

Exam

Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Criminal behavior is best defined as 1) _____
 - A) a failure to impede the criminal process.
 - B) antisocial behavior.
 - C) an intentional act in violation of a criminal code.
 - D) deviant behavior.

- 2) The end result of a theory that is not verified is 2) _____
 - A) justification.
 - B) subjugation.
 - C) falsification.
 - D) clarification.

- 3) Which piece of data would be included in the UCR? 3) _____
 - A) A reported forgery with no arrest
 - B) A reported robbery with no arrest
 - C) A reported simple assault with no arrest
 - D) A reported statutory rape with no arrest

- 4) All of the following are consistent with the developmental approach to the study of crime except 4) _____
 - A) searching for protective factors in a child's life.
 - B) obtaining a child's IQ score as he or she enters adolescence.
 - C) identifying the age of onset of antisocial behavior.
 - D) examining factors that place a child at risk of engaging in serious delinquency.

- 5) According to the authors, our inability to prevent crime is largely due to the 5) _____
 - A) lack of available research funding.
 - B) complexity of the issue.
 - C) declining interest in the field of criminology.
 - D) difficulty in defining relevant terms.

- 6) After hearing that her neighbors' home was burglarized, Dee told her co-worker that her neighbors were asking for the burglary because they never locked their doors and didn't have a security system. Dee's statements reflect the 6) _____
 - A) cognition distortion.
 - B) just-world hypothesis.
 - C) fairness doctrine.
 - D) self-fulfilling prophecy.

- 7) Dr. Brown is a developmental criminologist. Dr. Brown's research most likely examines 7) _____
 - A) how violent individuals learn their aggressive behavior.
 - B) when robberies most frequently occur.
 - C) the unequal power distribution among members of society.
 - D) demographic features of offenders who participate in burglary.

- 8) Sara is a 23-year-old, single, college graduate who has just moved into her first apartment. She is working as a barista at the local coffee house while she considers her career options. Which term best describes Sara's current life stage? 8) _____
- A) Social control
B) Adolescent-limited
C) Emerging adulthood
D) Life-course persistent
- 9) Positivist theory is to _____ as classical theory is to _____. 9) _____
- A) cognitions; biology
B) jurisprudence; behavior
C) predictability; social norms
D) determinism; free will
- 10) Which perspective on crime is most closely linked with the humanistic perspective? 10) _____
- A) Conformity
B) Learning
C) Determinism
D) Strain
- 11) Which statement reflects the basic premise of strain theory? 11) _____
- A) Crime occurs when a society's values are too materialistic.
B) Crime occurs when one's level of stress outweighs one's coping mechanisms.
C) Crime occurs when there is a discrepancy between the materialistic values and goals cherished in our society and the availability of legitimate means for reaching these goals.
D) Crime occurs when society places too much value and emphasis on doing the right thing for the highest number of individuals.
- 12) Social control theory is an example of 12) _____
- A) Merton's strain perspective.
B) the conformity perspective.
C) the nonconformist perspective.
D) the confirmation perspective.
- 13) Sociological criminology would be LEAST concerned with which of the following? 13) _____
- A) Gender of victims of aggravated assault
B) Personality characteristics of rapists
C) Relationship of victim to offender
D) Age characteristics of murderers
- 14) Which term is central to the psychodynamic approach? 14) _____
- A) Personality
B) Motive
C) Trait
D) Heredity
- 15) Which psychologist would most likely have prescription privileges? 15) _____
- A) A psychologist working on a college campus in New York
B) A psychologist working in a prison in California
C) A psychologist working in mental health hospital in Virginia
D) A psychologist working on a military base in Florida
- 16) According to the UCR, all of the following offenses are considered violent crimes except 16) _____
- A) robbery.
B) nonnegligent manslaughter.
C) arson.
D) forcible rape.
- 17) Three disciplines that have traditionally dominated the study of crime are 17) _____
- A) psychology, sociology and anthropology.
B) psychology, anthropology and economics.
C) psychology, anthropology and medicine.
D) sociology, psychology and psychiatry.

