

True / False

1. Robberies and other visible crimes are among the least profitable criminal activities.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. Visible crimes are typically committed by older career criminals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. Occupational crimes are often profitable and do not come to the public's attention.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

4. Organized crime has been observed in all American immigrant groups as one of the first steps on the so-called "ladder of social mobility."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

5. Relatively few political crimes take place in western democracies compared with other countries.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

6. It is fairly easy to track crime for criminal justice research purposes because of the wide availability of accurate data.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. The UCR and NCVS do not provide a clear picture of the amount of crime because of the differences in the way that each measures crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

8. Most people do not report auto theft to the police.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. The NCVS incorporates a survey of businesses to assess their rate of victimization.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Males aged 16-24 are the most crime-prone demographic group.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. Both the UCR and NCVS indicate that crime in the United States has been decreasing since 1993.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. An individual whose lifestyle includes visiting nightclubs and staying out late has an increased risk of victimization over someone who stays home in the evenings.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. Race is a key factor in exposure to crime, in that White citizens are more likely to be victimized than Black citizens.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. Sexual assault victims are most likely to be assaulted by someone they know.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Politicians' statements may contribute to fear of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.04 - Summarize the negative consequences of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. Explanations of criminal behavior in the 1970s focused on the influence of the devil on individual behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

17. Classical criminology holds that criminal behavior is irrational.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. Positivist criminologists believe that scientific methods can be effectively used to discover the causes of crime and to treat deviants.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. Proposals for chemical castration of repeat sex offenders are based upon sociological explanations of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

20. The term "anomie" applies to a situation in which the rules or norms that guide behavior have been strengthened or reinforced.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. Control theories emphasize that individuals exhibit criminal behavior due to the social processes inherent in the criminal justice system.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. Life course theories of criminal behavior attempt to identify important developmental pathways to criminal behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

23. Most theories about crime are based on men's behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. Recent data indicates that women's involvement in violent crimes is skyrocketing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.02.06 - Explain why there are gender differences in crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. Victimology surfaced in the 1950s as a field of criminology that studied the role of the victim in the criminal act.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

26. Relatively little crime is committed by acquaintances and relatives of victims, especially crimes committed against women.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. Victimology is a field of criminology that examines the role the victim plays in precipitating a criminal incident and also examines the impact of crimes on victims.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. Many victims of crime behave in ways that facilitate their becoming victims.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. Transnational crimes are offenses involving a willing and private exchange of illegal goods or services that are in strong demand.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. The provision of illicit goods is a category of transnational crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. The provision of illicit goods includes human trafficking, such as transporting sex workers or undocumented immigrants illegally into a country.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

32. Profit-seeking criminal activities that involve planning, execution, or victimization that crosses national borders are called interstate crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. Everyone has an equal chance of becoming a victim of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Crime Victimization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Multiple Choice

34. Crimes such as murder or assault that are traditionally considered to be wrong in themselves are known as:

- a. *mala prohibita*.
- b. misdemeanors.
- c. transgressions.
- d. *mala in se*.
- e. criminogenic.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

35. Crimes such as gambling or prostitution that are not "wrong in themselves" but are prohibited by government, are known as:

- a. *mala prohibita*.
- b. misdemeanors.
- c. positivist.
- d. victimology.
- e. *mala in se*.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. The type of crime, often termed "street crime" or "ordinary crime," involving criminal acts that are the least profitable and least protected is also known as:

- a. political crime.
- b. crimes without victims.
- c. visible crime.
- d. organized crime.
- e. occupational crime.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. Crimes that threaten the general well-being of society and challenge accepted moral principles are defined as:

- a. violent crimes.
- b. *mala in se* crimes.

- c. transgressions.
- d. public-order crimes.
- e. high-visibility crimes.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

38. Which of the following is an example of a visible crime?

- a. murder
- b. espionage
- c. public drunkenness
- d. price fixing
- e. treason

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. Which of the following is an example of an occupational crime?

