

Use the following to answer questions 1-27:

Define the following terms:

1. classical school
2. confidentiality
3. victimless crimes
4. dark figure of crime
5. deviance
6. informal social control
7. discretion
8. due process model
9. just deserts
10. mala prohibita
11. mala in se
12. felony
13. retribution
14. specific deterrence

15. general deterrence

16. due process

17. official statistics

18. rehabilitation

19. misdemeanor

20. positivist school

21. deterrence

22. self-report statistics

23. victimization studies

24. courtroom workgroup

25. crime control

26. incapacitation

27. public policy

28. Deviance refers to human behaviors or actions that are considered by others to be wrong, bad, or inappropriate.

A) True

B) False

29. Informal social control includes all but which of the following?
- A) Staring
 - B) Scorn
 - C) Fines
 - D) Shunning
30. Mala prohibita acts are viewed as inherently evil.
- A) True
 - B) False
31. Acts that are not viewed as inherently bad but are still prohibited by law are:
- A) Misdemeanors
 - B) Mala prohibita
 - C) Victimless crimes
 - D) Mala in se
 - E) None of the above
32. A serious breach of law usually carrying a penalty of more than one year in prison defines a:
- A) Mala in se crime
 - B) Homicide
 - C) Misdemeanor
 - D) Felony
33. A relatively stable, purposive course of action followed by an actor or set of actors in dealing with a problem or matter of concern defines:
- A) Public policy
 - B) Statutory law
 - C) Police purpose
 - D) Common law
 - E) None of the above
34. Historically, criminal justice policy, or lack thereof, first centered on revenge on the part of the victim.
- A) True
 - B) False

35. Misdemeanor crimes are those that usually carry between 1 and 2 years' incarceration in local jails.
- A) True
 - B) False
36. The individual associated with the Classical School of thought is:
- A) Lombroso
 - B) King
 - C) Beccaria
 - D) Maltz
37. The Classical School believed which of the following?
- A) Outside forces cause people to commit crime
 - B) Deterrence is the primary rationale for responses to crime
 - C) Juries should consider mitigating factors in punishment
 - D) Harsh punishment is prohibited
38. The school of thought that argued that humans possess free will, are rational, and make choices about how to behave is:
- A) Positivism
 - B) Classicism
 - C) Deterrence
 - D) Rehabilitation
39. _____ contends that preventing crime results from improving the social conditions that cause crime and not in stricter laws.
- A) Positivism
 - B) Classicism
 - C) Deterrence
 - D) Rehabilitation
40. _____ is a philosophy based on the belief that criminals should be punished because they have violated the law.
- A) Deterrence
 - B) Classicism
 - C) Retribution
 - D) Retaliation

41. Another name for retribution is:
- A) Revenge
 - B) Deterrence
 - C) Just deserts
 - D) Incapacitation
42. The just deserts model argues that punishment is the proper and just thing for a society to do, regardless of its effectiveness in preventing crime.
- A) True
 - B) False
43. _____ contends that punishments should prevent crime by making potential offenders aware of the costs of crime.
- A) Retribution
 - B) Deterrence
 - C) Incapacitation
 - D) Lex talionis
44. Specific deterrence prevents people from committing crime by showing them, through the specific experiences of other punished criminals, that crime does not pay.
- A) True
 - B) False
45. The idea that punishing an individual will keep that person from reoffending in the future is called:
- A) Incapacitation
 - B) Retribution
 - C) Specific deterrence
 - D) General deterrence
46. _____ seeks to prevent crime by rectifying individual problems that are thought to be responsible for the criminal behavior.
- A) Due process
 - B) Rehabilitation
 - C) Restitution
 - D) Retribution

