

Chapter 02 Crime and Its Consequences

Multiple Choice Questions

1. What is the meaning of the word "crime"?

- A. harmful behavior
- B. accusation or fault**
- C. an offense against the state
- D. an offense against an individual

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Definitions of Crime*

2. One problem with finding an appropriate definition of crime is that

- A. too many behaviors exist that could be defined as crimes.
- B. crime should be defined only by the presence of physical injury to another person.
- C. many dangerous and harmful behaviors are not defined as crimes, while many less dangerous and less harmful behaviors are.**
- D. most behaviors defined as criminal are actually "victimless crimes."

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime*

3. Which of the following is a problem with or criticism of a legal definition of crime?

- A. Some behaviors are prohibited by the criminal law but, arguably, should not be.
- B. Some behaviors are prohibited by the criminal law but the law is not routinely enforced.
- C. Some behaviors arguably should be prohibited by the criminal law, although they are not.
- D. All these answers are correct.**

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Definitions of Crime*

4. A typical _____ definition of crime is "behavior that violates the norms or mores of society."

- A. legal
- B. criminological
- C. social
- D. psychological

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Basic

Topic: Definitions of Crime

5. A(n) _____ is any standard or rule regarding what human beings should or should not think, say, or do under given circumstances.

- A. norm or social more
- B. law or commandment
- C. ethic or direction
- D. moral or adage

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Basic

Topic: Definitions of Crime

6. A typical _____ definition of crime is "an intentional violation of the criminal law or penal code, committed without defense or excuse and penalized by the state."

- A. psychological
- B. social
- C. criminal
- D. legal

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Basic

Topic: Definitions of Crime

7. The term _____ refers to criminal conduct—specifically, intentional or criminally negligent action or inaction that causes harm.

- A. *ex post facto*
- B. *actus reus***
- C. *mens rea*
- D. concurrence

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime

8. If a person does not want to commit a crime but is forced to do so against his or her will, he or she committed the crime

- A. under duress.**
- B. in entrapment.
- C. in self-defense.
- D. in defense of a third party.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime

9. Most legal excuses for criminal responsibility are based on the belief that certain offenders lack the capacity or competence or have diminished capacity or competence to form

- A. *mens rea*.**
- B. *actus reus*.
- C. legality.
- D. *mala prohibita*.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime

10. When an individual commits a crime and claims that he or she committed it under duress, on whom is the burden of proof?

- A. the victim
- B. the state
- C. the offender**
- D. the judge

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime

11. In most American jurisdictions, the upper age limit for juvenile delinquency is _____, and the lower limit is usually _____.

- A. 16; 7
- B. 16; 12
- C. 18; 12
- D. 18; 7**

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime

12. Which of the following tests for insanity is the oldest?

- A. the M'Naghten rule**
- B. the irresistible impulse or control test
- C. Durham's rule
- D. the substantial capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime

13. Perhaps the most important problem with the M'Naghten rule is that

A. it is outdated.

B. it does not address the situation of a defendant who knew the difference between right and wrong but nevertheless was unable to control his or her actions.

C. it does not distinguish reliably between behavior that is uncontrollable and behavior that is simply uncontrolled.

D. the substantial-capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code is identical.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

Level: Moderate

Topic: Definitions of Crime

14. Which of the following tests of insanity did attorneys for Lorena Bobbitt, who sliced off her husband's penis with a kitchen knife while he was sleeping, successfully employ in a 1994 Virginia trial?

A. the M'Naghten rule

B. the irresistible impulse or control test

C. Durham's rule

D. the substantial capacity test of the American Law Institute's Model Penal Code

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluation

Level: Moderate

Topic: Definitions of Crime

15. People are generally considered either not responsible or less responsible for their crimes if they are

A. forced to commit a criminal act.

B. coerced to commit a criminal act.

C. entrapped.

D. All these answers are correct.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

Level: Moderate

Topic: Definitions of Crime

16. Which of the following legal defenses was used successfully by Amy Carter (daughter of former President Jimmy Carter), Jerry Rubin, and other activists who were charged with trespassing for protesting apartheid on the property of the South African embassy in Washington, D.C.?

- A. necessity
- B. entrapment
- C. insanity
- D. under age

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime

17. What is the Latin term for crimes that are "wrong in themselves"—crimes characterized by universality and timelessness?