- a. murder
- b. espionage
- c. illegal drug sales
- d. embezzlement
- e. prostitution

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. Which of the following is NOT an example of a property crime?

- a. larceny
- b. burglary
- c. shoplifting
- d. embezzlement
- e. disorderly conduct

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. _____ involves a network of activities, usually cutting across state and national borders which range from legitimate businesses to shady deals with labor unions.

- a. Political crime
- b. Crimes without victim
- c. Visible crime

- d. Organized crime
- e. Occupational crime

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

42. Which of the following offenses fall into the category of cyber crime?

- a. distributing illegal pornography via the Internet
- b. sending spam in order to obtain bank account and credit card numbers
- c. emailing viruses meant to corrupt computer systems
- d. hacking into a bank account to steal money
- e. all of these can be classified as cyber crime

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. According to UCR and other government sources, over the past 30 years the rate of violent crime has:

- a. remained about the same.
- b. generally and consistently decreased.
- c. generally trended upward.
- d. showed a sharp and consistent increase.
- e. been immeasurable.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. The concept that much more crime occurs than is reported to police is known as which of the following?

- a. invisible crime
- b. the dark figure of crime
- c. lost crime
- d. hidden crime
- e. unreported crime

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. Which of the following is a statistical summary of crimes reported by the police to the FBI?

- a. the NCVS
- b. the DBR
- c. the UCR
- d. the NIBRS
- e. the BIS

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. Of the following crimes, which crime are people least likely to report?

- a. homicide
- b. motor vehicle theft
- c. rape
- d. robbery
- e. aggravated assault

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. Which of the following statements is TRUE concerning the UCR?

- a. The UCR provides a useful but incomplete picture of crime levels
- b. The UCR is an accurate compilation of criminal statistics
- c. Because it is compiled at the federal level the UCR is more reliable than data compiled at the state level
- d. The UCR is compiled at the local level under direction of state governments
- e. The UCR is unreliable and generally of little practical use

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. A source of crime data from interviews conducted to gather on unreported as well as reported crimes is called:

- a. the National Crime Victimization Survey.
- b. the National Burglary Registry.
- c. the Uniform Crime Reports.
- d. the National Incident-Based Reporting System.
- e. the Bureau of Information Systems.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. Why does the NCVS not measure homicide?

- a. Homicide is excluded from the NCVS as a Part I offense.
- b. Homicide victims cannot be surveyed.
- c. Not all homicides are identified as such, so rates are unreliable.
- d. Homicide is measured by the UCR.
- e. There is little physical evidence of homicide.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

50. According to Cole and Smith, which is NOT an explanation for the recent drop in both violent and property crime?

- a. the aging of the baby boomers
- b. increased use of security systems
- c. a dramatic decline in the use of crack cocaine
- d. greater awareness of the societal costs of crime
- e. aggressive police efforts to keep handguns off the streets

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

51. Which of the following statements concerning instruments of crime measurement is TRUE?

- a. The UCR is the most accurate.
- b. The NCVS is the least accurate.
- c. Both the UCR and the NCVS are equally accurate.
- d. Both the UCR and the NCVS are distorted because of the differences in crime measurement
- e. The UCR and the NCVS, if taken together, create an accurate picture.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. According to the lifestyle exposure model, which of the following groups is most likely to be victimized?

- a. elderly white females
- b. elderly white males
- c. elderly black females
- d. young black males
- e. young white males

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. Which of the following statements concerning race and crime victims is TRUE?

- a. Most violent crime is interracial.
- b. Whites are most likely to be victims of violent crime.
- c. Most victims and offenders are from different social classes.
- d. Whites are not fearful of being victimized by black strangers.
- e. African-Americans and other minorities are most likely to be victims of violent crimes.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than

others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. Which individuals are at highest risk of victimization for violent crime, according to the lifestyle-exposure model?

