

1. According to the _____, crime is a behavior that is socially constructed and is only harmful to a majority of citizens and therefore there is general agreement regarding which behaviors need to be controlled.

- a. Conflict
- b. Interactionist
- c. Consensus
- d. Constructionist

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

2. Which of the following crimes is not included in the Uniform Crime Report's list of Part I or index crimes?

- a. Criminal homicide
- b. Motor vehicle theft
- c. Simple assault
- d. Arson

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

3. Which of the following is a public order crime?

- a. Prostitution
- b. Embezzlement
- c. Domestic violence
- d. Hate speech

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

4. Since 1995, the number of arrests for prostitution has:

- a. Increased significantly.
- b. Decreased.
- c. Remained stable.
- d. Increased slightly.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

5. Which of the following is considered official crime data collected by the FBI?

- a. National Crime Victimization Survey
- b. Self-report surveys
- c. Uniform Crime Report
- d. Bureau of Justice Statistics

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: Sources of crime data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

6. Which crime listed below is not reported in Part I or Part II of the offense section of the UCR?

- a. Drug offenses
- b. Traffic violations
- c. Liquor law violations
- d. Sex offenses

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Sources of crime data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. Spree killers:

- a. Are motivated by the quest for drug profits and street power.
- b. Kill many victims in a single violent outburst.
- c. Spread their murderous outburst over a few days or weeks.
- d. Kill over a long period of time but typically assume a “normal” identity between murders.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

8. One of the most important sources of self-report data is the _____ study, conducted annually using approximately 2,500 high school seniors.

- a. Monitoring the Future
- b. Juvenile Arrest
- c. National Center for Information about Crime
- d. Juvenile Social Survey

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Sources of crime data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. Which of the following is not a problem associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)?

- a. Overreporting due to victim's misrepresentation of events
- b. Incomplete acts lumped together with completed acts
- c. Underreporting stemming from the embarrassment of reporting crime
- d. Sampling errors that produce a group of respondents who do not represent the nation as a whole

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Sources of crime data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Which type of study provides information on the personal characteristics of offenders, such as their attitudes, values, beliefs, and psychological profiles?

- a. NIBRS
- b. UCR
- c. Self-report studies
- d. Victimization surveys

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. Self-report surveys are conducted most often on which of the following groups?

- a. Juveniles
- b. Death row inmates
- c. Prisoners
- d. Police officers

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. Which of the following is false regarding alternative crime measures?

- a. Cohort data involve observing over time a group of people who share certain characteristics.
- b. Meta-analysis involves gathering data from a number of previous studies.
- c. Sometimes criminologists conduct controlled experiments to collect data on the cause of crime.
- d. Data mining creates a graphical representations of the spatial geography of crime.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.5 - Be able to discuss the strengths and weaknesses of crime measures.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. What is the name of the effect stating that the values held by the baby boomers will influence the behavior of all citizens, even crime-prone teens?

- a. Apathy
- b. Contagion
- c. Permissiveness
- d. Relativity

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Crime trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.6 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. In which season do the greatest numbers of reported crimes occur?

- a. Summer
- b. Fall
- c. Spring

- d. Winter

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

15. Which region of the United States has the highest rates of property crimes and violent crimes?

- a. Northeast
- b. Midwest
- c. South
- d. Northwest

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

16. The peak age for property crime is 16; and the peak age for violent crime is:

- a. 16.
- b. 18.
- c. 21.
- d. 25.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

17. Which of the following is not an explanation regarding gender differences in the crime rate?

- a. Males are stronger and better able to commit violence.
- b. Hormones make men more aggressive.
- c. Girls are socialized to be less aggressive.
- d. Girls are granted greater personal freedom.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

18. Which statement regarding the relationship between age and crime is true?

- a. Elderly males are predominantly arrested for alcohol-related matters such as public drunkenness and drunk driving.
- b. There is no relationship between age and crime.
- c. Age is positively related to criminality.
- d. The elderly make up less than 1% of all arrestees.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

19. Which of the following is true about the relationship between age and crime?

- a. Kids who are persistent offenders begin committing crimes during adolescence.
- b. Kids who are persistent offenders continue a stable pattern of offending activities during late adolescence.
- c. Kids who are persistent offenders begin a rapid acceleration of crime in adulthood.
- d. Early starters tend to commit more crimes and are more likely to continue to be involved in criminality over a longer period of crime.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

20. Which laws require that convicted felons spend a significant portion of their sentence behind bars?

- a. Three-strike laws
- b. Habitual offender laws
- c. Mandatory sentencing laws
- d. Truth-in-Sentencing laws

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.8 - Understand the problem of chronic offending.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. Which view of crime promotes that there is a class struggle between the rich and the poor?

