

CHAPTER 1

What is Criminology? Understanding Crime and Criminals

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. A formal written enactment of a legislative body is known as a
- Crime.
 - Theory.
 - Deviant act.
 - Statute.

Answer: D

Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

2. People appear to be particularly fascinated by _____ crime.
- Violent
 - Property
 - Victimless
 - Common law

Answer: A

Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

3. The view of crime as human conduct that violates the criminal law is drawn from a _____ perspective.
- Sociological
 - Psychological
 - Legalistic
 - Philosophical

Answer: C

Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.

Page number: 2

Level: Intermediate

4. The process of _____ makes some forms of behavior illegal.
- Legalization
 - Illegalization
 - Statutization
 - Criminalization

Answer: D

Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

5. _____ is human activity that violates social norms.
- a. Crime
 - b. Deviant behavior
 - c. Cruelty
 - d. Adaptive behavior

Answer: B

Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

6. Which of the following statements about deviance and crime is true?
- a. All deviant behavior is criminal.
 - b. All criminal behavior is deviant.
 - c. Deviant behavior and criminal behavior overlap.
 - d. Deviant behavior and criminal behavior are identical.

Answer: C

Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

7. The pluralistic perspective suggests that behaviors are typically criminalized through
- a. General agreement of members of society.
 - b. The existence of shared norms and values.
 - c. A political process.
 - d. None of the above.

Answer: C

Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralistic perspective.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

8. The _____ perspective is most applicable to homogeneous societies.
- a. Legalistic
 - b. Consensus
 - c. Pluralistic
 - d. Political

Answer: B

Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralistic perspective.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

9. Which of the following individuals probably would *not* be considered a criminalist?
- a. Forensics examiner
 - b. Polygraph operator
 - c. Fingerprint examiner
 - d. Correctional officer

Answer: D

Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

10. A police officer or probation officer is best described as a
- Criminologist.
 - Criminalist.
 - Criminal justice professional.
 - None of the above

Answer: C

Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

11. An academic or research criminologist generally holds a _____ degree.
- Doctoral
 - Law
 - Medical
 - None of the above

Answer: A

Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

12. Criminologists work for
- Universities and other academic institutions.
 - Federal research agencies.
 - Private research organizations.
 - All of the above

Answer: D

Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.

Page number: 5

Level: Intermediate

13. The number of personnel employed by private security agencies today is approximately _____ that of public law enforcement agencies.
- Half
 - Equal to
 - Twice
 - Four times

Answer: C

Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.

Page number: 5

Level: Basic

14. Which of the following is *not* one of the three elements included in Edwin Sutherland's definition of criminology?
- a. The process of breaking laws
 - b. The process of making laws
 - c. How we react to the breaking of laws
 - d. The operation of the criminal justice system

Answer: D

Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 6

Level: Intermediate

15. Criminology is
- a. A field of study.
 - b. A collection of theories.
 - c. A profession.
 - d. All of the above

Answer: D

Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

16. Criminal justice emphasizes
- a. The application of the criminal law.
 - b. The study of the components of the criminal justice system.
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a nor b

Answer: C

Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

17. A(n) _____ theory of crime is one that attempts to explain all or most forms of criminal conduct through a single overarching approach.
- a. Complete
 - b. Unicausal
 - c. Integrated
 - d. General

Answer: D

Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

18. A(n) _____ is made up of clearly stated propositions suggesting relationships between events and occurrences being studied.
- a. Theory
 - b. Hypothesis

- c. Component
- d. Sample

Answer: A

Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

19. _____ theories have potentially wider explanatory power than other types.

- a. Complete
- b. Unicausal
- c. Integrated
- d. General

Answer: C

Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 7

Level: Basic

20. The concept of _____ refers to the view that social events are interpreted differently according to the viewer.

- a. Social primacy
- b. Social relativity
- c. Causality
- d. Politicization

Answer: B

Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

21. Contemporary criminologists operate primarily from a _____ perspective.

- a. Psychological
- b. Biological
- c. Sociological
- d. Medical

Answer: C

Objective: Explain how criminology works with other disciplines and how it impacts the making of laws and social policy.

Page number: 8

Level: Basic

22. The Bureau of Justice Statistics is responsible for the

- a. Uniform Crime Reporting Program.
- b. National Crime Victimization Survey.
- c. National Incident Based Reporting Program.
- d. All of the above

Answer: B

Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.