- a. older, white females
- b. middle-aged, African American males
- c. young, African American males
- d. middle-aged, white males
- e. young, white females

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

55. Supporters of tough crime-control policies use which of the following as justification for their support?

- a. Crime causes poverty.
- b. Laws must ensure strict and certain penalties.
- c. Longer prison sentences removes hardened criminals from the community.
- d. Police must have resources and legal backing to pursue criminals.
- e. All of the above are justifications used to support tough crime-control policies.

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

56. Of the following, which is NOT a question that victimology advocates would seek to focus attention?

- a. What are the negative effects of mandatory sentencing on offenders?
- b. Who is victimized?
- c. What is the impact of crime?
- d. What happens to victims in the criminal justice system?
- e. What roles do victims play in causing the crimes they suffer?

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. According to U.S. Department of Justice statistics, which of the following demographic groups is least likely to become a victim of violent crime?

- a. middle-aged Asian men and women
- b. white female juveniles
- c. African American men and women over 65 years of age
- d. white men and women over 65 years of age
- e. men and women living on college campuses

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. Which of the following has research shown as being a risk factor in exposure to crime?

- a. low-income city dwellers
- b. age
- c. race
- d. gender
- e. all of the above are considered risk factors

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59. Which of the following is TRUE concerning female victims of rape?

- a. About three-quarters of sexual assaults against women are perpetrated by an acquaintance of the victim.
- b. Most women do not take protective measures to avoid being attacked by strangers.
- c. Many women place themselves at risk of assault due to behavioral patterns.
- d. Most rapes occur in outside areas away from the victim's home.
- e. Pepper spray and other weapons are excellent deterrents against sexual assaults.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

60. Which of the following statements is NOT true concerning the costs of crime?

- a. Crime generates economic costs, such as medical expenses.
- b. Crime has been shown to balance with economic advantages, such as the creation of criminal justice system jobs.
- c. Crime may contribute to lower economic productivity.
- d. Crime may have emotional costs, such as a diminished quality of life.
- e. Crime often generates psychological costs.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.04 - Summarize the negative consequences of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. Which of the following is NOT a burden placed on individual crime victims?

- a. jury duty
- b. psychological effects
- c. insensitive treatment by justice system officials
- d. legal costs
- e. medical costs

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Crime Victimization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.04 - Summarize the negative consequences of victimization.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

62. Which of the following is TRUE concerning the general fear of crime in American society?

- a. Fear limits freedom.
- b. Fear creates anxieties that affect well-being.
- c. Many Americans adjust their daily activities to prevent victimization.
- d. Television has a strong influence on American views of crime risks.
- e. All of the above are true.

ANSWER: e
REFERENCES: Crime Victimization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.04 - Summarize the negative consequences of victimization.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

63. Which of the following statements does NOT reflect a major principle of classical criminology?

- a. Criminal behavior is rational.
- b. People who commit crimes weigh the costs and benefits.
- c. Fear of punishment keeps most people in check.
- d. Punishment should be tailored to each individual person.
- e. The criminal justice system must be predictable, with laws and punishments known to the public.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

64. The classical school of criminology was heavily influenced by the philosopher:

- a. Cesare Beccaria.
- b. Sigmund Freud.
- c. Adam Smith.
- d. Edwin Sutherland.
- e. Socrates.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

65. Which of the following is NOT considered a factor in biological explanations of crime?

- a. environment
- b. nutrition
- c. genetic predisposition
- d. IQ
- e. neurology

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

66. Which type of criminology studies the body, mind, and environment of the offender using the scientific method?

- a. classical
- b. neoclassical
- c. positivist
- d. victimology
- e. criminogenic

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

67. Researchers who focus on the genetic predispositions to criminal behavior are working under these theoretical perspectives of behavior.

- a. classical theories
- b. psychological theories
- c. sociological theories
- d. life course theories
- e. biological theories

ANSWER: e

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. According to Sigmund Freud's theory of personality, which stage of life is held to be most significant?

