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Chapter 1

Multiple Choice:

1. All societies have standards of behaviors called _____.
   a. individual phenomenon
   b. national ideals
   c. social norms
   d. communal spirit

Answer: c
Objective: Distinguish between different social factors.
Page Number: 5
Level: Basic

2. Which of the following statements is true?
   a. Crime is not only an individual phenomenon but also a social one.
   b. Crime can only be studied from a classical perspective.
   c. The structure of society does not play a significant role in how crime is rooted.
   d. Popular sources of our knowledge of crime focus on its social roots.

Answer: a
Objective: Distinguish between different criminology theories.
Page Number: 2
Level: Basic

3. Which of the following is not vying for prominence in the study of crime?
   a. Biology
   b. Psychology
   c. Sociology
   d. Phrenology

Answer: d
Objective: Distinguish between different factors in the study of crime.
Page Number: 2
Level: Intermediate

4. The sociological perspective stresses that:
   a. crime is largely the result of personality defects.
   b. people make decisions based on free will.
   c. people are social beings more than mere individuals.
   d. crime can be traced to biological abnormalities.

Answer: c
Objective: Understand the different perspective in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3
Level: Basic

5. _____ stressed that social forces influence our behavior and attitudes.

a. Emile Durkheim
b. Cesare Beccaria
c. Adam Smith
d. Sigmund Freud

Answer: a
Objective: Distinguish between different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3
Level: Basic

6. In his study of suicide, Durkheim found that:
    a. people in groups with high social integration had higher suicide rates.
    b. people in groups with high social integration had lower suicide rates.
    c. social integration did not play a role in suicide rates.
    d. Jews had higher rates of suicides than Protestants.

Answer: b
Objective: Understand different sociological influences for individuals.
Page Number: 3
Level: Intermediate

7. _____ refers to how a society is organized in terms of social relationships and social interactions.
    a. Social learning
    b. Social deviance
    c. Social structure
    d. Social construct

Answer: c
Objective: Understand the terminology used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3
Level: Basic

8. Which of the following best describes *horizontal social structure*?
    a. It is how society ranks different groups of people.
    b. It is the basis of understanding the biological workings of the brain.
    c. It is rooted in psychological theory.
    d. It is the social and physical characteristics of communities and the networks of social relationships to which an individual belongs.

Answer: d
Objective: Distinguish between different social structures and influences.
Page Number: 3
Level: Intermediate

9. Which of the following best describes *vertical social structure*?
    a. It is how society ranks different groups of people.

b. It is the basis of understanding the biological workings of the brain.
c. It is rooted in psychological theory.
d. It is the social and physical characteristics of communities and the networks of social relationships to which an individual belongs.

Answer: a
Objective: Distinguish between different social structures and influences.
Page Number: 3-4
Level: Intermediate

10. C. Wright Mills emphasized that:
a. personality is developed through vertical social structure.
b. social structure lies at the root of private troubles.
c. private troubles are best analyzed through biological theories.
d. the social imagination limits one's ability to understand and change the social forces underlying one's troubles.

Answer: b
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 4
Level: Intermediate

11. According to Mills, people are better able to understand and change the social forces that underlie their troubles when they acquire a/an _____.
a. horizontal social life
b. vertical social life
c. social imagination
d. public issues

Answer: c
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 4
Level: Intermediate

12. Which of the following best reflects what Peter Berger referred to as the "debunking motif"?
a. Sociological research often exposes false claims about reality and taken-for-granted assumptions.
b. Sociological research often shows that conventional wisdom is correct rather than false.
c. Sociologists tend to seek justice rather than wisdom when conducting research.
d. Sociologists prefer to research "urban legends" and show that they are largely true.

Answer: a
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 4
Level: Intermediate

13. The text suggests:
a. research in psychology is driven by sociological methodology.
b. criminology illuminates the privileges of those at the top of the social hierarchy.

c. income does not play a role in understanding criminal behavior.
d. most white-collar crime is committed by minorities.

Answer: b
Objective: Understand different analyses in the study of crime.
Page Number: 4
Level: Intermediate

14. Behaviors that violate norms and arouse negative social reactions are called _____.
a. vertical
b. horizontal
c. felonious
d. deviant

Answer: d
Objective: Understand the terminology used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 5
Level: Basic

15. The classical school would suggest which of the following regarding legal punishment for a crime?
a. The focus should be on rehabilitation.
b. It should reflect community standards.
c. Its basis should be rooted in religious texts such as the Koran.
d. It should be severe enough to deter potential criminals from offending.

