Test Bank for Introduction to Criminal Justice 16th Siegel

Access Complete Test Bank for Introduction to Criminal Justice 16th Siegel

TRUE/FALSE

1 : There are three views of how and why some behaviors become illegal and are considered crimes while others remain noncriminal.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

2 : Crime is a violation of social rules of conduct.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

3 : The consensus view of crime is largely responsible for laws defining property crimes, such as larceny and burglary.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

4 : The interactionist view of crime falls between the consensus and conflict visions.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : According to the consensus view of crime, crime can sometimes act as a social good.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

6 : The consensus view of crime holds that criminal law is created and enforced by those who hold political and economic power.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

7 : Marijuana is the current drug of choice of most high school seniors.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

8 : You are more at risk of being assaulted by someone you know than by a stranger.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

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9 : Violent offenses are more common than property offenses.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

10 : Instrumental violence is violent behavior motivated by rage, anger, or frustration.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

11 : Instrumental violence are acts designed to improve the financial or social position of the criminal.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

12 : Gang membership has increased over the past decade.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

13 : Spree killers kill many victims in a single violent outburst.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

14 : Serial killers kill over a long period of time but typically assume a normal identity between murders.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

15 : Trafficking in pornography and the trafficking and sale of illegal substances are considered bias crimes.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

16 : Instrumental violence is usually directed towards a particular person or members of a group.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

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17 : Hate crimes are also referred to as bias crimes.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

18 : White-collar crime are such acts as income tax evasion, credit card fraud, and bank fraud.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

19 : UCR data captures all criminal violations.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

20 : One problem with the data in the FBIs UCR is the fact that people often lie on self-reports.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

21 : Apparent increases in crime rates in the UCR may actually reflect changes in the way the police record their data.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

22 : Crimes such as murder and rape are cleared at higher rates than property crimes.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

23 : A key advantage of the NCVS is its ability to capture offenses that were never reported to the police.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

24 : 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

Correct Answer : B

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

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A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

26 : There is evidence that the reporting accuracy of self-report studies differs among racial, ethnic, and gender groups.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

27 : The NIBRS includes all the offenses that occur in an incident, rather than only the most serious offense.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

28 : Participants in self-report survey are asked to describe, in detail, their recent experiences in victimization.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

29 : Overreporting due to victims misinterpretation of events is one of the weaknesses of the NCVS.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

30 : Self-report studies rely upon the victims of crime to report their experiences.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

31 : The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS), a comprehensive, nation-wide survey of victimization in the United States.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

32 : Violent crime rates in the United States have increased significantly since the early 1990s.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

33 : Children who have been exposed to a variety of personal and social problems at an early

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age are the most at risk to repeat offending.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

34 : The racial threat hypothesis contends that young minority males are a greater threat than young white males.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

35 : Most boys are socialized to avoid being violent and aggressive.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

36 : Age is inversely related to criminality.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

37 : One argument with regard to higher crime rates in some regions of the country points to the influx of immigrants.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

38 : Arrests and court appearances have been shown to be deterrents to chronic offending.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

MULTIPLE CHOICE

39 : The _____ 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
E : Puritanical

Correct Answer : B

40 : The _____ view of crime contends that the definition of crime is subjective.

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A : conflict
B : interactionist
C : consensus
D : constructionist
E : Puritanical

Correct Answer : B

41 : According to the _____ view of crime, behaviors that become crimes are essentially 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
E : Puritanical

Correct Answer : C

42 : Although the three views of crime differ, they would agree with all except:
A : criminal law defines crime.
B : crime can sometimes act as a social good.
C : the definition of crime is constantly changing and evolving.
D : social forces mold the definition of crimes.
E : criminal law has a social control function.

Correct Answer : B

43 : _____ are people who wage campaigns to control behaviors they view as immoral or wrong.
A : Social justice warriors
B : Moral entrepreneurs
C : Zealots
D : Strict constructionists
E : Puritans

Correct Answer : B

44 : 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
E : Puritanical

Correct Answer : A

45 : A violation of social rules of conduct, interpreted and expressed by a written criminal code, is the definition of:
A : moral decay.
B : crime.
C : an ethical lapse.
D : a social wrong.