- a. Conflict
- b. Interactionist
- c. Consensus
- d. Constructionist

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. Which view of crime contends that there are moral entrepreneurs who want to control behaviors they view as immoral or wrong?

- a. Conflict
- b. Interactionist
- c. Consensus
- d. Constructionist

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

23. Which view of crime contends that the definition of crime is subjective?

- a. Conflict
- b. Interactionist

- c. Consensus
- d. Constructionist

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. Today, modern gangs seem to be motivated by:

- a. Drug profits.
- b. Emotional involvement.
- c. Expressive violence.
- d. Neighborhood turf wars.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. What is suspected to be involved in half of all U.S. murder, suicides, and accidental deaths?

- a. Alcohol
- b. Drugs
- c. Domestic violence
- d. Racial tensions

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

26. Which of the following is considered a corporate crime?

- a. Bribery
- b. Forgery
- c. Thwarting competition
- d. Murder of a the owner of competing business

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. Which of the following viewpoints regarding the definition of crime states that white collar crime is punished less severely than other crimes because the perpetrators are likely affluent members of the ruling class?

- a. Interactionist
- b. Conflict
- c. Consensus
- d. Crime control

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

28. Which of the following is not considered a problem with self-reporting?

- a. The subject's reluctance to report crimes they have committed
- b. Poor recall of past crimes
- c. The possibility that self-reports are not generalizable to the population at large
- d. The fact that self-reports capture offenses not reported to the police

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. Which of the following explanations is no longer considered valid in explaining the differences in offending patterns between males and females?

- a. Gender-based traits such as hormonal differences
- b. Differences in socialization between males and females
- c. Better verbal abilities in females that promote talking to diffuse conflict as opposed to fighting
- d. The use of sex by females to control and influence male behaviors.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. The _____ was intended to supplement the UCR with more detailed information about victim and offender characteristics.

- a. NIBRS
- b. NCVS
- c. Monitoring the Future Survey
- d. Self-report

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. Currently, which ethnic group does not dominate organized crime?

- a. Russian
- b. African American
- c. Hispanic
- d. Italian

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

CASE 2.1

Your local police department is concerned with this year's most recent crime statistics. The police chief meets with city officials and his higher-ranking police personnel. They meet to discuss potential policies and procedures in

order to reduce the crime rates in their city.

32. The police chief believes that the department needs to focus on crimes like prostitution and drug abuse because the two are interconnected and he believes that both are linked to more serious crimes. Drug use and prostitution are examples of:

- a. Economic crimes.
- b. Property crimes.
- c. Public order crimes.
- d. Violent crimes.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. The mayor is more concerned with violent crimes. She believes that when people hear that her city has experienced an increase in violent crimes, they will no longer come to visit. Since the city is on a beach, tourism is a major source of revenue, so the mayor is concerned that the most recent crime statistics will cause a decrease in these revenues. If the mayor is most concerned with violent crimes, which crime does not concern her as much?

- a. Murder
- b. Rape
- c. Prostitution
- d. Robbery

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

34. One higher-ranking police captain believes that the increase in instrumental crimes is the problem. Which of the following is an example of an instrumental crime?

- a. A young man who shoots the cashier of a convenience store that he is attempting to rob.
- b. A drunken husband who shoots his wife during a late night fight.
- c. A parent who strikes his child with a belt.
- d. An alcoholic who commits a DUI and kills a child who is attempting to cross the street.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.1

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

35. One improvement that pleases the police chief is that over 45% of all of the cities' Part I crimes have resulted in arrest. When an offender is arrested and charged with a crime the offense is considered:

- a. Adjudicated.
- b. Cleared.
- c. Disposed.
- d. Finished.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data
PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.1
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

CASE 2.2

Mr. and Mrs. Jones receive a survey that asks them for information about crimes of which they have been victims. They are asked a series of questions to assess whether they individually have been victims of crime but also whether their household has been victimized.