47. The idea of separating offenders from society as a means of protecting society is called:
- A) Isolation
 - B) Specific deterrence
 - C) Incapacitation
 - D) Retribution
48. The total number of unreported crimes is referred to as the dark figure of crime.
- A) True
 - B) False
49. The largest and best-known source of official statistics in the United States are the:
- A) Uniform Crime Reports
 - B) National Incident-Based Reporting System
 - C) Monitoring the Future Data
 - D) National Crime Victimization Data
50. _____ are gathered from criminal justice agencies and document the number of crimes reported and known to the agency.
- A) Self-report data
 - B) Official statistics
 - C) Process data
 - D) Supplemental crime data
51. The use of _____ is better than raw numbers of crime since it allows better comparisons of different locations and data across time.
- A) Part I offenses
 - B) Court data
 - C) Crime rates
 - D) Victimization data
52. Which of the following is NOT true about NIBRS?
- A) It is meant to replace the UCR
 - B) It is an incident-based system
 - C) It focuses on the UCR Index Crimes
 - D) It collects detailed information on offenses

53. Self-report statistics are good for all but which of the following?
- A) exploring crimes where there is no victim
 - B) exploring crimes like illegal drug use or underage drinking
 - C) learning about crimes where an arrest is unlikely
 - D) learning about victims of crime
54. Victimization studies ask people if they have been victims of crimes during a past time period.
- A) True
 - B) False
55. When respondents are promised _____, it means that the reports cannot be linked to specific individuals.
- A) Anonymity
 - B) Deniability
 - C) Confidentiality
 - D) Immunity
56. The _____ is a nationally representative survey of U.S. households designed to measure criminal victimization.
- A) Monitoring the Future
 - B) NYS
 - C) NCVS
 - D) NIBRS
57. When an individual reports something that took place outside the time period covered by a survey, it is known as:
- A) Telescoping
 - B) Lying
 - C) Enhancing
 - D) Bounding
58. The due process model advocates the aggressive and quick apprehension, trial, and processing of criminals.
- A) True
 - B) False

59. The _____ is more concerned with the process of justice and grants suspects many rights to protect them from overzealous investigation and prosecution.
- A) Crime-control model
 - B) Restorative justice model
 - C) Due process model
 - D) Classical model
60. The _____ advocates the aggressive and quick apprehension, trial, and processing of criminals.
- A) Crime control model
 - B) Due process model
 - C) Deterrence model
 - D) Classical model
61. Criminal justice in the United States is composed of many loosely coupled, semiautonomous organizations.
- A) True
 - B) False
62. The criminal justice system could not function without rigid adherence to rules and policies.
- A) True
 - B) False
63. _____ involves decision-making by people involved in criminal justice.
- A) Deterrence
 - B) Policy
 - C) Discretion
 - D) Fiat
64. The 4 Cs of the criminal justice system includes all but which of the following?
- A) Coroners
 - B) Citizens
 - C) Corrections
 - D) Courts

65. The first decision-making point of the criminal justice system is the:
- A) Cops
 - B) Citizens
 - C) Victims
 - D) Offenders

66. The second decision-making point of the system consists of the victims.
- A) True
 - B) False

67. Courtroom decisions are not made by a range of actors who meet in a court “arena” known as the:
- A) Bench
 - B) Courtroom work group
 - C) Judicial branch
 - D) Bar

68. In *Gideon v. Wainwright*, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that defendants have the right to an attorney if they are charged with any crime.
- A) True
 - B) False

69. Which of the following is not among the three major recent trends in criminal justice?
- A) Social media
 - B) Use of force
 - C) Victims
 - D) 9/11

70. What is the difference between general and specific deterrence?

71. What is incapacitation and how does it impact crime?

72. Compare and contrast official and self-report measures of crime.

73. Discuss how NIBRS differs from the UCR.

74. What are victimization surveys and what do they show in comparison to official data?
75. Define discretion and give examples of its use by different actors in the criminal justice system.
76. Discuss how each of the 4 Cs is important in the decision-making of the criminal justice system.
77. List different members of the courtroom work group.
78. What is the due process model?
79. Identify at least 4 major trends in criminal justice since the 1960s and describe each.

Answer Key

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38. B
39. A
40. C
41. C
42. A
43. B
44. B

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- 48. A
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