

1. Personal lifestyles do not influence the response to crime victimization.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

2. The tangible costs of crime are large.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

3. The intangible costs of crime are small.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

4. Fear of crime is greatest in urban areas.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

5. Reduction in crime rates reduces the fear of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

6. Wealthy people can take measures to protect themselves from some types of crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

7. Television feeds our fear of crime

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Acquaintances and Strangers

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

8. Race is a key factor in exposure to crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

9. Classical criminology argues that criminal behavior is irrational.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

10. Positivist criminologists believe that science can be used to discover the causes of crime and to treat deviants.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

11. Cesare Lombroso's medical training led him to believe that certain people are born criminals.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

12. Freud proposed a psychoanalytic theory that crime is caused by unconscious drives and forces.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

13. A state of anomie is where rules or norms that guide behavior have been strengthened or reinforced.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

14. Emilie Durkheim believed that crime was an unnatural part of social life.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

15. Most theories about crime are based on men.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

16. Most theories about crime focus on both the poor and the wealthy.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

17. Similar to men, women who engage in criminal activity disproportionately come from poor families.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Crime Victimization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

18. Research shows that the number of women being arrested has decreased significantly.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: Crime Victimization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

19. Marxism is an example of social conflict theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

20. Labeling is an example of a social process theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

21. Theories of crime causation do not affect laws and crime policies.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

22. If crime is learned behavior, then policies to promote stable families should exist.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

23. Wilson and Herrnstein's book *Crime and Human Nature* (1985) argued that certain biological factors such as sex, age, body type, and intelligence predispose some people to crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

24. Repetitive victimization refers to individuals who are victimized by crime more than once during a relatively brief period of time.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

25. Crime has many kinds of costs, including economic, psychological, and emotional.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

26. According to the lifestyle exposure model, who is most likely to be victimized because of where they live and how they spend their leisure time?

- a. Elderly white females
- b. Elderly white males
- c. Elderly black females
- d. Young black males
- e. Young white males

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

27. According to your text, which of the following statements best reflects race victim crime statistics?

- a. Most violent crime is interracial.
- b. Whites are most likely to be victims of violent crimes.
- c. Most victims and offenders are from different social classes.
- d. Whites are not fearful of being victimized by black strangers.
- e. African Americans and other minorities are most likely to be victims of violent crimes.

ANSWER:

e

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

28. According to the lifestyle exposure model, which of the following does *not* affect victimization?

- a. Exposure
- b. Associations
- c. Lifestyle
- d. Adaptations
- e. Self-control

ANSWER:

e

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

29. Crime in poor areas is always

- a. high.
- b. low.
- c. moderate.
- d. nonexistent.
- e. none of the above, because others factors affect crime rates.

ANSWER:

e

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

30. According to recent statistics, the crime the highest percentage of Americans fear or worry over is now

- a. getting mugged.
- b. getting murdered.
- c. being the victim of identity theft.
- d. being a victim of terrorism.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

31. Which of the following statements is true about crime in America?

- a. Crime rates are increasing and Americans are not fearful of crime.
- b. Crime rates are decreasing and Americans are not fearful of crime.
- c. Crime rates are increasing and Americans are fearful of crime.
- d. Crime rates are decreasing and Americans are fearful of crime.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

32. The fear of crime is greatest in

- a. rural areas.
- b. suburban areas.
- c. urban areas.
- d. the workplace.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

33. The fear of crime is fed by

- a. television.
- b. news media.
- c. personal communication in social networks.
- d. all of the above.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

34. Which of the following is *not* a main principle of classical criminology?

- a. Criminal behavior is rational.
- b. People who commit crimes weigh the costs and benefits.
- c. Fear of punishment keeps most people in check.
- d. Punishment should be tailored to each individual person.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

35. Which type of criminology used science to study the body, mind, and environment of the offender?

- a. Classical
- b. Neoclassical
- c. Positivist
- d. Victimology

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

36. If a person is defined as criminogenic, this means that he or she

- a. became a criminal as an adult.
- b. was born a criminal.
- c. became a criminal as a result of a traumatic experience.
- d. will never become a criminal.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

37. _____ explanations view the cause of criminal behavior from a mental condition, a personality disturbance, or limited intellect

- a. Biological
- b. Psychological
- c. Criminogenic
- d. Sociological

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

38. What stage of life is most significant in Sigmund Freud's theory of personality?

- a. Fetal development
- b. Early childhood
- c. Adulthood
- d. Middle age

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

39. Freud's psychoanalytic theory focuses on

- a. adult experiences causing criminal behavior.
- b. social explanations of crime.
- c. biological explanations of crime.
- d. unconscious drives and forces explaining crime.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

40. Psychoanalytic theory explains criminal behavior as resulting from

- a. overdeveloped id.
- b. perfectly developed ego.
- c. underdeveloped or overdeveloped superego.
- d. underdeveloped or overdeveloped ego.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

41. A _____ explanation of criminal acts argues that being a member of a social group shapes behavior.

- a. biological
- b. psychological
- c. sociological
- d. physiological

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

42. _____ theory, a type of social process theory, stresses that social links keep people in line with accepted norms.

