

Chapter 1: What is Criminology?

- 1) Crime, like other social events, is fundamentally a social construction.
a. True
b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 31

Skill: Recall

- 2) From a legalistic perspective, crime is human conduct in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a provincial or local jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws and for which there is some form of authorized sanction.
a. True
b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 3

Skill: Recall

- 3) The Pluralist Perspective maintains that law is a tool of power that serves to further the interests of those powerful enough to make the laws.
a. True
b. False

Answer: b

Diff: 2

Type: TF

Page Reference: 10

Skill: Recall

- 4) The term criminalize means to make illegal.
a. True
b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 3

Skill: Recall

- 5) The primary perspective from which most contemporary criminologists operate is a sociological one.
a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: TF

Page Reference: 36

Skill: Recall

6) Previous and ongoing debates over assisted suicide highlight the changing nature of criminal activity.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: TF

Page Reference: 5

Skill: Applied

7) Socialization has very little to do with crime causation.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 34

Skill: Recall

8) Quantitative methods or techniques produce measurable results that can be analyzed statistically.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 23

Skill: Recall

9) A *criminalist* is a specialist in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

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Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 11

Skill: Recall

10) Criminality is a behavioural predisposition that disproportionately favours criminal activity.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 14

Skill: Recall

11) The criminal event is ultimately a result of the coming together of inputs provided by the offender, victim, society, and justice system.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 31

Skill: Recall

12) Survey research typically involves the use of questionnaires or surveys.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 22

Skill: Recall

13) The social problems perspective considers the cause of crime to be individual perpetrators.

a. True

b. False

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 28-29

Skill: Recall

14) Theoretical criminology, rather than simply describing crime and its occurrence, posits explanations for criminal behaviour.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 15

Skill: Recall

15) The concepts contained within a hypothesis must be translated into measurable variables.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Recall

16) Society's less formal contributions to crime arise out of generic social practices and conditions such as poverty, poor and informal education, various forms of discrimination by which pathways to success are blocked, and the socialization process.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 34

Skill: Recall

17) The primary significance of crime and of criminal behaviour is fundamentally social in nature, and any control over crime must stem from effective social policy.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: TF

Page Reference: 36

Skill: Applied

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18) A *correlation* is a causal, complementary, or reciprocal relationship between two measurable variables.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 23

Skill: Recall

19) The social responsibility perspective characteristically emphasizes a *micro approach* that tends to focus on individual offenders and their unique biology, psychology, background, and immediate life experiences.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 30

Skill: Recall

20) The contributions made by society to crime are complex and far reaching.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: TF

Page Reference: 34

Skill: Recall

21) Present-day criminology is decidedly more scientific than in previous decades, which also means that present-day criminology is also more amenable to objective scrutiny and systematic testing.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 16

Skill: Recall

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22) A statute is an informal written enactment of a legislative body.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 3

Skill: Recall

23) Civil law exists primarily for the purpose of enforcing private rights and deals with arrangements between individuals, such as contracts and claims to property.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Recall

24) Administrative law regulates many daily business activities.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Recall

25) Society's fear of crime is directly related to the actual incidence of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 27

Skill: Recall

26) Qualitative methods refer to research techniques that produce subjective results or results that are difficult to quantify.

- a. True
- b. False

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Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 23

Skill: Recall

27) Crime prevention programs and government sponsored safe injection sites are examples of social policy.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: TF

Page Reference: 13

Skill: Applied

28) Even though crime rates have declined, concern over crime remains an important determinant of social policy.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 27

Skill: Recall

29) A variable is a concept that can undergo measurable changes.

a. True

b. False

Answer: a

Diff: 1

Type: TF

Page Reference: 20

Skill: Recall

30) The _____ perspective of criminology holds that a multiplicity of values and beliefs exist in any complex society but that most social actors agree on the usefulness of law as a formal means of dispute resolution.

a. integrated

b. conflict

c. pluralist

d. consensus

e. sociological

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 10

Skill: Recall

31) _____ research consists of new evaluations of existing information collected by other researchers.

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Pure
- d. Applied
- e. Descriptive

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

Skill: Recall

32) Criminologists such as Gennaro F. Vito and Ronald M. Holmes have stated that criminology can be defined as “the study of the causes of crime.” Both these criminologists can be said to reflect the _____ definition of criminology.

- a. disciplinary
- b. policy
- c. causative
- d. restorative
- e. scientific

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 13

Skill: Recall

33) The ethical requirement of social scientific research that research subjects be informed as to the nature of the research about to be conducted, their anticipated role in it, and the uses to which the data they provide will be put is known as _____.

- a. data confidentiality
- b. informed consent
- c. self-report
- d. participant observation
- e. case study

Answer: b

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Type: MC

Page Reference: 25

Skill: Recall

34) A rival explanation, or competing hypothesis, that is a threat to the internal or external validity of a research design is known as a _____.