- A. *mala prohibita*
- B. *mala in se*
- C. *mala au gratin*
- D. *crimenindividualis*

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime

18. At the end of 2011, what percentage of Americans said there was more crime in the United States than in the previous year?

- A. 24%
- B. 47%
- C. 68%
- D. 86%

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime

Chapter 02 - Crime and Its Consequences

19. At the end of 2011, what percentage of Americans believed the crime problem in the U.S. was "extremely" or "very" serious?

- A. 16%
- B. 39%
- C. 54%**
- D. 71%

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime

20. According to official statistics, what percentage of all crime committed annually is violent crime?

- A. 1-5%
- B. 5-15%**
- C. 15-25%
- D. 25-50%

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

21. Three of the following explain the inaccuracy of official crime statistics. Which one does NOT belong?

- A. A large proportion of crime is undetected.
- B. They only include respondents who have been victimized within the last 12 months.**
- C. Crimes that are reported to the police may not be officially recorded by them, for various reasons, or may be inaccurately recorded.
- D. Some crimes may not be reported to the police.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime

22. Which of the following is a reason victims fail to report crimes?

- A. may consider the crime insignificant and not worth reporting
- B. may hope to avoid embarrassing the offender
- C. may be intimidated by or afraid of the offender
- D.** All these answers are correct.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Level: Moderate

Topic: Measurement of Crime

23. According to the national crime victimization survey in 2011, approximately what percentage of all violent crime victimizations were not reported to the police?

- A. 10%
- B. 25%
- C.** 50%
- D. 75%

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Moderate

Topic: Measurement of Crime

24. Crimes that are NOT officially recorded by the police are called

- A. a crime index.
- B. the true amount of crime.
- C. crime rates.
- D.** the dark figure of crime.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Basic

Topic: Measurement of Crime

25. Any record of crimes—such as offenses known to the police, arrests, convictions, or commitments to prison—can be considered a _____, or an estimate of crimes committed.

- A. crime index
- B. dark figure of crime
- C. true amount of crime
- D. crime rate

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

26. The practice of counting only the most serious offense in a multiple-crime event is a feature of

- A. the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
- B. self-report crime surveys.
- C. the uniform crime reports (UCR).
- D. the national crime victimization surveys (NCVS).

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

27. A(n) _____ is expressed as the number of crimes per unit of population or some other base.

- A. crime index
- B. index crime
- C. offense known to the police
- D. crime rate

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

28. The textbook lists several factors indirectly related to crime that can affect crime rates. Which of the following is NOT one of these?

- A. urbanization
- B. family size**
- C. changing demographic characteristics
- D. police reports for stolen items that are insured

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime

29. The _____ is/are a collection of crime statistics and other law enforcement information published annually under the title *Crime in the United States*.

- A. uniform crime reports (UCR)**
- B. self-report crime surveys
- C. national crime victimization surveys (NCVS)
- D. National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

30. Which of the following crimes is NOT a uniform crime reports Part I offense?

- A. aggravated assault
- B. motor vehicle theft
- C. arson
- D. fraud**

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime

31. In 2012, the FBI changed its definition of forcible rape to include a variety of new acts. Which of the following is NOT one of those new acts?

- A. rape of males
- B. forcible male penile penetration of a female vagina**
- C. penetration of the vagina and anus with an object or body part other than the penis
- D. rape of females by females

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

32. Which of the following types of single-bias hate crimes was reported most often to the FBI in 2011?

- A. those motivated by racial bias**
- B. those motivated by sexual-orientation bias
- C. those motivated by religious bias
- D. those motivated by ethnic or national origin bias

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime

33. According to the Southern Poverty Law Center, approximately how many hate groups were in the United States in 2011?

- A. 100
- B. 1,000**
- C. 2,500
- D. 5,000

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

34. According to the UCR, approximately how many arrests were made by law enforcement agencies in the United States in 2011?

- A. 1.2 million
- B.** 12 million
- C. 120 million
- D. 1.2 billion

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime

35. Which of the following offenses accounted for the largest number of arrests made by the police in 2011?

- A. driving under the influence
- B. larceny theft
- C.** drug abuse violations
- D. simple assault

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

36. Which of the following sets of characteristics best describes the typical arrestee in 2011?

- A.** young, male, white
- B. young, male, black
- C. young, female, black
- D. young, female, white

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

37. What was the index crime for which women were most frequently arrested in 2011?

- A. driving under the influence
- B. larceny theft**
- C. drug abuse violations
- D. simple assault

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

Level: Basic

Topic: Measurement of Crime

38. Approximately what percentage of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters did the police "clear" in 2011?