- a. Labeling
- b. Learning
- c. Control
- d. Normal

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

43. Which theory contains the idea that any person, regardless of education, class, or upbringing, can become a criminal?

- a. Biological theory
- b. Social process theory
- c. Social conflict theory
- d. Social structure theory

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

44. Who created the theory of differential association?

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. James Q. Wilson
- c. Cesare Lombroso
- d. Edwin Sutherland

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

45. Which theory views family and peers as primary influences on criminal activity?

- a. Control theory
- b. Labeling theory
- c. Learning theory
- d. Conflict theory

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

46. What are the three types of social process theories?

- a. Learning, control, and labeling
- b. Biological, psychological, and sociological
- c. Id, ego, and superego
- d. Critical, radical, and Marxist

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

47. Which of the following theories involves the use of criminal law to control society's poor and have-nots?

- a. Social conflict

- b. Learning
- c. Social structure
- d. Labeling

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

48. Which of the following argued that the women's movement increased the role of women in criminal activity?

- a. Sigmund Freud
- b. Freda Adler
- c. Edwin Sutherland
- d. Richard Herrnstein

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

49. Prior to the 1970s, why was it assumed that women did not commit serious crimes?

- a. Women were not physically strong enough.
- b. Women were assumed to be very dependent and nurturing.
- c. Women were not given the opportunities to commit such crimes.
- d. Women were too intelligent.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

50. In relation to men, women commit

- a. more crime.
- b. the same amount of crime.
- c. less crime.
- d. more violent crimes.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

51. Most women criminals come from _____ families.

- a. upper-class
- b. middle-class
- c. lower-class
- d. upper-middle-class

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

52. What two things must a theory explain if it does a good job of explaining gender differences in offending?

- a. The gender gap, and differences in types of offenses committed by men and women
- b. The fact that women are more criminal than men, and also commit more serious crimes

- c. The role of victimization in offending, and the disparate treatment of minority offenders
- d. The income inequalities between men and women, and the fact that women are more likely to live with their children

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

53. Women's share of arrests is highest for which type of crime?

- a. Robbery
- b. Rape
- c. Murder
- d. Larceny-theft

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

54. Individual Americans influence criminal justice policy through their involvement in community organizations, such as

- a. neighborhood associations.
- b. parent-teacher organizations.
- c. church groups.
- d. all of the above.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.03 - 02.03

55. Which of the following is more closely linked to exposure to crime?

- a. Having a higher income
- b. Living in a rural area
- c. Living in a suburban area
- d. Living in a city

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

56. Which of the following is a common measure taken by poorer individuals in an attempt to reduce the fear of crime, as described in the text?

- a. Hiring private security companies
- b. Moving to the suburbs
- c. Installing home security systems
- d. Working the night shift

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.03 - 02.03

57. Which of the following is *not* a right guaranteed by the Justice for All Act in federal criminal cases?

- a. The right to be questioned by the accused
- b. The right to reasonable notice of any court proceeding, parole proceeding, release, or escape of the accused

- c. The reasonable right to confer with the federal prosecutor
- d. The right to proceedings free of unreasonable delay

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.03 - 02.03

58. Which of the following is *not* a feature of the positivist criminology approach?

- a. Human behavior is controlled by physical, mental, and social factors, not by free will.
- b. Human behavior is determined by free will.
- c. Criminals are different from noncriminals.
- d. Science can be used to discover the causes of crime and to treat deviants.

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

59. Which medical researcher suggested that when environmental lead finds its way into the developing brain, it disturbs impulse control?

- a. Cesar Lombroso
- b. Sigmund Freud
- c. Emile Durkheim
- d. Herbert Needleman

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

60. The role of victims in fostering the context or triggering the action that led to their own victimization in a crime is referred to as

- a. victim precipitation.
- b. revictimization.
- c. repetitive victimization.
- d. victim notification.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

61. According to these theories crime is the result of underlying social conditions such as poverty, inequality, and unemployment.