- a. Research designs
- b. Tests of significance
- c. Hypotheses
- d. Confounding effect
- e. Controlled experiments

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 21

Skill: Recall

35) Which of the following statements about deviance and crime is/are true?

- a. All deviant behaviour is criminal.
- b. All criminal behaviour is deviant.
- c. Deviance and criminal behaviour are identical.
- d. Deviance and criminal behaviour overlap.
- e. Deviance and criminal behaviour do not overlap at all.

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 6-7

Skill: Recall

36) _____ is a research method whereby a research investigation of subjects occurs in order to record and report their behaviours.

- a. Descriptive statistics
- b. Quasi-experimental designs
- c. Qualitative methods
- d. Self-reporting
- e. Case studies

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 22

Skill: Recall

Chapter 1: What is Criminology?

37) Contemporary criminologists generally recognize that their field is _____.

- a. narrowly defined
- b. interdisciplinary
- c. isolated
- d. limited
- e. all-inclusive

Answer: b

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 14

Skill: Recall

38) _____ is human activity that violates social norms.

- a. Criminality
- b. Cruelty
- c. Socialization
- d. Deviant behaviour
- e. Delinquency

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 6

Skill: Recall

39) Within the Canadian setting, the _____ perspective of criminal behaviour has generally influenced crime-prevention policy.

- a. social problems
- b. social context
- c. social responsibility
- d. individual problems
- e. individual context

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

Skill: Recall

40) A(n) _____ consists of a set of interrelated propositions that provide a relatively complete form of understanding.

- a. concept
- b. variable
- c. theory
- d. hypothesis

e. research design

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 17

Skill: Recall

41) According to the theory building process elaborated upon in the text, the collection and analysis of data occurs because the _____.

- a. Theory-based social policy has been enacted
- b. Theory is proposed
- c. hypothesis is being tested
- d. social problems perspective states that it must be so
- e. social responsibility perspective states that this cannot occur earlier

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 18

Skill: Recall

42) The _____ perspective holds the belief that individuals are fundamentally responsible for their own behaviour and that they choose crime over other, more law-abiding courses of action.

- a. social problems
- b. individual problem-based
- c. social responsibility
- d. social epidemic
- e. government-based

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 29

Skill: Recall

43) _____ may be defined as the use of standardized, systematic procedures in the search for knowledge.

- a. Inferential statistics
- b. Research
- c. Descriptive statistics
- d. Tests of significance
- e. Qualitative statistics

Answer: b

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Type: MC

Page Reference: 18

Skill: Recall

44) This perspective on crime believes that crime is the result of criteria that have been built into the law by powerful groups and are then used to label selected undesirable forms of behaviour as illegal.

- a. Sociological perspective
- b. Discrimination perspective
- c. Legalistic perspective
- d. Political perspective
- e. Research perspective

Answer: d

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 5

Skill: Recall

45) A crime provokes reactions from individuals it victimizes, from concerned groups of citizens, from the criminal justice system, and sometimes from society as a whole, which manifests its concerns via _____.

- a. law enforcement crackdown
- b. the enactment of new laws
- c. the creation of social policy
- d. increased media exposure and editorial debate
- e. increased political rhetoric

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 27-28

Skill: Applied

46) _____ research is characterized by original and direct investigation.

- a. Secondary
- b. Quasi-experimental
- c. Descriptive
- d. Primary
- e. Observational

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 19

Skill: Recall

47) Which form of law originates in the form of statutes or formal written strictures made by a legislature or governing body with the power to make law?

- a. Civil law
- b. Administrative law
- c. Criminal law
- d. Common law
- e. Statutory law

Answer: e

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Recall

48) A(n) _____ refers to an experiment that attempts to hold conditions (other than the intentionally introduced experimental intervention) constant.

- a. External validity
- b. Internal validity
- c. Controlled experiment
- d. Research design
- e. Pure research design

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 21

Skill: Recall

49) The legalistic approach to crime _____.

- a. is found only in countries under totalitarian regimes
- b. is embodied in our complex court system
- c. sees crime solely as conduct in violation of the criminal law
- d. sees crime as a threat to continued self-government
- e. is popular among criminologists

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 3

Skill: Recall

50) In participant observation research, when researchers make their presence known to those whom they are observing (without attempting to influence the outcome of their observations or the activities of the group), they fit the category of _____.

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- a. observer as complete participant
- b. control group observer
- c. participants who are observers
- d. research subject
- e. unobtrusive observer

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 22

Skill: Recall

51) A less serious crime, including, for example, making indecent telephone calls or loitering on private property at night, is termed _____.

- a. a felony
- b. an indictable offence
- c. a summary conviction offence
- d. deviance
- e. a hybrid offence

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Recall

52) Decisions based on items within the Ontario Workplace Safety and Insurance Board would be considered part of which primary form of law?

- a. Administrative law
- b. Criminal law
- c. Summary conviction offences
- d. Hybrid offences (dual procedure)
- e. Civil law

Answer: a

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Recall

53) There is a growing tendency to reserve application of the term _____ to academics, researchers, and policy analysts with advanced degrees who are involved in the study of crime and crime trends and in the analysis of societal reactions to crime.

