

Name

Class

Date

: _____ : _____ e: _____

Chapter 01

1. Criminology is an academic discipline that uses scientific methods to study the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

2. The criminological enterprise subarea of criminal statistics/crime measurement involves creating methodologies that are able to accurately measure activities, trends, and patterns in crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

3. The branch of social science that uses the scientific method of the natural sciences and suggests that human behavior is a product of social, biological, or economic forces which one can measure empirically is known as the Classical School of Criminology.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

4. Chicago School sociologists argued that social forces operating in urban areas created a crime-promoting environment; some areas were “natural areas” for crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

5. Critical criminologists contend that society’s economic system plays a significant role in producing criminal behavior.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

6. The juvenile delinquency research of Eleanor and Sheldon Glueck (in the 1940s and 1950s) profoundly influenced criminology and formed the basis for today’s trait theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

7. A crime becomes a deviant act when it is deemed by lawmakers as socially harmful or dangerous.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

8. According to the conflict view of crime, criminal laws are viewed as acts created to protect the haves from the have-nots.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

9. The consensus view of crime suggests that the definition of crime reflects the preferences and opinions of people who hold social power in a particular legal jurisdiction.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

10. Under common law, if a new rule was successfully applied in a number of different cases, it would become a precedent.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

11. The distinction between whether a crime is classified as a felony or misdemeanor is based upon the age of the individual committing the crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

12. Over the past decades, it has been shown that criminological research has been influenced by government funding linked to topics the government wants researched and topics the government wishes to avoid.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

13. Bail is established at the preliminary hearing.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

14. Members of a grand jury are made up of law enforcement officers and judges.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

15. At the preliminary hearing, the judge decides whether there is probable cause sufficient for trial.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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16. Not all crimes are deviant, and not all deviant acts are criminal.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

17. Developmental criminologists trace criminal careers over the life course.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

18. Penology refers to the subarea of criminology that focuses on the correction and control of criminal offenders.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

19. According to the text, recent research in the subarea of criminology involving terrorism found that mental illness is the primary cause in explaining why young people become terrorists.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

20. An evaluation of the Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) program, which classifies people on probation, among other things, has been found to cut recidivism rates for high-risk offenders by as much as 20 percent.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

21. A jury that is unable to agree on a decision, thus leaving the case unresolved and open for possible retrial is known as a hung jury.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

22. To be truly ethical, criminological research must have social value to research participants rather than simply doing no harm.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

23. *Nolle prosequi* refers to the notion of "no prosecution," or cases in which the state has so much evidence against the defendant that a trial is not needed in order to convict the accused.

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- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

24. Criminal statistics need to be both valid and reliable.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

25. When criminal penalties are reduced rather than eliminated, criminal acts are decriminalized.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

26. Social science research suggests that, because capital murder cases involve community pressure to convict a defendant, the community pressure increases the likelihood of convicting the right person.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

27. Because of the importance to society of research in criminology, it is not necessary for researchers to keep records and information confidential.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

28. The academic discipline of criminology uses scientific methods to study the _____ of criminal behavior.

- a. nature, extent, cause, and control
- b. history, economics, and control
- c. prevalence, placement, and reduction
- d. economics, politics, and policies

ANSWER: a

29. Marvin Wolfgang's 1958 study *Patterns in Criminal Homicide* is an example of which subarea of the criminological enterprise?

- a. Developing theories of crime causation
- b. Understanding and describing criminal behavior
- c. Criminal statistics/crime measurement
- d. Sociology of law

ANSWER: b

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30. Gathering valid crime data, devising new research methods, and measuring crime patterns and trends fall under the _____ subarea of the criminological enterprise.

- a. victimology
- b. penology/sentencing/corrections
- c. theory construction
- d. criminal statistics/crime measurement

ANSWER: d

31. Criminologists interested in computing criminal statistics focus on creating _____ measurements of criminal behavior.

