33. The _____ school of thought in criminology is a perspective that sees the criminal law as reflecting the will of those in power, and behaviors that threaten the interests of the powerful are punished most severely.

- a. classical

- b. positivistic
- c. ethical
- d. structural

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the development of criminological theory

Page number: 69

Level: Intermediate

34. The _____ school of thought in criminology is a perspective in criminology that sees human behavior as determined by internal and external influences, such as biological, psychological, and/or social factors.

- a. classical
- b. positivistic
- c. ethical
- d. structural

Answer: b

Objective: Outline the development of criminological theory

Page number: 68

Level: Intermediate

True/False

1. 'Norms' are social expectations about what constitutes appropriate behavior under different circumstances.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to drugs and victimless crimes.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

2. 'Deviance' refers to the violation of a social norm.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to drugs and victimless crimes.

Page number: 29

Level: Basic

3. *Mala prohibita* offenses are acts that are considered evil in themselves (e.g., assault and theft).

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to drugs and victimless crimes.

Page number: 29

Level: Intermediate

4. *Mala in se* offenses are acts that are considered undesirable although not inherently evil (e.g., drug use).

- a. True

- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to drugs and victimless crimes.

Page number: 29

Level: Intermediate

5. 'Political crimes' are acts viewed as a threat to the government.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 30

Level: Basic

6. 'Regulatory offenses' are activities of a business or corporation that are viewed as a threat to public health, safety, or welfare.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 30

Level: Basic

7. The term 'legalization' refers to blurring the distinction between crime and merely inappropriate or offensive behaviors.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to drugs and victimless crimes.

Page number: 31 & 35

Level: Basic

8. The term 'negligence' refers to the conscious disregard of a substantial and unjustifiable risk.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 36

Level: Intermediate

9. The term 'recklessness' refers to the failure to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 36

Level: Intermediate

10. The term 'gross negligence' refers to the failure to perceive a substantial and unjustifiable risk when such failure is a gross deviation from the standard of care a reasonable person would observe.

- a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 36

Level: Intermediate

11. The term 'crime rates' refers to the number of crimes committed divided by the population at risk. This provides an indication of the risk of victimization per capita.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 43

Level: Basic

12. The term 'personal risk' refers to an individual's risk of being a victim of crime; determined through calculation of crime rates in relation to population.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 44

Level: Basic

13. The National Longitudinal Survey of Youth Self-report study investigating the extent of delinquency among young people.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize the various methods of how crime is measured.

Page number: 49

Level: Intermediate

14. 'Biological determinism' is the perspective that sees the criminal law as reflecting the will of those in power, and behaviors that threaten the interests of the powerful are punished most severely.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Define terms related to theories of criminal behavior.

Page number: 69 & 70

Level: Intermediate

15. 'Rational choice theories' are those that examine how circumstances affect criminal thinking to explain why offenders commit crimes in some situations but not in others.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 74

Level: Intermediate

Fill-in-the-Blank

1. The term _____ refers to the legislative decision to remove a prohibited behavior from the criminal law.

Answer: legalization

Objective: Define terms related to drugs and victimless crimes.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

2. Crimes against _____ are violent crimes involving the use of physical force.

Answer: persons

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

3. Crimes against _____ are crimes in which possessions are taken unlawfully and misused.

Answer: property

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

4. Crimes against _____ are acts that disrupt the peace in a civil society.

Answer: public order

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 35

Level: Basic

5. The term _____ refers to physical assaults between current or former spouses, boyfriends, or girlfriends.

Answer: intimate partner violence ('domestic violence' may also be used)

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 54

Level: Intermediate

6. _____ involves analysis of criminal incidents to isolate the precise characteristics of offenders, victims, and situations in order to better understand and prevent crime.

Answer: Crime profiling

Objective: Explain the concept of crime profiling.

Page number: 58

Level: Basic

7. The term _____ refers to the regulation of gun manufacturers, buyers, and sellers in an effort to minimize gun-related crime.

Answer: gun control

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 62

Level: Basic

8. The _____ is a perspective in criminology that sees crime as resulting from the conscious exercise of an individual's free will.