Answer: d
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 5
Level: Intermediate

16. How might Durkheim describe crime?
a. It is purely a product of free will.
b. It is a normal part of a healthy society.
c. It is always a reflection of a society in decline.
d. It prohibits social change.

Answer: b
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 5
Level: Intermediate

17. In 1899, W.E.B. Dubois disputed a biological link to crime and attributed the relatively high rates of African-Americans to ____.
a. excessive television viewing
b. a lack of positive role models
c. negative social conditions
d. poor nutrition

Answer: c

Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 6
Level: Basic

18. Which of the following ideas was advanced at the University of Chicago?
    a. They attributed high crime rates to certain social and physical conditions.
    b. They attributed high crime rates to the race and ethnicity of immigrants.
    c. They attributed high crime rates to the increase in social programs such as welfare and food stamps.
    d. They attributed high crime rates to poor nutrition in the public schools.

Answer: a
Objective: Understand different studies performed in the study of crime.
Page Number: 6
Level: Intermediate

19. Which of the following group of theorist is most critical of male bias in traditional sociological theories?
    a. Marxists
    b. Feminists
    c. Anomie
    d. Freudian

Answer: b
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 6
Level: Basic

20. Edwin Sutherland defined _____ as the study of making laws, breaking laws and society's reaction to the breaking of laws.
    a. sociology
    b. psychology
    c. criminology
    d. philosophy

Answer: c
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 7
Level: Intermediate

21. Because deviance is relative concept,:
    a. all countries have the same laws.
    b. what is considered criminal may vary over time and from place to place.
    c. behaviors considered deviant are similar regardless of country.
    d. religious beliefs are the driving force behind criminal laws.

Answer: b
Objective: Understand the implications of certain concepts in the study of crime.
Page Number: 7

Level: Basic

22. In which of the following states is smoking marijuana least likely to be considered deviant?
    a. New Hampshire
    b. Texas
    c. Colorado
    d. Utah

Answer: c
Objective: Critically consider and apply different concepts in the study of crime.
Page Number: 7
Level: Difficult

23. Marx and Engels are considered the early creators of which theory?
    a. Feminist
    b. Conflict
    c. Consensus
    d. Rational Choice

Answer: b
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 8
Level: Intermediate

24. Which of the following would be considered a *mala prohibita* crime?
    a. Public intoxication
    b. Murder
    c. Rape
    d. Burglary

Answer: a
Objective: Critically consider and apply different concepts in the study of crime.
Page Number: 10
Level: Difficult

25. A ____ study involves studying the same group of participants over time.
    a. occasional
    b. occupational
    c. latitudinal
    d. longitudinal

Answer: d
Objective: Understand different methods used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 13
Level: Basic

True/False

1. Crime is one of our most important social problems.

Answer: True
Objective: Understand the significance of the study of crime.
Page Number: 2
Level: Basic

2. Crime is solely an individual problem.

Answer: False
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 2
Level: Basic

3. Structural criminology takes into account the social and physical characteristics of communities.

Answer: True
Objective: Understand the terminology used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3
Level: Basic

4. Above all else, the sociological perspective stresses that people are social beings more than individuals.

Answer: True
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3
Level: Basic

5. Vertical social structure refers to the social and physical characteristics of a community.

Answer: False
Objective: Understand the terminology used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3-4
Level: Intermediate

6. People who acquire a social imagination are better able to understand and change the social forces underlying their private troubles.

Answer: True
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 4
Level: Intermediate

7. Inequality and gender do not have important consequences for criminality and victimization.

Answer: False
Objective: Understand different sociological influences in the study of crime.
Page Number: 4
Level: Basic

8. All behavior considered deviant is also considered criminal.

Answer: False
Objective: Critically consider and apply different concepts in the study of crime.
Page Number: 5
Level: Difficult

9. Sigmund Freud developed the anomie theory.
Answer: False
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 6
Level: Intermediate

10. Retribution is a goal of the American criminal justice system.
Answer: False
Objective: Understand the goals of criminal law.
Page Number: 8
Level: Intermediate

11. Someone who was induced to commit a crime by police would likely utilize an insanity defense.
Answer: False
Objective: Understand the different terminology used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 11
Level: Intermediate

12. Experiments are as common in criminology and sociology as they are in psychology.
Answer: False
Objective: Understand different methods that are applied in the study of crime.
Page Number: 12
Level: Intermediate

13. Criminologists have observed police as well as criminals.
Answer: True
Objective: Understand the entire dynamic of the study of crime.
Page Number: 13
Level: Intermediate

14. Much of the work of Durkheim, Marx and Weber was historical.
Answer: True
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 14
Level: Intermediate

15. One of the major goals of the criminal law is to suppress the rights of minorities.
Answer: False
Objective: Understand the goals of criminal law.
Page Number: 9
Level: Basic

Fill-in-the-blank

1. The ____ perspective stresses that people are social beings more than mere individuals.
Answer: sociological
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3
Level: Basic

2. _____ social structure refers to the social and physical characteristics of communities.