36. About what crime would they not be questioned?

- a. Aggravated assault
- b. Burglary
- c. Murder
- d. Sexual assault

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

37. In which survey are Mr. and Mrs. Jones taking part?

- a. NIBRS
- b. NCVS
- c. Self-report survey
- d. UCR

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

38. What would be a weakness in the results of the survey being completed by Mr. and Mrs. Jones?

- a. It does not include crimes not reported to the police.
- b. It relies on the honesty of the offenders.
- c. It relies on victim's memory and honesty.
- d. It uses crime data only for victims over the age of 21.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.2

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

CASE 2.3

Mary, a student at a community college in New York, is in the United States on a student visa that allows her to remain in the United States until she obtains her master's degree in biology. She is considering returning to her home country because she is concerned with the increase in crime at her college and in the surrounding area. Mary

attempts to find information on the crime rates in her hometown to compare to those in the city where she currently attends college.

39. Why will it be difficult for Mary to compare the crime rates in a U.S. city with her hometown of London, England?
- a. England does not have any crime statistics that are available to civilians.
 - b. There are differences in the way crime is measured.
 - c. England is a dictatorship and manipulates crime rates so that their country appears to be safe.
 - d. Only solved cases are included in England's crime rates.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Crime trends
PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.3
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.6 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

40. After doing research on U.S. crime rates over the past few years, Mary is surprised to learn that:
- a. Over the past two decades, violent crimes have been increasing significantly, but property crimes have been decreasing.
 - b. Over the past two decades, property crimes have been increasing significantly, but violent crimes have been decreasing.
 - c. Over the past two decades, both violent and property crimes have been increasing significantly.
 - d. Over the past two decades, both violent and property crimes have been decreasing significantly.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Crime trends
PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.3
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.6 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. Mary was a crime victim once in the three years that she has been in the United States. A female acquaintance assaulted Mary while Mary was out celebrating her birthday at a local bar with some friends. The offender was drunk and became agitated when she thought that Mary had taken her seat. With regard to female criminality, all of the following are true except:

- a. Female sex hormones account for more aggressive female behavior.
- b. Females are socialized to avoid being violent and aggressive.
- c. Female criminals are troubled, alienated at home, and pursue crime as a means of compensating for their disrupted personal lives.
- d. Girls have been found to be superior to boys in verbal ability, which enable them to diffuse conflict more easily.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Crime patterns
PREFACE NAME: CASE 2.3
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

42. UCR data captures all criminal violations.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. Apparent increases in crime rates in the UCR may actually reflect changes in the way the police record their data.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. The National Crime Victimization Survey and the UCR are the only methods of crime data collection used in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. The Monitoring the Future study is one of the most important sources of self-report data with regard to drugs.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. Violent crime rates in the United States have increased significantly since the early 1990s.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Crime trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.6 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. There is evidence that the reporting accuracy of self-report studies differs among racial, ethnic, and gender groups.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. Children who have been exposed to a variety of personal and social problems at an early age are the most at risk to repeat offending.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. The racial threat hypothesis contends that young minority males are a greater threat than young white males.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

50. Most boys are socialized to avoid being violent and aggressive.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

51. Age is inversely related to criminality.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. One argument with regard to higher crime rates in some regions of the country points to the influx of immigrants.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. Crimes such as murder and rape are cleared at higher rates than property crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. The NIBRS includes all the offenses that occur in an incident, rather than only the most serious offense.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.4 - Discuss the development of the NIBRS program

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

55. Gang membership has increased over the past decade.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

56. In terms of becoming a victim of a violent crime, you are more at risk of being assaulted by someone you know or are in a relationship than by a stranger.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

57. Marijuana is the current drug of choice of most high school seniors.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. One problem with the data in the FBI's UCR is the fact that people often lie on self-reports.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59. A key advantage of the NCVS is its ability to capture offenses that were never reported to the police.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

60. According to official data, violent offenses are more common than property offenses.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. Arrests and court appearances have been shown to be deterrents to chronic offending.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Crime patterns.
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.8 - Understand the problem of chronic offending.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

62. Immigrants have significantly _____ rates of incarceration than the average U.S. citizen.

ANSWER: lower

REFERENCES: Crime patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

63. Behaviors considered illegal because they run counter to existing moral standards are known as _____ crimes.

ANSWER: public order/victimless

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

64. Part II crimes are all crimes reported to the FBI except for _____.

ANSWER: traffic violations

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

65. A crime is said to be _____ when at least one person is arrested or charged with the commission of the offense.

ANSWER: cleared

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

66. Murder, _____, robbery, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, and aggravated assault make up the FBI's Part I crimes.