- a. tactical and strategic
- b. valid and reliable
- c. legal and positivist
- d. current and applicable

ANSWER: b

32. Cesare Beccaria, in the 1700s, was one of the first scholars to develop a systematic understanding of why people commit crime. Beccaria helped to form the core of what today is referred to as _____ criminology.

- a. determinism
- b. classical
- c. positivism
- d. Marxism

ANSWER: b

33. "Let the punishment fit the crime" refers to which criminological school of thought?

- a. Positivist criminology
- b. Developmental criminology
- c. Classical criminology
- d. Sociological criminology

ANSWER: c

34. Individuals interact with various people, organizations, institutions, and social norms as they mature and develop. This process is referred to as _____.

- a. integration
- b. socialization
- c. assimilation
- d. civilization

ANSWER: b

35. The _____ was a group of urban sociologists who examined how neighborhood conditions, such as poverty

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levels, influenced crime rates. Their sociological vision transformed into social structure theory.

- a. Philadelphia School
- b. Seattle School
- c. Chicago School
- d. New York School

ANSWER:

c

36. According to the structural perspective, crime rates are a function of _____ forces, such as neighborhood conditions, cultural factors, and norm conflict.

- a. situational
- b. internal
- c. political
- d. ecological

ANSWER:

d

37. According to the biological/psychological perspective, which type of forces account for crime?

- a. Internal
- b. Political
- c. Ecological
- d. Situational

ANSWER:

a

38. A deviant act becomes a crime when it is defined, _____.

- a. challenged, and banned under common law
- b. stigmatized, and banned under procedural law
- c. prohibited, and punished under criminal law
- d. prohibited, and punished under civil law

ANSWER:

c

39. Which of the following situations reflect an act of deviance as opposed to a crime?

- a. A thief who steals an unlocked automobile
- b. A passerby who observes a person drowning and does not offer aid
- c. A person who withdraws from family after joining a religious cult
- d. A man who rapes a woman

ANSWER:

b

40. In the 1930s, Harry Anslinger, then head of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, launched a successful effort to criminalize marijuana, which had been legal until that time. Which concept of crime does Anslinger's moral crusade reflect?

- a. Consensus view of crime
- b. Conflict view of crime

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- c. Interactionist view of crime
- d. Legalistic view of crime

ANSWER:

c

41. Which concept of crime implies that crimes are behaviors that *all* members of society consider to be repugnant, be they rich and powerful or poor and powerless?

- a. Consensus view of crime
- b. Conflict view of crime
- c. Interactionist view of crime
- d. Legalistic view of crime

ANSWER:

a

42. The _____ view of crime sees society as a collection of diverse groups who are in a constant and continuing struggle to gain political power in order to advance their economic or social situation.

- a. consensus
- b. conflict
- c. interactionist
- d. legalistic

ANSWER:

b

43. *Mala in se* crimes, such as murder and rape, reflect which view of crime?

- a. Consensus view of crime
- b. Conflict view of crime
- c. Interactionist view of crime
- d. Legalistic view of crime

ANSWER:

a

44. Which of the following is *not* a legitimate social goal of the criminal law?

- a. Enforcing social control
- b. Encouraging revenge
- c. Expressing public opinion and morality
- d. Deterring criminal behavior

ANSWER:

b

45. *Mala prohibitum* crimes, such as traffic offenses and gambling violations, change according to social conditions and attitudes. Criminal law is used to codify these changes, reflecting which purpose of law?

- a. Enforcing social control
- b. Creating equity
- c. Expressing public opinion and morality
- d. Maintaining social order

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ANSWER:

c

46. The American legal system is a direct descendent of _____.

- a. Roman appellate law
- b. British appellate law
- c. British common law
- d. Roman common law

ANSWER:

c

47. The most famous set of written laws of the ancient world was a code based on punishment via physical retaliation, “an eye for an eye,” but the severity of punishment was dependent on one’s class standing. This code was known as the _____.