- a. fetal development
- b. early childhood
- c. adolescence
- d. middle age
- e. old age

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

69. Psychological explanations of crime include which of the following?

- a. genetics
- b. free will
- c. antisocial personalities
- d. gender
- e. nutrition

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

70. The social process theory which holds that all members of society have the capacity to commit crime, but that most are restrained by social norms, is known as:

- a. labeling theory.
- b. learning theory.
- c. control theory.
- d. normal theory.
- e. political theory.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. The concept of anomie refers to:

- a. the process by which offenders are labeled as criminal.
- b. a breakdown in the rules or norms of a society.
- c. the biological factors that increase the likelihood of crime.
- d. political influences on crime policy.
- e. the conflict between economic classes.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

72. _____ theories view criminality as normal behavior, believing that everyone has the potential to become a criminal depending on influences.

- a. Social conflict
- b. Life course
- c. Social process
- d. Integrated
- e. Pessimistic

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

73. Which of the following is NOT one of the social process theories?

- a. learning theories
- b. theory of differential association
- c. critical criminology
- d. control theories
- e. labeling theories

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

74. _____ theories postulate that criminal behavior occurs when the bonds that tie an individual to society are broken or weakened.

- a. Control
- b. Labeling
- c. Feminist
- d. Integrated
- e. Anomie

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

75. Longitudinal studies that follow individuals from childhood to adulthood in order to identify the factors associated with beginning, avoiding, continuing, or ceasing individual behavior are called:

- a. critical theories.
- b. life course theories.
- c. victimology.
- d. criminogenics.
- e. experiential learning.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

76. _____ theories draw from multiple disciplines with differing perspectives to create a larger model for explaining criminal behavior.

- a. Integrated
- b. Strain
- c. Control
- d. Psychological
- e. Life course

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

77. The concept of anomie refers to:

- a. the process by which offenders are labeled as criminal.
- b. a breakdown in the rules or norms of a society.
- c. the biological factors that increase the likelihood of crime.
- d. political influences on crime policy.
- e. the conflict between economic classes.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

78. Which of the following arguments does NOT explain the current trend in female arrest and conviction rates?

- a. With the expansion of job opportunities available to women, fewer women need to resort to crime to support themselves.
- b. As women and men become more equal, gender differences in criminality decrease.
- c. The increase in job opportunities available to women also increases their opportunities to commit crime.
- d. Women are less likely to receive preferential treatment from police and prosecutors than in the past.
- e. All of these arguments contribute to explaining the current trend in female arrest and conviction rates.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.02.06 - Explain why there are gender differences in crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

79. Many victims of crime behave in ways that facilitate crimes, such as:

- a. taking proper precautions, such as traveling in a group.
- b. behavior which may provoke a criminal act.
- c. showing a willingness to help others.
- d. traveling in high crime areas alone or at night.
- e. disdaining from drug and alcohol use.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

80. Which statement about the role of the victim of crime is NOT accurate?

- a. Many victims of crime have lifestyles that make crime more likely.
- b. The use of illegal drugs increases victimization.
- c. Victims of crime are often the target of more crime.
- d. The victim of crime often plays no role in being victimized.
- e. None of the above.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

81. Researchers have found that _____ are the most likely to be victimized by crime.

- a. younger female residents of higher income communities
- b. older female residents of lower income communities
- c. young female residents of lower income communities
- d. young male residents of lower income communities
- e. None of the above.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

82. Which statement is TRUE regarding crime victimization?

- a. Whites are more likely than blacks to be victims.
- b. Older people are more likely than the young to be victims.
- c. Females are more likely than males to be victims.
- d. Blacks are more likely than whites to be victims.
- e. None of the above.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

83. Which statement is NOT true regarding crime?

- a. Most crime is intraracial.
- b. A significant amount of crime is committed by relatives or acquaintances of the victim.
- c. The financial and emotional cost to society of crime is very high.
- d. Most crime occurs between members of different races.
- e. Crime and race are not correlated.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.04 - Summarize the negative consequences of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

84. Profit-seeking criminal activities that involve planning, execution, or victimization that crosses national borders is called:

- a. transnational crime.
- b. espionage.
- c. victimless crime.
- d. embezzlement.
- e. organized crime.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