- a. Biological
- b. Psychological
- c. Social structure
- d. Social process

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

Jeff frequently visits the local bar on his way home from his second shift factory job. He and his coworkers will often have a beer or two before going home for the night. Jeff and his friends are anxious to arrive to the bar on this particular

night due to his favorite NFL team playing. He hopes they will arrive to view the fourth quarter of the game. As he enters the bar, he notes a group of noisy, obnoxious rival fans that had one too many drinks. Jeff ask the group to quiet down so he could hear the game. He was immediately approached by the members of the group asking if they wanted to make an issue of the game. Before Jeff could answer, one member of the group throws a punch. Within minutes, a full bar brawl has ensued. Jeff ends up with a fractured skull, which has resulted in brain damage.

62. Jeff was the first individual to speak with authority to the group that eventually harmed him. This would be known as
- a. victim precipitation.
 - b. revictimization.
 - c. repetitive victimization.
 - d. victimization.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

63. Because Jeff and his coworkers were attending a bar late at night, they could be considered at a higher risk of criminal activity. This is known as _____ theory.

- a. lifestyle-exposure
- b. routine activities
- c. social control
- d. learning

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

64. Jeff will most likely file a _____ lawsuit against the offenders who injured him, which will not be difficult to win.

- a. criminal
- b. tort
- c. civil
- d. motion

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.03 - 02.03

65. Jeff will receive assistance from a volunteer agency that helps to navigate the court system. Such a group is often referred to as a(n) _____ assistance program.

- a. inmate
- b. legal aid
- c. offender
- d. victim

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.03 - 02.03

Christina is a single mother of two children. She grew up in a home filled with violence. Her mother was frequently high on crack cocaine as she entered her teen years. Christina's dad has not been a part of her life since she was four. She vowed to herself that she would never allow her children to be raised in a home like she grew up in. Christina married her

high school boyfriend and had a son and a daughter. She worked as a nursing assistant and life was going well for her until her husband left her for another woman. Christina fell into a massive depression that was only relieved with alcohol and other illegal drugs. Christina started selling drugs and herself to maintain her habit until she was arrested by an undercover officer. She is currently serving a six year prison sentence.

66. Which major theory of criminality would best explain Christina's criminal behavior based upon her formative years?

- a. Psychological
- b. Social contract
- c. Social process
- d. Social structure

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

67. Freda Adler would theorize that Christina committed her crimes because women are seeking

- a. equality.
- b. transition.
- c. financial gain.
- d. structure.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

68. Christina's depression played a significant part in her criminal lifestyle. Which theory best explains why this is so?

- a. Gender explanations
- b. Life course explanations
- c. Sociological explanations
- d. Psychological explanations

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

Dominic is currently a successful high school teacher. When Dominic was 17 years old he was recruited by a gang. He joined the gang in order to establish a sense of belonging. Dominic went through the initiation process when he found out that his last "duty" was to rob a local gas station at gunpoint. Dominic went into the store, but readily noticed that his old high school football coach was standing in line to check out. Dominic went up to the coach, who he has always had a special relationship with, and told him what he just about to do. The coach immediately was able to get Dominic assistance to get out of the gang. He was able to attend a different school in a different county, which eventually led to a college degree. Dominic always wonders what would have happened if he had ventured deeper in the gang style.

69. Dominic participated in crime as a teen, but was able to go on and make a successful life for himself. Which theory would Dominic's case best support?

- a. Psychological theory
- b. Life course theory
- c. Sociological theory
- d. Gender theory

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

70. Dominic was encouraged to participate in gang behavior by his “friends.” Edwin Sutherland referred to this as

- a. anomie.
- b. strain.
- c. differential association.
- d. process.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

71. Dominic has high, prominent cheekbones. This physical attribute in a criminal would be considered a(n)

- a. criminogenic trait.
- b. psychoanalytic trait.
- c. antisocial trait.
- d. sociopath.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

72. Discuss two of the factors discussed in your text that demonstrate how anyone may be a victim of crime.

ANSWER: Student answers will vary but should reflect an understanding that although anyone can be a victim of crime, the types of crimes and their most likely victims are the subject of continuing studies. These studies reflect that race, gender, income, lifestyles, geographical conditions, presence of law enforcement, advancements in technologies, and political issues may all have impacts on victimization.

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

73. Compare and contrast two of the following three explanations for criminal behavior:

- Biological
- Psychological
- Sociological

ANSWER: Answers will vary according to choice. Students should be able to identify basic tenets of each theory chosen.

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

74. How might you explain the renewed interest in biological explanations of crime?

ANSWER: Student answers should provide a brief discussion of how research has reflected that no one factor explains criminality. Biological factors predispose some people to a crime due to genetic makeup, body type, and IQ, which may outweigh social factors as predictors of criminality.