- A. 15%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 65%**

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

Level: Basic

Topic: Measurement of Crime

39. In 2011, the UCR show that the police were able to clear _____ of property crimes.

- A. 12.4%
- B. 18.6%**
- C. 47.1%
- D. 66.6%

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

Level: Moderate

Topic: Measurement of Crime

40. A(n) _____ is an act that is illegal for a juvenile but would not be a crime if committed by an adult, such as truancy or running away from home.

- A. index offense
- B. hate crime
- C. bias crime
- D.** status offense

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

41. Perhaps the greatest and most important difference between the NIBRS and the UCR is that the NIBRS

- A.** contains more data on each crime, making it possible to examine crimes in much more detail.
- B. focuses extensively on victims and the annual costs of victimization.
- C. contains less data on each crime, thus streamlining the study of crime statistics.
- D. asks criminals to report their crime records in extensive detail.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

42. The national crime victimization surveys were formerly called

- A.** the national crime surveys.
- B. *Criminal Victimization in the United States.*
- C. the uniform crime reports.
- D. *Crime in the United States.*

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

43. To date, most self-report crime surveys conducted in the United States have been administered to

- A. defendants.
- B. school children.**
- C. victims of violent crimes.
- D. victims of hate crimes.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

44. Which of the following is NOT one of the most commonly reported offenses in self-report crime surveys?

- A. larceny
- B. tax evasion
- C. indecency
- D. sexual assault**

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime

45. As of June 2012, _____ states have been NIBRS-certified in meeting their respective data submissions.

- A. 15
- B. 22
- C. 32**
- D. all

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Difficult
Topic: Measurement of Crime

46. According to a 2009 NCVS study of the costs of crime that included long-term costs as well as the intangible costs of pain, suffering, and reduced quality of life, what is the annual cost of crime?

- A. \$1.63 billion
- B. \$163 billion
- C. \$16.3 billion**
- D. \$1.63 trillion

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Costs of Crime

47. The costs of corporate crimes are estimated at \$260 billion in annual losses, which is nearly _____ times greater than the cost to victims reported in the 2009 NCVS.

- A. 2
- B. 10
- C. 16**
- D. 50

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Level: Moderate
Topic: Costs of Crime

48. A study by the National Institute of Justice determined which crimes have the highest annual victim costs. Which of the following does NOT belong among those crimes?

- A. assault
- B. rape
- C. murder
- D. arson**

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Level: Moderate
Topic: Costs of Crime

49. For many crime victims, _____ is/are the most burdensome and lasting consequence of their victimization.

- A. medical expenses
- B. anger
- C. fear**
- D. threats

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Fear of Crime

50. According to your textbook, in 2012, which of the following U.S. cities was the safest?

- A. Burlington, Vermont**
- B. Portland, Oregon
- C. Boulder, Colorado
- D. Seattle, Washington

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Fear of Crime

51. According to your textbook, in 2012, which of the following U.S. cities was the most dangerous?

- A. Memphis, Tennessee
- B. St. Louis, Missouri
- C. Oakland, California
- D. Flint, Michigan**

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Fear of Crime

52. Which of the following statements about fear of crime is true?

- A. Males are more fearful than females.
- B. Nonwhites are more fearful than whites.**
- C. Republicans are more fearful than Democrats.
- D. People living in the South are more fearful than people living in other regions of the U.S.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

Level: Moderate

Topic: Fear of Crime

53. According to your textbook, which of the following defensive measures against crime has been chosen by the largest percentage of Americans?

- A. keeping a dog for protection
- B. having a burglar alarm installed their home
- C. buying a gun for self-protection or home protection
- D. avoiding going to certain places or neighborhoods that they might otherwise have wanted to go to**

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Moderate

Topic: Fear of Crime

54. According to the 2011 NCVS, approximately how many crimes were attempted or completed against U.S. residents age 12 or older?

- A. 2.3 million
- B. 23 million**
- C. 230 million
- D. 2.3 billion

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Difficult

Topic: Victims of Crime

55. According to the 2011 NCVS, which of the following demographic groups had the highest rate of violent crime victimization?