85. Which is NOT one of the categories of transnational crimes?

- a. provision of illicit goods
- b. provision of illegal services
- c. infiltration of business or government
- d. political crime

- e. None of the above.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

86. The provision of illicit services includes all of the following types of crime EXCEPT:

- a. drug trafficking.
- b. human trafficking.
- c. cybercrimes.
- d. the transportation and sale of counterfeit goods.
- e. money laundering.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

87. The infiltration of business or government includes all of the following types of crime EXCEPT:

- a. bribery.
- b. extortion.
- c. money laundering.
- d. drug trafficking.
- e. fraud.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

88. Which of the following is/are challenge(s) faced by law enforcement when it comes to transnational crimes?

- a. Permission must be granted by the host country before U.S. authorities can operate there.
- b. Host countries may tolerate certain transnational crimes.
- c. The governments of some host countries may be corrupt.
- d. Coordination between the United States and foreign countries may be difficult.
- e. All of the above.

ANSWER:

e

REFERENCES:

Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

89. Which of the following is NOT a type of crime?

- a. political crime
- b. victimless crime
- c. transnational crime
- d. organized crime
- e. thought crime

ANSWER:

e

REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

90. The method by which child pornography is often disseminated makes it a __ crime.

- a. political
- b. cyber
- c. transnational
- d. provision of illicit goods type of
- e. financial

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Frank went onto the World Wide Web and downloaded pornographic pictures of minors. His computer was hit by a virus and the technician who serviced his computer found the images and notified the police. Frank was arrested and charged with possession of child pornography.

91. Since Frank received the images from a provider in Russia, the police addressed the case as what type of crime?

- a. sex
- b. cyber
- c. transnational
- d. prostitution
- e. financial

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

92. During the course of the police investigation it was determined that the images on Frank's computer came from Russia. The connection to Russia makes this a(n):

- a. transnational crime.
- b. case of espionage.
- c. victimless crime.
- d. interstate crime.
- e. organized crime.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

93. The case brought against Frank involves what type of transnational crime?

- a. provision of illicit goods
- b. provision of illegal services
- c. infiltration of business or government
- d. political crime

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

Completion

94. Crimes that are prohibited by government but are not necessarily wrong by nature are called _____.

ANSWER: *mala prohibita*
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

95. Crimes that are traditionally considered wrong by nature are called _____.

ANSWER: *mala in se*
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

96. Offenders convicted of _____ typically serve less than one year in jail.

ANSWER: misdemeanors
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

97. _____ crimes are those crimes that are committed in the context of a legal business or profession.

ANSWER: Occupational
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

98. Gambling, prostitution, and drug use are sometimes referred to as crimes without _____.

ANSWER: victims
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

99. _____ crimes are committed by or against a government.

ANSWER: Political
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

100. The _____ measures crime based on victim interviews.

ANSWER: National Crime Victimization Survey
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

101. _____ crime is often referred to as "street crime."

ANSWER: Visible

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

102. The large numbers of crimes that are not reported is known as the _____.

ANSWER: dark figure of crime

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

103. The Uniform Crime Reports provide a useful but _____ picture of crime levels in the United States.

ANSWER: incomplete

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

104. The Uniform Crime Reports are compiled and maintained by the _____.

ANSWER: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
FBI

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

105. A person's routine activities may increase the likelihood of _____.

ANSWER: victimization

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

106. Since the 1990's the number of violent crimes in the United States has significantly _____.

ANSWER: decreased

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

107. The majority of sexual assaults against female victims are perpetrated by _____.

ANSWER: acquaintances

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than

others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

108. The field of criminology that focuses on the role of the victim is known as _____.

ANSWER: victimology

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

109. The _____ model holds that where someone lives and how a person spends leisure time determines the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime.

ANSWER: lifestyle-exposure

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

110. _____ is a school of criminology that views behavior as stemming from free will, demands responsibility and accountability of all perpetrators, and stresses the need for punishments severe enough to deter others.