ANSWER: forcible rape

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

67. The view that younger African American males are subject to greater police control when their numbers increase within the population is known as _____ theory.

ANSWER: racial threat

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. _____ is the term commonly used to describe persistent repeat offenders who organize their lifestyle around criminality.

ANSWER: Career criminal/chronic offender

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.8 - Understand the problem of chronic offending.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

69. Employee pilferage, bribery, commodities law violations, mail fraud, computer fraud, and embezzlement are examples of _____ crimes.

ANSWER: white collar

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

70. _____ involves the criminal activity of people and organizations whose acknowledged purpose is economic gain through illegal enterprises.

ANSWER: Organized crime

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. The _____ view of crime maintains that criminal law is created and enforced by those who hold political and economic power.

ANSWER: conflict

REFERENCES: How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

72. People who wage campaigns to control behaviors they view as immoral or wrong are referred to as _____.

ANSWER: moral entrepreneurs

REFERENCES: How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Remember

73. _____ are criminal acts directed toward a particular person or members of a group because they share a discernible racial, ethnic, religious, or gender characteristic.

ANSWER: Hate crimes

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

74. The consensus view rests on the assumption that criminal law has a _____ function.

ANSWER: social control

REFERENCES: How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

75. _____ is the legal term for theft.

ANSWER: Larceny

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

76. Public order crimes such as prostitution and drug abuse are also referred to as _____ crimes.

ANSWER: victimless.

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

77. _____ crimes include offenses such as selling narcotics to obtain access to goods and services that are otherwise unobtainable.

ANSWER: Instrumental

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

78. The theory of _____ suggests that slavery, racism, and the destruction of black culture have created a criminal justice system that incarcerates blacks at higher rates than whites.

ANSWER: culture bias

REFERENCES: Crime patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

79. Discuss the three approaches to defining crime.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: How is crime defined?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.1 - Be able to discuss how crime is defined.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

80. Discuss the three main categories of crime.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

81. Compare and contrast the UCR, NCVS, and self-report surveys in terms of measuring crime trends.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

CTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.4 - Discuss the development of the NIBRS program

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

82. Discuss the three main areas of concern for the validity of the Uniform Crime Report.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

83. Discuss the recent trends in violent and property crime in the United States. How do these compare to violent and property crime rates internationally?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Crime trends

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.6 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

84. Discuss how the economy plays a role in crime rates.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Crime trends and What the future holds

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.6 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

85. How has legalized abortion helped to reduce crime rates?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: What the future holds

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.6 - Recognize the trends in the crime rate.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

86. Describe the relationship between gender and crime and the various theories that have been developed to explain this relationship.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Crime patterns

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

87. Discuss the Delinquency in A Birth cohort study and how its findings have shaped criminal justice policy.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Crime patterns
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.8 - Understand the problem of chronic offending.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

88. According to the text, burglary and robbery are commonly confused. Define both crimes and explain the difference with examples of each offense type.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: What are the different categories of crime?

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.2 - Define and discuss different types of crime categories.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

89. Explain the three primary reasons why UCR data is suspect.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

CTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.4 - Discuss the development of the NIBRS program

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

90. Briefly explain how the weather is thought to influence violent and property offenses.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Crime patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

91. Explain the differences in offending patterns between youths and the elderly. What differences exist and what are some of the possible explanation for these differences?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Crime patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

92. Explain why some criminologists believe that there is likely to be a convergence in male and female offending.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Crime patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.7 - Know the various crime patterns.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

93. Explain how three strikes and truth-in-sentencing laws are intended to stop chronic offenders.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Crime patterns.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.8 - Understand the problem of chronic offending.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

94. Explain how the NIBRS improves problems in UCR data.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: Sources of crime data.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.4 - Discuss the development of the NIBRS program

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand

95. Explain three ways the UCR expresses crime data.

ANSWER:

Answers will vary.

REFERENCES:

Sources of crime data.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ITCJ.SIWO.16.2.3 - Be familiar with the various biological traits linked to crime.

KEYWORDS:

Bloom's: Understand