- a. Code of Hammurabi
- b. Mosaic Code
- c. Judeo-Christian Code
- d. Code of the Israelites

ANSWER:

a

48. Under common law, if a royal judge successfully applied a ruling in a number of different cases and published that ruling in order that other judges could apply the ruling in their subsequent decisions, the ruling would become _____.

- a. a precedent
- b. a royal order
- c. statutory law
- d. a key decision

ANSWER:

a

49. Which of the following offenses would be classified as a felony?

- a. Petty larceny
- b. Assault and battery
- c. Burglary
- d. Disturbing the peace

ANSWER:

c

50. Not only should criminological research do no harm to subjects, but this research should also _____.

- a. lead to prestige and status for the researcher
- b. result in financial gain for the researcher
- c. result in financial gain for research subjects
- d. be empowering and directly useful to research subjects

ANSWER:

d

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51. Criminologists should be ethical in their research because _____.

- a. they may face a jail sentence if they are not
- b. they are moral entrepreneurs
- c. the lives of millions of people may be influenced by their research
- d. they are seeking to validate their own theories

ANSWER:

c

52. Agencies of social control include all of the following *except*

- a. corrections
- b. courts
- c. police
- d. legislatures

ANSWER:

d

53. Police assume which role in the criminal justice system?

- a. Apprehending suspects
- b. Advocates for victims
- c. Sentencing defendants
- d. Incarcerating the guilty

ANSWER:

a

54. Approximately how many people are arrested each year for serious felony offenses?

- a. 2 million
- b. 12 million
- c. 24 million
- d. 40 million

ANSWER:

a

55. Which of the following places the decision points of the criminal justice system in order of their occurrence?

- a. Complaint, arrest, arraignment, investigation
- b. Plea bargaining, grand jury, correctional treatment, appeal
- c. Custody, arraignment, adjudication, disposition
- d. Disposition, investigation, correctional treatment, plea bargaining

ANSWER:

c

56. The accused is brought before the trial judge and formal charges are read during which step in the criminal justice process?

- a. Adjudication
- b. Arrest

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- c. Arraignment
- d. Disposition

ANSWER:

c

57. Donald was arrested for murdering an acquaintance. At the trial, Donald takes the stand and testifies that he and the victim knew each other. He admits that they would drink and use drugs together. One night while “partying,” Donald explains in his testimony, an argument got out of hand during a card game. Donald explains that the victim accused him of cheating and pulled out a knife on him and started swinging it in the air. Donald said that he had no choice but to pull out his gun and shoot the victim. The jury convicted Donald of manslaughter.

According to Marvin Wolfgang, the incident described above is best characterized as a _____.

- a. criminological enterprise
- b. misdemeanor
- c. victim-precipitated homicide
- d. white-collar homicide

ANSWER:

c

58. Donald was arrested for murdering an acquaintance. At the trial, Donald takes the stand and testifies that he and the victim knew each other. He admits that they would drink and use drugs together. One night while “partying,” Donald explains in his testimony, an argument got out of hand during a card game. Donald explains that the victim accused him of cheating and pulled out a knife on him and started swinging it in the air. Donald said that he had no choice but to pull out his gun and shoot the victim. The jury convicted Donald of manslaughter.

What subarea of criminology would be most interested in understanding the victim’s role in Donald’s case?

- a. Crime statistics
- b. Penology
- c. Sociology of law
- d. Victimology

ANSWER:

d

59. Donald was arrested for murdering an acquaintance. At the trial, Donald takes the stand and testifies that he and the victim knew each other. He admits that they would drink and use drugs together. One night while “partying,” Donald explains in his testimony, an argument got out of hand during a card game. Donald explains that the victim accused him of cheating and pulled out a knife on him and started swinging it in the air. Donald said that he had no choice but to pull out his gun and shoot the victim. The jury convicted Donald of manslaughter.

Who would argue that Donald weighed the potential costs and benefits of shooting the victim and decided to pull the trigger as a result of free will?