- A. multirace persons
- B. urban residents
- C. younger persons
- D. separated persons**

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Difficult

Topic: Victims of Crime

56. Which of the following statements is true about crime victimization rates in 2010?

- A. Rates generally increased as household incomes decreased.
- B. Rates increased as the size of the household increased.
- C. A majority of men were victimized by strangers, while a majority of women were victimized by someone they knew.**
- D. A weapon was used in a majority of violent victimizations.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Moderate

Topic: Victims of Crime

True / False Questions

57. The object of criminal justice in the United States is to prevent and control crime.

TRUE

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Level: Basic

Topic: Definitions of Crime

58. In general, norms do not change from time to time or from place to place.

FALSE

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Level: Basic

Topic: Definitions of Crime

59. The major advantage of a social definition of crime, at least on the surface, is that it is narrower and less ambiguous than a legal definition of crime.

FALSE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Definitions of Crime*

60. The harm of crime may be physical or verbal.

TRUE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime*

61. Slander is a physical harm, while libel is a verbal harm.

FALSE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Definitions of Crime*

62. The United States Constitution forbids *ex post facto* laws.

TRUE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Definitions of Crime*

63. Negligent action or inaction that causes harm may be a crime.

TRUE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Level: Moderate
Topic: Definitions of Crime*

64. A legal infant is protected by criminal law but not subject to it.

TRUE

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Level: Basic

Topic: Definitions of Crime

65. The "castle doctrine" or "stand your ground law" provides that someone attacked in his or her home can use reasonable force, including deadly force, to protect his or another's life without any duty to retreat from the attacker.

TRUE

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Level: Moderate

Topic: Definitions of Crime

66. The "year-and-a-day rule" provides that a person cannot be prosecuted for murder if the victim dies more than a year and a day after the injury.

TRUE

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Level: Moderate

Topic: Definitions of Crime

67. Any index of crime varies with changes in police practices, court policies, and public opinion.

TRUE

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Level: Basic

Topic: Measurement of Crime

68. Offenses known to the police are probably the best index of crime—that is, the least inaccurate.

TRUE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime*

69. The further a crime index is from the initial commission of crime, the more accurate it is as a measure of the true amount of crime.

FALSE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime*

70. Crime rates provide a more accurate indication of increases or decreases in crime indexes than do total numbers of crimes.

TRUE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime*

71. According to figures provided in your textbook, the rate of murder and nonnegligent manslaughter in 2010 was higher than it was in 2000.

FALSE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime*

72. Clearance rates are a rough index of police performance in solving crimes.

TRUE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime*

73. The biggest obstacle to the implementation of the NIBRS is that its reporting system requires the use of extensive paper records.

FALSE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime*

74. Most people in American society have never committed a crime.

FALSE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime*

75. Between 2010 and 2011, the number of violent crimes in the UCR decreased by about 4%, while the number of violent crimes in the NCVS increased by about 18%.

TRUE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Measurement of Crime*

76. Combined, the 2010 violent and property crime rates were the highest recorded since the NCVS were first administered in 1973.

FALSE

*Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Victims of Crime*

Short Answer Questions

77. According to your text, in order for a crime to have been committed, seven elements should be in place. Identify these elements.

These seven elements are harm, legality, *actus reus*, *mens rea*, causation, concurrence, and punishment.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Definitions of Crime

78. Identify the six defenses or excuses for legal responsibility listed in your textbook.

The six defenses are as follows: An offender is considered not responsible or less responsible for an offense if he or she acted under duress; was underage; was insane; acted in self-defense or in defense of a third party; was entrapped; or acted out of necessity.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Moderate
Topic: Definitions of Crime

79. Identify four of the eight index offenses.

The eight index offenses are as follows. Answers can include any four of the following: murder and nonnegligent manslaughter; forcible rape; robbery; aggravated assault; burglary; larceny-theft; motor vehicle theft; arson.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Level: Basic
Topic: Measurement of Crime

80. Your textbook identifies eight reasons victims do not report all crimes to police. Name four of them.

Answers may include any four of the following: Victims may consider the crime insignificant and not worth reporting. They may hope to avoid embarrassing the offender, who may be a relative, school friend, or fellow employee. They may wish to avoid the publicity that might result if the crime were reported. They might have agreed to the crime, as in gambling offenses and some sexual offenses. They may wish to avoid the inconvenience of calling the police and filling out a report, appearing in court, and so on. They may be intimidated by or afraid of the offender. They may dislike or fear the police, or be opposed to the punitive policies of the legal system. They may feel that the police are so inefficient that they will be unable to catch the offender even if the offense were reported.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Level: Moderate
Topic: Victims of Crime

81. Your textbook lists eight demographic factors that affect a person's fear of crime. Name four of them and explain how each factor affects one's fear of crime.