- 18) Sigmund Freud is most associated with which one of the following fields? 18) _____
 A) Contemporary psychiatric criminology B) Traditional psychiatric criminology
 C) Psychological criminology D) Sociological criminology
- 19) Psychological criminology recently shifted its focus to a more _____ and _____ 19) _____
 approach to the study of criminal behavior.
 A) forensic; scientific B) cognitive; developmental
 C) trait-focused; instrumental D) personality; biological
- 20) The biological approach to criminal behavior often focuses on 20) _____
 A) pathways. B) aggression. C) cognitions. D) traits.
- 21) Behaviors that are forbidden only to juveniles because of their age are known as 21) _____
 A) Part I crimes. B) public order violations.
 C) juvenile delinquency. D) status offenses.
- 22) Which statement is most accurate about official crime statistics? 22) _____
 A) They typically overestimate the true incidence of crime.
 B) They typically underestimate the true incidence of crime.
 C) They overestimate juvenile crime but underestimate adult crime.
 D) They overestimate the number of sexual offenses but underestimate property offenses.
- 23) Compared to the UCR, the NIBRS 23) _____
 A) includes demographic data about the arresting officer.
 B) provides more detailed information about a criminal event.
 C) includes conviction data as well as arrest data.
 D) provides information on international crime.
- 24) The UCR's four violent crimes are 24) _____
 A) homicide, sex offenses, arson, and robbery.
 B) burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.
 C) aggravated assault, homicide, larceny-theft, and vandalism.
 D) murder and nonnegligent manslaughter, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
- 25) All of the following information is found in the Uniform Crime Reports except 25) _____
 A) homicide rates. B) conviction rates.
 C) clearance rates. D) crime rates.
- 26) Which statement is true about self-report studies of criminal behavior? 26) _____
 A) They are based on data provided by law enforcement.
 B) They suggest that crime is committed by all socioeconomic classes.
 C) They have been found to be more accurate with female subjects.
 D) They attempt to measure only prior involvement in felonies.
- 27) Historically, most self-report investigations focused on 27) _____
 A) homicide. B) sexual assault.
 C) delinquency. D) adult offending.

- 28) Which crime is the exception to the hierarchy rule? 28) _____
 A) Robbery B) Homicide C) Rape D) Arson
- 29) When one person is arrested for a crime, charged with the offense and remanded to the court for prosecution, the offense is considered to be 29) _____
 A) mandated in hierarchy. B) cleared by arrest.
 C) adjudicated as detected. D) remanded by exceptional means.
- 30) ADAM, Monitoring the Future, and NSDUH are all examples of surveys that collect data on 30) _____
 A) sex offending. B) drug use.
 C) hate crime. D) status offenses.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 31) There is no all-encompassing psychological explanation for crime. 31) _____
- 32) Free will is the hallmark of classical theory. 32) _____
- 33) The legacy definition of rape included rape of males and females. 33) _____
- 34) Criminology is the psychological study of crime. 34) _____
- 35) The most cited source of U.S. crime statistics is the Uniform Crime Reporting Program. 35) _____
- 36) The great majority of crime in the United States and other countries is neither serious nor violent. 36) _____
- 37) In general, individuals sentenced to prison accurately represent the "true" criminal population. 37) _____
- 38) Most antisocial behaviors go undetected by law enforcement. 38) _____
- 39) According to crime experts, the dark figure represents the most violent crimes. 39) _____
- 40) The text primarily focuses on mentally disordered offenders. 40) _____
- 41) Antisocial behavior is synonymous with criminal behavior. 41) _____
- 42) 2013 UCR data indicate that the most frequently occurring Part I crime was murder. 42) _____
- 43) Reported studies of self-reported criminal activity are conducted primarily with adults who are incarcerated. 43) _____
- 44) Like adult crime, juvenile crime overall has increased since the 1990s. 44) _____
- 45) Child abuse is an example of a status offense. 45) _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 46) The main source of victimization data on crime is the _____. 46) _____
- 47) Theories of crime can be divided into classical and _____ schools. 47) _____
- 48) Belief in a(n) _____ just-world is associated with less compassion for others and a derogation of victims of crime. 48) _____
- 49) The modern form of classical theory is _____ theory. 49) _____
- 50) Strain theory originated in the work of sociologist _____. 50) _____
- 51) The terms emerging adulthood and pathways are associated with the _____ focus on criminology. 51) _____
- 52) Research conducted by _____ criminologists has allowed us to conclude that juveniles as a group are over-represented in nonviolent property offenses. 52) _____
- 53) How individual criminal activity is acquired, evoked, maintained, and modified is a focus of _____ criminology. 53) _____
- 54) According to the developmental approach, poor nutrition and early school failure are _____ factors for antisocial behavior. 54) _____
- 55) The only major data source permitting a comparison of national data broken down by age, sex, race, and offense is the _____. 55) _____
- 56) The UCR's definition of rape has recently been broadened to include _____ as victims. 56) _____
- 57) With the exception of substance abuse, studies of self-reported criminal activity are conducted primarily with adults who are _____. 57) _____
- 58) NCVS data consistently show that males are most likely to be victimized by _____. 58) _____
- 59) Truancy and running away are examples of _____ offenses. 59) _____
- 60) The focus of the textbook is the repetitive and _____ offender. 60) _____

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match up the terminology in the left column to the definitions in the right column.

61) Dark figure	A) Contends that a deficit of self-regulation is the key factor in explaining crime and delinquency	61) _____
62) Crime rate		62) _____
63) Cognitions	B) Probes the situational or environmental factors that are most conducive to criminal action	63) _____
64) Model		64) _____
65) Learning perspective	C) Behaviors forbidden only to juveniles because of their age	65) _____
66) Sociological criminology	D) The overall number of criminal offenses that go undetected or are unknown by law enforcement agencies	66) _____
67) Developmental approach		67) _____
68) Status offenses	E) Views human beings as born neutral and subject to developmental changes throughout the life course	68) _____
69) Antisocial behavior		69) _____
70) Self-control theory	F) The attitudes, beliefs, values, and thoughts that a person holds about the social environment, interrelations, human nature, and themselves	70) _____
	G) Serious habitual actions that violate personal rights, laws, and/or widely held social norms	
	H) The percentage of crime known to police per 100,000 population	
	I) Examines the changes and influences across a person's lifetime that may contribute to the formation of antisocial and criminal behavior	
	J) A graphic representation of a theory or a concept, designed to enhance its understanding	

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

71) How does Robert Merton's Strain Theory explain crimes of the rich and powerful?