ANSWER: Classical criminology

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

111. An early theory of explaining criminal behavior is that certain people are _____, that is, they are born criminal.

ANSWER: criminogenic

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

112. In his theories of criminal behavior, Robert Merton described a breakdown or disappearance of the rules of social behavior as _____.

ANSWER: anomie

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

113. _____ theories postulate that members of the lower class, especially the younger members, are the most likely to engage in crime.

ANSWER: Social structure

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

114. _____ criminology maintains that human behavior is controlled by physical, mental, and social factors.

ANSWER: Positivist
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

115. Freud theorized that the personality is made up of three parts: the id, the ego, and the _____.

ANSWER: superego
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

116. The idea that criminal law is an instrument used by the rich to control the poor is most characteristic of _____ theory.

ANSWER: social conflict
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

117. _____ theory suggests that criminal behavior is the result of the social definition of certain acts as criminal or deviant.

ANSWER: Labeling
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

118. In 2010 women accounted for approximately _____ percent of all arrests.

ANSWER: 25
twenty-five
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.02.06 - Explain why there are gender differences in crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

119. _____ is a field of criminology that examines the role the victim plays in precipitating a criminal incident and also examines the impact of crimes on victims.

ANSWER: Victimology
REFERENCES: Crime Victimization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

120. Victimology began as a field in the _____.

ANSWER: 1950s
REFERENCES: Crime Victimization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

121. _____ are profit-seeking criminal activities that involve planning, execution, or victimization that crosses national borders.

ANSWER: Transnational crimes

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

122. _____ involves activities, usually cutting across state and national borders.

ANSWER: Organized crime

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

123. Bribery, extortion, and money laundering activities define the third category of transnational crimes, called _____.

ANSWER: infiltration of business or government

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

124. Researchers have found that young _____ residents of lower-income communities are the most likely to be victimized by crime.

ANSWER: male

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Subjective Short Answer

Lynn is a college student who became frustrated with the small amount of money she was making as an associate in a retail store. A friend suggested that she consider working in the "escort" business. Lynn later became a prostitute who catered to high-end clients. She is able to pay tuition and buy many of the items that she wants. Lynn was recently arrested during a sting operation targeting interstate organized crime syndicates, of which Lynn had become involved.

125. Lynn considers her activities as victimless; which of the following is the most common justification given for the prosecution of such "victimless" crimes?

- a. Society as a whole is harmed because its moral fabric is threatened.
- b. Most victimless crimes eventually lead to violence.
- c. Most victimless crimes are drug related.
- d. Investigation of victimless crimes usually leads to discovery of serious crimes.
- e. Victimless crimes are normally connected to organized crime groups.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

126. Though Lynn considers her activities to be victimless, the criminal laws of her state consider her activities to be criminal. Advocates of Lynn's freedom to choose such a lifestyle would classify her activity as a(n):

- a. *mala in se* crime.
- b. *mala prohibita* crime.
- c. immoral crime.
- d. public order crime.
- e. crime of shared culpability.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

127. Proponents of the lifestyle-exposure model would argue that, even though Lynn considers her activities as victimless, which of the following could be a negative result of her choice?

- a. She could be charged with a felony.
- b. Her age would affect the amount of money she would make.
- c. Her reputation could be tarnished.
- d. She dramatically increases her likelihood of becoming a victim of violent crime.
- e. Since the actions are victimless her actions have no negative results.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

During a recent statewide election voters elected a much more ideologically conservative state legislature. Over the next couple of years that legislature enacted several "get tough" laws aimed at restoring capital punishment, creating mandatory sentences, and removing several options for appeal of the convictions. The legislature justified these actions by arguing that victims were not being considered strongly enough in the criminal process and that convicted persons needed to take responsibility for their crimes.