The eight factors, and how they affect one's fear of crime, are **gender** (females are more fearful than males); **race/ethnicity** (nonwhites are more fearful than whites); **age** (people 18 to 20 years old are more fearful than people in other age categories); **religion** (Jews are more fearful than Protestants, Catholics, or those who do not claim a religion); **region** (people living in the West are more fearful than people living in the Northeast, South, or Midwest); **education** (high school graduates are slightly more fearful than people with some college or people who did not graduate from high school); **politics** (Democrats are more fearful than Republicans); and **income** (fear of crime victimization declines with increasing family income).

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Level: Moderate
Topic: Fear of Crime

82. When Americans are asked specifically what they fear about crime, surveys show 13 different situations. Identify the top 8 situations and explain how recent current events support these findings.

67% worry about being the victim of identity theft.

47% worry about their homes being burglarized when they are not there.

44% worry about having their car stolen or broken into

38% worry about walking alone at night within a mile of where they live.

34% worry about getting mugged.

32% worry about having a school-aged child physically harmed while attending school.

30% worry about being a victim of terrorism.

30% worry about their homes being burglarized when they are there.

Students can provide current events from their jurisdiction, or state, to support these findings.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

Level: Moderate

Topic: Fear of Crime

Essay Questions

83. Mark broke into Laura's home in the middle of the night intending to steal Laura's flat-screen television, laptop, and whatever money he could find. In the middle of this burglary, Laura, hearing some noises, woke up and grabbed her gun to protect herself. As she entered the hallway, she saw Mark, screamed, and then shot him. Laura then dropped the gun and ran out of her home to her neighbor's, where she called the police. When the police arrived, Mark had died. How is this incident likely to be reported under the uniform crime reports? If Laura lives in a state participating in the NIBRS, how much differently would it be reported? Are there any other reporting mechanisms that will reflect this incident? What "costs" will Laura likely incur?

Answers will vary, but students should discuss the crimes of burglary, larceny, and homicide, all as felonies. They should also discuss that the UCR are likely to list this only as a homicide and the issue of right to bear arms, self-defense and the "castle doctrine." Students should also note that under the NIBRS, this incident will address the burglary and larceny as well as the homicide and self-defense issue, and that in both instances, the case is likely to be cleared exceptionally. Students should address the "costs" of money as well as emotional well-being.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

Level: Difficult

Level: Moderate

Topic: Costs of Crime

Topic: Definitions of Crime

Topic: Fear of Crime

Topic: Measurement of Crime

Topic: Victims of Crime

84. Margaret and Herman went out on a first date after a campus "get acquainted" party. Neither Margaret nor Herman were drinking. They went for a walk down towards the campus pond. They both went into the water for a midnight swim, in only their underwear. As Margaret left the water, Herman threw Margaret to the ground and raped her. Afterward, he apologized, and Margaret ran back to the dorm where she told her roommate about the incident. Her roommate told Margaret to report the incident to the police, but Margaret was reluctant. What is the likelihood that this incident will be reported, how will it be reported (if it is reported), and what issues will Margaret likely weigh before she decides to report the incident?

Answers will vary, but students should discuss the elements of a crime (harm, *actus reus*, and *mens rea*); the definition of rape; the likelihood that Margaret will report the crime as a victim of a violent crime; the emotional costs of crime; and the fear of crime.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

Level: Difficult

Level: Moderate

Topic: Costs of Crime

Topic: Definitions of Crime

Topic: Fear of Crime

Topic: Victims of Crime

85. Jack and Jill went up the hill to fetch a pail of water. Jack pushed Jill down, she broke her arm, and Jack stole the water. Jill called the police on her wet cell phone and signed a complaint against Jack, who the police subsequently arrested. Jack said he didn't know what he was doing because he fell down once before and suffered from reoccurring brain trauma. Is there a crime? What is it? Is there any defense? What could it be, and where will it likely be reported?

Answers will vary, but students should be able to briefly discuss assault and battery and larceny; as well as the elements of harm, *actus reus*, and *mens rea*; and possible insanity defense under the M'Naghten rule or the substantial-capacity test. Students should identify that this will be reported under the UCR as well as NIBRS, and that it will be cleared by an arrest.

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

Level: Difficult

Level: Moderate

Topic: Definitions of Crime

Topic: Measurement of Crime