Answer: horizontal
Objective: Understand the terminology used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3
Level: Basic

3. _____ social structure refers to how a society ranks different groups of people.
Answer: vertical
Objective: Understand the terminology used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 3-4
Level: Basic

4. Behavior that violates norms is described as _____.
Answer: deviant
Objective: Understand terminology used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 5
Level: Basic

5. _____ study the role of gender and criminal behavior.
Answer: sociological criminologists
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 4
Level: Intermediate

6. Labeling and ____ theories emphasize bias and discrimination.
Answer: conflict
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 6
Level: Intermediate

7. _____ theory originated in the work of Durkheim.
Answer: consensus
Objective: Understand different perspectives in the study of crime.
Page Number: 8
Level: Intermediate

8. To protect the rights and freedoms of the nation's citizenry is a goal of the _____.
Answer: criminal justice system
Objective: Understand the goals of criminal law.
Page Number: 8-9
Level: Intermediate

9. Despite the attention it receives, the ___ defense is rarely used.
Answer: insanity
Objective: Understand different approaches in the criminal law system.
Page Number: 11
Level: Intermediate

10. Observational studies are also known as ____ studies.
Answer: field
Objective: Understand different techniques used in the study of crime.
Page Number: 12
Level: Intermediate

Matching:

Match the key words or phrases with the associated phrase.

1. sociological perspective	a. society ranking different groups of people
2. structural criminology	b. result of personal biography with historical and social conditions
3. vertical social structure	c. behavior that violates social norms and receives negative social reactions
4. private troubles	d. understanding crime with specific attention to the issues of poverty, race, and ethnicity, as well as the structure of communities and social relationships
5. criminology	e. unwritten and informal social norms
6. customs	f. social and physical characteristics of communities and the networks of social relationships
7. entrapment	g. focuses on the idea that people are social beings more than mere individuals
8. deviance	h. situations where a crime is committed because law enforcement agents induced the offender to do so
9. experiments	i. the study of crime and criminal justice
10. horizontal social structure	j. less common way to obtain data in criminology and sociology than in psychology

1. g. p3
2. d. p3
3. a. p3
4. b. p4
5. i. p7
6. e. p5
7. h. p11
8. c. p5
9. j. p12
10. f. p3

Essay:

1. Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology
Answer: crime, victimization, and criminal justice cannot be fully understood without appreciating their structural context. Using Mills' terminology, crime and victimization are public issues rather than private troubles. They are rooted in the social and physical characteristics of communities, in the network of relationships in which people interact, and in the structured social inequalities of race and ethnicity, social class, and gender. Reflecting this point, many of criminology's important concepts, including anomie, relative deprivation, and social conflict, draw from concepts originally developed in the larger body of sociology.
Objective: Understand private and public issues.
Page number: 4
Level: Difficult

2. Explain the differences between *mens rea* and *actus reus*.
Answer: Actus reus (actual act) refers to the actual criminal act of which the defendant is accused. For a defendant to be found guilty, the evidence must indicate beyond a reasonable doubt that he or she committed a criminal act. Mens rea (guilty mind) refers to criminal intent. This means that the state must show that the defendant intended to commit the act. Although the concept of criminal intent is complex, it generally means that the defendant committed a criminal act knowingly.

Objective: Understand the criminal law.
Page number: 10-11
Level: Intermediate

3. Explain the three major goals of the criminal law.

Answer: The goals of the criminal law are to: 1) help keep the public safe from crime and criminals or; 2) articulate our society's moral values and concerns, and; 3) protect the rights and freedoms of the nation's citizenry.
Objective: Understand the goals of criminal law.
Page number: 8-9
Level: Difficult

Critical Thinking:

1. Durkheim expresses how crime can sometimes push societal boundaries and even lead to positive social change. Can you think of any examples from US history where this has been the case? Discuss the process of how that changed occurred.

   Answer: Answers will vary
   Page number: 4-6
   Level: Intermediate

2. Your text discusses the terms *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*. Can you think of any behaviors that are currently considered *mala in se* but better fit the *mala prohibita* definition? Why?
   Answer: Answers will vary

Page number: 4-6
Level: Intermediate