72) Explain the developmental approach to explaining delinquency and criminal behavior.

- 73) Compare and contrast the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Survey, focusing on: a. how the data are obtained and b. what type of information is available from each.
- 74) Describe how the hierarchy rule is relevant to the dark figure of crime. Provide an example of the hierarchy rule and discuss how your example would impact official crime data.
- 75) How does the legal definition of crime limit our understanding of criminal behavior? What role does culture play in one's definition of crime?

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) C
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) B
- 5) B
- 6) B
- 7) A
- 8) C
- 9) D
- 10) A
- 11) C
- 12) C
- 13) B
- 14) B
- 15) D
- 16) C
- 17) D
- 18) B
- 19) B
- 20) B
- 21) D
- 22) B
- 23) B
- 24) D
- 25) B
- 26) B
- 27) C
- 28) D
- 29) B
- 30) B
- 31) TRUE
- 32) TRUE
- 33) FALSE
- 34) FALSE
- 35) TRUE
- 36) TRUE
- 37) FALSE
- 38) TRUE
- 39) FALSE
- 40) FALSE
- 41) FALSE
- 42) FALSE
- 43) TRUE
- 44) FALSE
- 45) FALSE
- 46) National Crime Victimization Survey
- 47) positivist
- 48) general

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 49) deterrence
- 50) Robert K. Merton
- 51) developmental
- 52) sociological
- 53) psychological
- 54) risk
- 55) Uniform Crime Reports; UCR program
- 56) males
- 57) incarcerated
- 58) strangers
- 59) status
- 60) persistent
- 61) D
- 62) H
- 63) F
- 64) J
- 65) E
- 66) B
- 67) I
- 68) C
- 69) G
- 70) A
- 71) • Answers will vary but should include that even though these individuals have greater access to the legitimate means of reaching goals, they have a continuing need to accumulate even greater wealth and power and maintain their privileged status in society.
- 72) • This approach examines the changes and influences across a person's lifetime that may contribute to the formation of antisocial and criminal behavior. These are usually called "risk factors." Examples are poor nutrition, the loss of a parent, early school failure, or substandard housing. However, the developmental approach also searches for "protective factors," or influences that provide individuals with a buffer against the risk factors. A caring adult mentor and good social skills are examples of protective factors. If we are able to identify those changes and influences that occur across the developmental pathways of life that divert a person from becoming caring, sensitive, and prosocial, as well as those that steer a person away from a life of persistent and serious antisocial behavior, we gain invaluable information about how to prevent and change delinquent and criminal behavior.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

73) • The UCR:

Provides a variety of information relating to crimes that come to the attention of local and state law enforcement. Data are obtained directly from law enforcement agencies.

Includes both reported crime and arrest data.

Reported crime data focus on eight offenses (four violent and four property), called Part 1 crimes. This section of the UCR gives us the crime rate, which is the percentage of crime known to police per 100,000 population. These data also include the city and region where the crime was committed as well as whether the crime was cleared.

Arrest data, provided for both Part 1 and Part 2 crimes, give us the age, gender, and race of persons arrested.

• National Crime Victimization Survey:

Workers for the Bureau of the Census interview a large national sample of households.

The same households are interviewed every six months for a period of three years, and during each session, they are asked about crime they had experienced over the past six months. Victims are able to describe the impact of crime and characteristics of violent offenders. Designed to measure the extent to which households and individuals are victims of rape and other sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, simple assault, household burglary, motor vehicle theft, and theft. It also provides many details about the victims (such as age, race, sex, marital status, education, income, and whether the victim and the offender were related to each other) and about the crimes themselves.

It is a good source of information about crime incidents, independent of data collected by law enforcement agencies throughout the country.

74) • The hierarchy rule stipulates that when a number of offenses have been committed during a series, only the most serious offense is included in the UCR data. The overall number of criminal offenses that go undetected or are unknown is the dark figure and is difficult to estimate. In addition, official data like the UCR program are routinely criticized for errors and omissions, so the data can be misleading.

75) • The legal definition is behavior in violation of the criminal code. To be convicted of crime, a person must have acted intentionally and without justification or excuse. Our inability to prevent crime is also partly because we have trouble understanding criminal behavior and identifying and agreeing upon its many cause. Trying to study crime and criminal behavior presents many problems for social scientists. The subjects of study are most typically captive, such as prisoners or delinquents in institutions. They are not necessarily representative of the true criminal population. Likewise, the universe of crime itself defies any attempt at determining "how much" occurs. As we see below, although various methods have been used to do this, none provides sufficient and comprehensive information.