Answer: classical school

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 67

Level: Intermediate

9. The _____ view sees crime as a moral failure in decision making. Simply stated, crime occurs when a person fails to choose the proper course of conduct; and this bad choice results from failure to appreciate an act's wrongfulness, rather than from lack of concern about being caught, as the classicists suggest.

Answer: ethical

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 68

Level: Intermediate

10. The term _____ refers to positivists who see the roots of criminal behavior in biological attributes.

Answer: biological determinism

Objective: Summarize major theoretical perspectives on criminal behavior.

Page number: 70

Level: Intermediate

Matching

1. Match the crime listed in Column 1 to its definition in Column 2.

Column 1	Column 2
1. criminal homicide	a. All intentional killings, as well as deaths that occur in the course of dangerous felonies.
2. murder	b. Sexual intercourse without effective consent.
3. manslaughter	c. A thrust against another person with the intention to cause serious bodily harm or death.
4. rape	d. Nonforcible sexual intercourse with a minor.
5. sexual assault	e. Unlawful entry into a building in order to commit a crime while inside.
6. statutory rape	f. Taking property of another person with the intent of depriving the owner.
7. simple assault	g. Murder or manslaughter.
8. aggravated assault	h. Burning property of another without the lawful consent of the owner.
9. robbery	i. A thrust against another person with the intention of injuring that person.
10. burglary	j. Theft from a person using threats or force.
11. larceny	k. Forced sex, whether vaginal, anal, or oral.
12. arson	l. A mitigated murder: causing a death recklessly, or intentionally under extenuating circumstances.

1. *g
2. *a
3. *l
4. *b
5. *k
6. *d
7. *i

8. *c

9. *j

10. *e

11. *f

12. *h

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 36-39

Level: Intermediate

Essay

1. When does *deviant behavior* become *criminal behavior*?

Answer (should include points such as):

- Deviance becomes crime when laws are passed or courts apply existing laws that make a social norm into a legal norm by allowing the government to sanction the behavior.

Page number: 28-29

Objective: Summarize the various methods of how crime is measured.

Level: Intermediate

2. What are sanctions? How are they used by the criminal justice system?

Answer (should include points such as):

- Sanctions are penalties designed to express disapproval and punish violation of norms.
- See 'Corrections' section in Chapter 1

Page number: 29

Objective: Summarize the various methods of how crime is measured.

Level: Intermediate

3. What is the difference between 'negligence' or 'recklessness'?

Answer (should include points such as):

- In law, recklessness is conscious disregard of a substantial and unjustifiable risk. In this example, a reasonable person would know that it is difficult to control an automobile properly when one is speeding or drinking. This "reasonableness standard" is used throughout the criminal law to assess the culpability of an individual's conduct. Reckless manslaughter is punished less seriously than murder because of the "lower" state of mind involved (recklessness versus intention).
- Recklessness is distinguished from negligence, which is failure to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk. Negligence is not subject to criminal prosecution, although a person can be sued in civil court for damages caused by negligent conduct.

Page number: 36

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Level: Intermediate

Critical Thinking/Discussion

1. Your textbook author states that "there is a middle ground where the line between thinking and acting becomes thin". What do you think this means? What examples of this 'middle ground' might you give?

Answer: Should include these potential items:

- What if you think evil thoughts about someone but do nothing else? Fortunately, that is not a crime (otherwise we would all be in jail). It is also impossible for law enforcement officials to

know what a person is really thinking, although they may infer thoughts from evidence provided by polygraphs, surveillance, and other methods. But what if you want to punch your boss in the face, and take a swing at him, but miss? What if you want to kill someone, go out and buy a gun, but take no further action? The history of American criminal law is filled with cases like these, in which the distinction between thought and action is at issue. These cases have helped refine our definitions of crimes and the allowable defenses for questionable actions.

Objective: Define terms related to measuring crime.

Page number: 29

Level: Intermediate

2. According to your textbook author, “each individual’s personal risk of being the victim varies, depending on the population of potential victims”. Please explain (1) how so, and (2) why.

Answer: Should include these potential items:

- Explanation should focus on geographic location, socioeconomic status, social disorganization, racial/ethnic background, culture, etc.

Objective: Summarize crime-related statistics and trends.

Page number: 44

Level: Intermediate