128. A resurgence of some of the ideas of classical criminology occurred in the late twentieth century. This more recent conservative school of thought is referred to as:

- a. new age criminology.
- b. rigid criminology.
- c. positivist criminology.
- d. neoclassical criminology.
- e. resurgent criminology.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

129. A foundation of classical criminology is the belief and advocacy of:

- a. criminogenics.
- b. genetic predisposition.
- c. neurological factors.
- d. free will.
- e. justice.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Anna Bert is a college graduate who has worked for a well-known bank as a VP for 10 years. Anna grew up in a middle-class family with her mother, father, and brother. She is married and has a five-month-old little girl. On a Saturday night, Ms. Bert suffocates her daughter with a pillow. When law enforcement arrives, she states that the baby would just not be quiet and she could not take it anymore.

130. Soon after Ms. Bert's psychological assessment, she is diagnosed with postpartum psychosis. Which category of theories explains Ms. Bert's behavior?

- a. biological
- b. psychological
- c. sociological
- d. social process
- e. feminist

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

131. Once Ms. Bert delivered her daughter, she decided to take a one-year leave of absence from her job. She also stopped going to her church. Because of her lack of recent socialization, what other theory could explain Ms. Bert's behavior?

- a. labeling
- b. feminist
- c. control
- d. psychological
- d. social contract

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

132. Recently, scholars have determined that women who commit crimes are not adequately represented in research. As in Ms. Bert's particular case, a theory that modern researches would apply to this case would be:

- a. labeling.
- b. feminist.
- c. life course theories.
- d. social contract.
- e. control.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.02.06 - Explain why there are gender differences in crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Ethan has been raised in a poverty stricken neighborhood with a single mother and five siblings. He has never met his father. He spent time in a juvenile facility for robbery when he was 13. His mother frequently told him he would never amount to anything and eventually he believed it. Ethan is currently awaiting trial for murder.

133. According to scholars, which theory may explain Ethan's behavior?

- a. biological
- b. psychological
- c. social structure
- d. critical
- e. feminist

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

134. With the information provided, scholars may also determine that this theory explains Ethan's behavior:

- a. control.
- b. social process.
- c. biological.
- d. feminist.
- e. critical.

ANSWER: B
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

Essay

135. How are crime rates affected by changes in social conditions, including demographic trends and unemployment rates?

ANSWER: Responses will vary
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

136. Categorize crimes using the seven broad categories discussed in the chapter.

ANSWER: Responses will vary
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

137. Explain what is meant by the following statement: Each type of crime has its own level of risk and profitability, each arouses varying degrees of public disapproval, and each has its own group of offenders with their own characteristics.

ANSWER: Responses will vary
REFERENCES: Types of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

138. Both the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Surveys attempt to measure crime rates and victimization in the United States, but each is compiled using different methods and sources. Describe how each of the two measurements is compiled and discuss ways in which the two may compliment the other.

ANSWER: Responses will vary
REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

139. What role does age play in the rate of crime in the United States? Is age a consistent and reliable factor in

criminality?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

140. Crime victimization has negative impacts on American society. What are some of these negative factors and what are some of their effects on society?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.04 - Summarize the negative consequences of victimization.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

141. Since the mid-1990s, crime rates have been steadily decreasing in the United States. At the same time, Americans believe there is a serious crime problem in the United States. Why do Americans feel that there is a serious crime problem? How does the media impact public perception?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

REFERENCES: How Much Crime Is There?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.02 - Describe the different methods of measuring crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

142. What are the primary differences in the classical and positivist schools of criminology?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

143. Some states have eliminated education programs for inmates in their prisons. Which theoretical perspective that explains criminal behavior would argue that educational programs in prison are beneficial? If prison programs are cut, what recommendations would a theorist in this field make for reducing crime among prison releases?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.05 - Name the theories put forward to explain criminal behavior.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

144. Explain the role of victims in crime.

ANSWER: Responses will vary

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.03 - Explain why some people are at higher risk of victimization than others.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

145. What is transnational crime? Name and discuss the three categories of transnational crime?

ANSWER: Responses will vary

REFERENCES: Types of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.COSM.16.02.01 - Categorize crimes by their type.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