- a. A conflict theorist
- b. A critical criminologist
- c. A positivist
- d. A rational choice theorist

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ANSWER: d

60. Donald was arrested for murdering an acquaintance. At the trial, Donald takes the stand and testifies that he and the victim knew each other. He admits that they would drink and use drugs together. One night while “partying,” Donald explains in his testimony, an argument got out of hand during a card game. Donald explains that the victim accused him of cheating and pulled out a knife on him and started swinging it in the air. Donald said that he had no choice but to pull out his gun and shoot the victim. The jury convicted Donald of manslaughter.

Assuming Donald’s guilt, rehabilitation would begin at what phase of the criminal justice process?

- a. Preliminary hearing
- b. Arrest
- c. Trial
- d. Incarceration

ANSWER: d

61. Governor Smith is interested in overhauling the criminal justice system in his state. He realizes that this is a huge endeavor and will need the help of many experts in the field who make up the agencies of social control. He begins assembling his team to look at crime and the criminal justice system in his state.

The lawyers on his team believe that acts prohibited by the criminal law constitute behaviors considered unacceptable and impermissible. They believe that government should achieve a number of social goals when outlawing certain behaviors. Which common goal is said to have been met by applying criminal punishments that are designed to prevent crimes before they occur?

- a. Enforcing social control
- b. Discouraging revenge
- c. Teaching moral values
- d. Deterring criminal behavior

ANSWER: d

62. Which of the following is *not* one of the subareas of criminology outlined in the text?

- a. Biosocial behaviorism
- b. Victimology
- c. Penology
- d. Criminal Statistics

ANSWER: a

63. Edwin Sutherland is most known for his pioneering research in which of the following fields?

- a. White-collar crime
- b. Environmental crime
- c. Social bond theory
- d. Techniques of neutralization

ANSWER: a

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64. A statutory requirement that a certain penalty shall be carried out in all cases of conviction for a specified offense or series of offenses is known as _____.

- a. mandatory sentencing
- b. specified sentencing
- c. selective sentencing
- d. required sentencing

ANSWER:

a

65. A relapse into criminal behavior after apprehension, conviction, and correction for a previous crime is known as _____.

- a. neutralization theory
- b. recidivism
- c. enology
- d. responsivity

ANSWER:

b

66. The view that criminality is a function of people's interactions with various organizations, institutions, and processes in society is known as _____.

- a. social process theory
- b. techniques of neutralization
- c. social conflict theory
- d. social structure theory

ANSWER:

a

67. During jury deliberations, Theodore, a juror, analyzed the case in terms of politics and the power of the ruling class. Li-Ming, another juror asserted that there could be no objective view of the case, and the jurors should admit to their subjective views. Which common concept of crime is NOT represented by Theodore's and Li-Ming's views?

- a. Deviance view
- b. Interactionist view
- c. Consensus view
- d. Conflict view

ANSWER:

c

68. The branch of social science that uses the scientific method of the natural sciences and suggests that human behavior is a product of social, biological, psychological, or economic forces that can be empirically measured is called _____.

- a. positivism
- b. socialization
- c. classical criminology
- d. conflict theory

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ANSWER:

a

69. Which of the following describes critical criminology?

- a. The view that crime is a product of the capitalist system.
- b. The view that crime is a function of a decision-making process weighing the benefits and costs of a crime.
- c. The view that crime is a product of the socialist system.
- d. The view that crime is caused by an advantaged economic class position.

ANSWER:

a

70. Which of the following is a definition of crime that integrates various concepts of crime?

- a. Crime is a violation of individual rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by the criminal law, which reflects public opinion, traditional values, and the viewpoint of people currently holding social and political power.
- b. Crime is a violation of societal rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by the civil law, which reflects public opinion, traditional values, and the viewpoint of people currently holding social and political power.
- c. Crime is a violation of societal rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by the criminal law, which reflects public opinion, traditional values, and the viewpoint of people currently with no social and political power.
- d. Crime is a violation of societal rules of behavior as interpreted and expressed by the criminal law, which reflects public opinion, traditional values, and the viewpoint of people currently holding social and political power.