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

75. Discuss two factors from your book addressing why women may constitute such a small percentage of criminal activity in relation to men.

ANSWER: Answers will vary, but students should be able to identify theories addressing gender differences in female versus males acting out and responses by the law enforcement/corrections community.

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJE ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

CTIVES:

76. Explain what life course theories seek to do.

ANSWER: Student answers should reflect an understanding that life course theories seek to identify factors that shape criminal careers, in order to explain when and why offenders begin to commit crimes and to see what factors lead individuals to stop their participation in crimes.

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJE ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

CTIVES:

77. Explain how income impacts the crime rate. Why do individuals who live in lower socioeconomic conditions have higher rates of crime and are also more likely to become victims of crime?

ANSWER: Answers will vary. Students should have a basic understanding that economic factors determine where people live, work, and seek recreation. Those individuals with limited incomes have limited ability to get outside of the criminal enterprise.

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJE ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

CTIVES:

78. Explain the difference between repetitive victimization and revictimization.

ANSWER: Students should understand that repetitive victimization takes place over a relatively short period of time. Revictimization is spread out over several years.

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJE ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

CTIVES:

79. Compare and contrast positivist criminology and classical criminology. What are the similarities, and what are the differences?

ANSWER: Answers will vary, but students should understand that the classical school places criminal behavior as under the control of free will and choice. Punishment should be severe to prevent others from participating in such behavior. The positivist school states that human behavior is not controlled by free will, and punishment should be detailed to the individual.

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJE ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

CTIVES:

80. Explain Cesare Lombroso's biological theory focusing on criminogenic traits. Are such theories used in modern criminology? Why or why not?

ANSWER: Answers will vary, but students should be aware that criminogenic traits are physical characteristics that make an individual more likely to become criminal.

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJE ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

CTIVES:

81. Explain Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory and how it relates to criminal activity.

ANSWER: Answers will vary, but students should be aware that Freud's theory is based upon early experiences in childhood, and how such experiences can force an individual into a criminal lifestyle. Students should explain the id, ego, and superego.

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

82. _____ are more likely than whites to be victims of crime.

ANSWER: African Americans

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

83. The _____ increases our fear of crime by reporting on crime stories to build viewership and sell papers.

ANSWER: news media

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

84. A field of criminology that examines the role of the victim is called _____.

ANSWER: victimology

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.03 - 02.03

85. Fear of crime is greatest in _____ areas.

ANSWER: urban

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

86. In regard to gender, _____ are more likely to become victims of crime.

ANSWER: men

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

87. The _____ model argues that where someone lives and how a person spends leisure time determines the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime.

ANSWER: lifestyle-exposure

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

88. *An Essay on Crimes and Punishments* was written by _____ in 1764.

ANSWER: Beccaria

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

89. _____ criminology maintains that human behavior is controlled by physical, mental, and social factors.

ANSWER: Positivist

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

90. _____ criminology maintains that crimes result from rational choices.

ANSWER: Neoclassical

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

91. The argument that criminals are born criminal was purported by _____.

ANSWER: Lombroso

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

92. Freud's personality theory is comprised of the id, the ego, and the _____.

ANSWER: superego

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

93. The argument that crime is a natural part of social life was set forth by _____.

ANSWER: Durkheim

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

94. Beginning in the 1990s, theorists recognized that female criminality was best explained using the criminological theory branch of _____.

ANSWER: social structure

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

95. The idea that criminal law is a way for the rich to control the poor is called _____ theory.

ANSWER: social conflict

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

96. Feminist _____ researchers focus on the impact of critical life events, such as victimization, to determine why some women engage in criminal behavior.

ANSWER: pathways

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05

97. One impact of crime is _____, which limits freedom.

ANSWER: fear

REFERENCES: Crime Victimization

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.02 - 02.02

98. _____ are factors thought to bring about criminal behavior in an individual.

ANSWER: Criminogenic traits

REFERENCES: Causes of Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

99. _____ study the role victims play in precipitating a criminal incident and the impact of crimes on victims.

ANSWER: Victimologists
REFERENCES: Crime Victimization
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.01 - 02.01

100. _____ hold that criminal behavior occurs when the bonds that tie an individual to society are broken or weakened.

ANSWER: Control theories
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.04 - 02.04

101. Theories that identify factors affecting the start, duration, nature, and end of criminal behavior over the life of an offender are known as _____.

ANSWER: life course theories
REFERENCES: Causes of Crime
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.02.05 - 02.05