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Multiple-Choice and Essay Questions 2

Part I. Multiple-Choice Questions

Listed below are 20 multiple-choice questions, followed by the name of the section in the chapter in which the answer can be found (in parentheses). The correct answer is in bold print.

1. The opportunity perspective posits that the root cause of victimization is the favorable combination of _____. (Introduction)

A. Circumstances and time.

B. Places and people.

C. Space and facilities.

D. A and B.

E. A and C.

2. Which of the following was *not* a development of third-generation victimologists? (Introduction)

A. Discovering the complexity of circumstances for creating victimization opportunities.

B. Identifying specific behaviors that increase victimization risk.

C. Expanding theoretical concepts of criminal behavior.

D. Developing innovative means to test theoretical concepts.

3. Which of the following is *true* of the opportunity perspective? (The Opportunity Perspective)

A. It focuses on the circumstances that make a situation more favorable for victimization to occur.

B. It elaborates on the root causes of criminal offending.

C. It identifies factors related to criminal prosecution.

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D. B and C.

E. None of the above.

4. Which of the following *are* part of the 10 principles of opportunity theory? (Felson and Clarke's Ten Principles of Opportunity Theory)

A. Crime opportunities are concentrated in time and space.

B. Some property offers more tempting crime opportunities.

C. Crime can be prevented by reducing opportunities.

D. A and C.

E. All of the above are principles of opportunity theory.

5. Lifestyle-exposure theory uncovered patterns suggesting that victimization _____. (Lifestyle-Exposure Theory)

A. Is not a random occurrence.

B. Is a random occurrence.

C. Disproportionately affects certain groups of people.

D. Affects all people the same.

E. A and C.

F. B and D.

6. Which of the following does lifestyle-exposure theory suggest as influencing the types of lifestyles people adopt? (Lifestyle-Exposure Theory)

A. Genetic traits and personality.

B. Role expectations and structural constraints.

C. Income and personal preferences.

D. Physical characteristics and social networking.

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7. The principle of homogamy is defined as _____. (Lifestyle-Exposure Theory)

A. People tending to choose mates and friends from others like themselves.

B. People associating with others who are different from themselves.

C. All individuals spending time with others who are in their surroundings.

D. Some people choosing not to spend time with others.

E. None of the above.

8. Which of the following is *not* a proposition of lifestyle-exposure theory? (Propositions and Illustrations of Lifestyle-Exposure Theory)

A. Social interactions mostly occur between individuals who have similar lifestyles.

B. The amount of time an individual spends among nonfamily members varies as a function of lifestyle.

C. Lifestyles are determined by individual preferences and genetic makeup.

D. The likelihood of being in public places, especially at night, varies as a function of lifestyle.

E. All of the above are propositions of lifestyle-exposure theory.

9. Which of the following is the best definition of routine activity theory? (Routine Activity Theory)

A. Criminal behavior is a result of location, motivation, and target suitability.

B. Opportunities for victimization occur when suitable targets intersect with motivated offenders in environments with ineffective or no protections against victimization.

C. Victimization occurs when people are incapable of defending themselves against motivated offenders and other people are not present to assist.

D. Criminal motivation is caused by social surroundings, reduced opportunities for advancement, and the principle of homogamy.

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10. Routine activity theory defines exposure as _____. (Motivated Offenders)

A. The breakdown of communication between potential targets and potential offenders.

B. The closeness of potential offenders to other offenders.

C. The combination of criminal motivation and opportunity to offend.

D. The accessibility or visibility of potential targets to potential offenders.

11. Routine activity theory defines proximity as _____. (Motivated Offenders)

A. The physical closeness of potential targets and potential offenders.

B. The emotional closeness of potential targets and potential offenders.

C. The genetic similarity of potential targets and potential offenders.

D. The previous victimization of potential offenders.

E. None of the above.

12. The acronym VIVA stands for _____. (Suitable Targets)

A. Value, inevitability, vicariousness, access.

B. Veracity, ingenuity, viability, accountability.

C. Value, inertia, visibility, access.

D. Voracity, inability, value, allotment.

13. Guardianship does not include _____. (Guardianship)

A. Physical guardianship.

B. Social guardianship.

C. Mental health guardianship.

D. Target hardening.

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14. A key aspect of lifestyle-routine activity theory is _____. (Refinements to Lifestyle-Routine Activities Theory)

A. Target attractiveness.

B. Proximity to motivated offenders.

C. Exposure to risk.

D. Lack of capable guardianship.

E. None of the above.

F. All of the above are key aspects of lifestyle-routine activity theory.

15. _____ is/are *not* a component of structural-choice theory. (Structural-Choice Theory)

A. Victims.

B. Social context.

C. Police.

D. Offender motivation.

E. All of the above are components of structural-choice theory.

16. Difficulty in measuring the lifestyle-routine activity concepts exists because _____. (Measuring, Refining, and Assessing Theoretical Concepts)

A. There are no universal measures of the theory's key concepts.

B. Researchers have agreed on the precise definition of proximity.

C. Target attractiveness is defined differently according to the target.

D. Academics and practitioners have different definitions of proximity.

17. Which of the following is *true* of risky lifestyles? (Measuring, Refining, and Assessing Theoretical Concepts)

A. They place individuals in situations that are conducive to victimization.

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B. They make people attractive targets.

C. They increase proximity to motivated offenders.

D. They create an absence of capable guardians.

E. All of the above are true of risky lifestyles.

18. The triplets of guardianship are _____. (Guardianship)

A. Guardians, faculty, and offenders.

B. Facilities, managers, and employees.

C. Guardians, place managers, and handlers.

D. Victims, offenders, and law enforcement.

19. Lifestyle-routine activity theory has been criticized because _____. (Influence of the Concepts)

A. The theory does not address which of its concepts is the most important in creating opportunities.

B. The degree to which each of the concepts must be represented is not addressed.

C. There are no universal measures of the theory's key concepts.

D. Some characteristics may not be a product of a victim's lifestyle or routines.

E. All of the above are critiques of lifestyle-routine activity theory.

20. Which of the following is *not* an opportunity theory of victimization? (Summary of Opportunity Theories of Victimization)

A. Routine activity theory.

B. Lifestyle-exposure theory.

C. Structural-choice theory.

D. Social disorganization theory.

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E. Multilevel opportunity theory.

Part II. Essay Questions

Provide an answer in six to eight sentences. Write in complete sentences; bullet points are not acceptable.

1. Compare and contrast lifestyle-exposure theory with routine activities theory. Note the key similarities, as well as the differences, between these theories.

2. Which of the four theories presented in Chapter 2 (lifestyle-exposure theory, routine activities theory, multilevel opportunity theory, or structural-choice theory) provides the "best" explanation of [insert type of crime]? Explain why you think this theory is best.

3. Explain how and why opportunity plays a role in criminal victimization. Select one type of crime (e.g., property, violence, bullying, sexual assault, robbery, burglary) to illustrate your explanation.

4. Define routine activities theory and describe how this theory assists in explaining any type of victimization (you choose which type—make sure to state which type you choose!).

5. Does lifestyles-exposure theory lead to victim blaming? Why or why not?

6. Describe three difficulties victimologists encounter when attempting to measure the key concepts of lifestyles-routine activities theory.

7. Can lifestyles-routine activities theory be adapted to account for cybercrime? Give at least three examples to explain how the theory can be adapted.

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