ANSWER:

d

71. Which of the following describes how criminal law has changed regarding adult same-sex relations?

- a. The Supreme Court declared that the federal government had no position on state laws that made same-sex relations between consenting adults criminal.
- b. The Supreme Court declared that state laws that made same-sex relations between consenting adults criminal were unconstitutional and eventually legalized same-sex marriage.
- c. The Supreme Court declared that state laws that made same-sex relations between consenting adults criminal were unconstitutional but did not legalize same-sex marriage in all states.
- d. The Supreme Court declared that state laws that made same-sex relations between consenting adults criminal were constitutional and eventually outlawed same-sex marriage.

ANSWER:

b

72. Which of the following is an example of ethical behavior in criminology?

- a. Research should be directed by its sources of funding.
- b. Research may subjectively reflect the interests of funding organizations.
- c. Researchers should not ignore topics that government funders want to avoid.
- d. Researchers should focus only on topics that government funders prefer.

ANSWER:

c

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73. The agencies of government that are responsible for apprehending, adjudicating, sanctioning, and treating criminal offenders are known as the _____ system.

- a. criminal justice
- b. criminal judgment
- c. conflict justice
- d. conflict judgment

ANSWER:

a

74. _____ consists of actions that depart from the social norm.

ANSWER: Deviant behavior

75. The treatment of criminal offenders that is aimed at preventing future criminal behavior is _____.

ANSWER: rehabilitation

76. _____ is the study of the victim's role in criminal events.

ANSWER: Victimology

77. _____ is the branch of social sciences that uses the scientific method of the natural sciences and suggests that human behavior is a product of social, biological, psychological, or economic forces that can be empirically measured.

ANSWER: Positivism

78. A lack of norms or clear social standards is referred to as _____.

ANSWER: Anomie

79. A _____ is an act deemed socially harmful or dangerous and is prohibited under the criminal law.

ANSWER: crime

80. The written code that defines crimes and their punishments is _____.

ANSWER: criminal law

81. The _____ is the foundation of Judeo-Christian moral teachings and a basis for the U.S. legal system.

ANSWER: Mosaic Code

82. A _____ is a serious offense that carries a penalty of imprisonment, usually for one year or more.

ANSWER: felony

83. A pledge by the accused to return for trial, which may be accepted in the form of bail is known as _____.

ANSWER: recognizance

84. A written accusation returned by a grand jury charging an individual with a specified crime based on the prosecutor's demonstration of probable cause is known as _____.

ANSWER: indictment

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85. Fingerprinting, photographing, and recording personal information of a suspect is commonly referred to as _____.
ANSWER: booking

86. Taking a criminal case to a higher court on the grounds that the defendant was found guilty because of legal error or violation of his or her constitutional rights is known as a/an _____.
ANSWER: appeal

87. An agreement between prosecution and defense in which the accused pleads guilty in return for a reduced sentence, reduction of charges, or some other consideration is known as _____.
ANSWER: plea bargaining

88. A focus for some criminologists, which is concerned with social, political, and intellectual influences of law and legal activity, is known as sociology of law, law and society, or _____ studies.
ANSWER: sociolegal

89. The _____ is a component of the criminal justice system, which incapacitates convicted offenders and attempts to aid in their treatment and rehabilitation.
ANSWER: correctional system

90. An ethical issue in criminology is whom to study or the use of care in the selection of _____.
ANSWER: research subjects

91. Describe and analyze an example of deviant behavior that is becoming criminalized.
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

92. People who follow the interactionist view of crime believe that reality is not objective. If this view is true, how is it possible for any group such as a jury to reach agreement on a defendant's guilt?
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

93. Which of the social goals of criminal law is most important? Which is least important? Why?
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

94. List and describe some of the protections needed for an innocent person going through the process of justice.
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

95. Imagine that you are conducting criminological research. An interview subject tells you that he or she committed a felony. What would, or should, you do?
ANSWER: Answers will vary.