- a. judge
- b. pathologist
- c. police officer

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- d. teacher
- e. criminologist

Answer: e

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 11

Skill: Recall

54) _____ involves a variety of strategies in data gathering in which the researcher observes a group by participating, to varying degrees, in the activities of that group.

- a. A pretest-posttest control group design
- b. A controlled experiment
- c. Unobtrusive observation
- d. Participant observation
- e. Secondary analysis

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 22

Skill: Recall

55) Which of the following statements about the social problems perspective is NOT true?

- a. It suggests that crime is a symptom of underlying social problems such as poverty and discrimination.
- b. It emphasizes the development of social and educational opportunities as a way of dealing with crime.
- c. It emphasizes crime prevention efforts such as harsher sentences.
- d. It sees crime as a public health issue as well as a criminal justice issue.
- e. It suggests that solutions to crime need to come in the form of government expenditures in support of social programs.

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 28-29

Skill: Recall

56) _____ is the lifelong process of social experience whereby individuals acquire the cultural patterns of their society.

- a. Acculturation
- b. Indoctrination
- c. Subjugation
- d. Acquisition

e. Socialization

Answer: e

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 34

Skill: Recall

57) _____ is an ethical requirement of social scientific research to protect the confidentiality of individual research participants while preserving justified research access to the information participants provide.

- a. Informed consent
- b. Primary analysis
- c. Secondary analysis
- d. Data confidentiality
- e. Replicability

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 25

Skill: Recall

58) The 1993 Supreme Court of Canada decision dealing with assisted suicide in the case of _____ ruled that the law against assisted suicide does not violate the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*.

- a. Sue Gagnon
- b. Sue Loomes
- c. Sue Rodriguez
- d. Susan Stinchcombe
- e. Susan Askov

Answer: c

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Recall

59) As the text points out, a growing number of criminologists believe that _____ data-gathering strategies represent the future of criminological research.

- a. quantitative
- b. self report
- c. survey research
- d. case study
- e. qualitative

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Answer: e

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 24

Skill: Recall

60) A(n) _____ theory of crime is one that attempts to explain all (or at least most) forms of criminal conduct through a single, overarching approach.

- a. complete
- b. specific
- c. integrated
- d. general
- e. unicausal

Answer: d

Diff: 1

Type: MC

Page Reference: 15

Skill: Recall

61) Someone who exceeds the speed limit because she is late for an appointment is engaging in behaviour that is _____.

- a. criminal but not deviant
- b. deviant but not criminal
- c. antisocial
- d. neither deviant nor criminal
- e. both deviant and criminal

Answer: a

Diff: 3

Type: MC

Page Reference: 7

Skill: Applied

62) Many studies of the _____ have concluded that such legislation typically results in clogged court systems and crowded correctional facilities and encourages three-time offenders to take dramatic risks to avoid capture.

- a. Administrative law in Canada
- b. Research designs of criminologists
- c. Three-strikes laws
- d. Dual procedure laws in Canada
- e. Social policies in Canada

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Recall

63) The recent introduction of Bill C-10, the _____, sees increased use of incarceration as a response to crime – including increased use of mandatory minimum prison sentences, more frequent pretrial detention, and harsher penalties of incarceration for young offenders.

- a. *Crime Prevention Act*
- b. *Senators Reform Act*
- c. *Safe Streets and Communities Act*
- d. *Incarcerate Everyone Act*
- e. *Community Protection of Life and Liberty Act*

Answer: c

Diff: 2

Type: MC

Page Reference: 26

Skill: Recall

64) Define and explain the difference(s) between civil law and administrative law.

Answer:

Civil law exists primarily for the purpose of enforcing private rights and deals with arrangements between individuals, such as contracts and claims to property.

Administrative law, however, regulates many daily business activities. Violation of such regulations generally results in warnings or fines, depending on their adjudged severity. For example, decisions of the British Columbia Crime Victim Assistance Program or the Ontario Workplace Safety and Insurance Board constitute part of administrative case law.

Diff: 2

Type: ES

Page Reference: 4

Skill: Recall

65) List and briefly elaborate upon the four principles of the consensus perspective as dictated by Raymond J. Michalowski.

Answer:

1. Most members of a society believe in the existence of core values. The consensus perspective holds that shared notions of right and wrong characterize the majority of society's members.
2. Laws reflect the collective will of the people. Law is seen as the result of a consensus, achieved through legislative action, and represents a kind of social conscience.

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3. Law serves all people equally. From the consensus point of view, the law not only embodies a shared view of justice but also is perceived to be just in its application.
4. Law violators represent a unique subgroup with distinguishing features. The consensus approach holds the view that violators must somehow be improperly socialized, be psychologically defective, or suffer from some other lapse that leaves them unable to participate in what is otherwise widespread agreement on values and behaviour.

Diff: 3

Type: ES

Page Reference: 8

Skill: Recall