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E : criminal law.

Correct Answer : B

46 : The _____ rests on the assumption that criminal law has a social control function.
A : conflict
B : interactionist
C : consensus
D : constructionist
E : Puritanical

Correct Answer : C

47 : Laws defining property crimes, such as larceny and burglary, are created in response to the _____ view of crime.
A : conflict
B : interactionist
C : consensus
D : constructionist
E : Puritanical

Correct Answer : A

48 : That white collar crime is thought to be punished less severely than other crimes because the perpetrators are likely affluent members of the ruling class supports the _____ view of crime.
A : interactionist
B : conflict
C : consensus
D : crime control
E : Puritanical

Correct Answer : B

49 : 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.
E : tend to target men over women.

Correct Answer : C

50 : Which of the following is considered a corporate crime?
A : Bribery
B : Forgery
C : Disparaging the competition
D : Murdering the owner of a competing business
E : Illegally dumping industrial waste

Correct Answer : E

51 : Which of the following is a public order crime?

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A : Prostitution
B : Embezzlement
C : Domestic violence
D : Hate speech
E : Political rallies

Correct Answer : A

52 : Currently, which ethnic group does not dominate organized crime?
A : Russian
B : African American
C : Hispanic
D : Italian

Correct Answer : D

53 : Mass murderers:
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.
E : tend to target women over men.

Correct Answer : B

54 : Contemporary modern gangs are thought to be motivated mostly by:
A : drug profits.
B : emotional involvement.
C : expressive violence.
D : neighborhood turf wars.
E : ethnic and racial divisions.

Correct Answer : A

55 : Serial 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.
E : tend to target men over women.

Correct Answer : D

56 : Since 1995, the number of arrests for prostitution has:
A : increased significantly
B : decreased
C : remained stable
D : increased slightly
E : followed the business cycle.

Correct Answer : B

57 : The _____ is considered official crime data collected by the FBI.

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A : National Crime Victimization Survey
B : Self-report surveys
C : Uniform Crime Report
D : Bureau of Justice Statistics
E : Violent Offenders Report

Correct Answer : C

58 : _____ are 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
E : Sexual assaults

Correct Answer : B

59 : _____ are not included in the Uniform Crime Reports list of Part I or index crimes.
A : Criminal homicide
B : Motor vehicle theft
C : Simple assault
D : Arson
E : Drug offenses

Correct Answer : C

60 : Which of the following is not considered a problem with self-reporting?
A : The subjects 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
E : Over reporting by some victims tends to compensate for the under reporting of other victims.

Correct Answer : D

61 : 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
E : Federal Crime Data Report

Correct Answer : A

62 : 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
E : Juvenile Inventory Survey

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Correct Answer : A

63 : Which is not a problem associated with the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)?
A : Overreporting due to victims 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.
E : Highly accurate reporting of crime.

Correct Answer : B

64 : _____ provide(s) 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
E : Criminal reports

Correct Answer : C

65 : Self-report surveys are conducted most often on:
A : juveniles.
B : death row inmates.
C : prisoners.
D : police officers.
E : those who have been arrested.

Correct Answer : A

66 : A research approach that questions large groups of subjects, such as high school students, about their own participation in delinquent or criminal acts is/are:
A : the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
B : the UCR.
C : The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).
D : self-report surveys.
E : the Monitoring the Future (MTF).

Correct Answer : D

67 : Which is not one of the potential problems of the National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)?
A : Overreporting due to victims misinterpretation of events.
B : Underreporting due to the embarrassment of reporting crime to interviewers, fear of getting in trouble, or simply forgetting an incident.
C : Inability to record the personal criminal activity of those victims interviewed, such as drug use or gambling.
D : Question format that often validates responses.
E : Sampling errors, which may produce a group of respondents who do not represent the nation as a whole.

Correct Answer : D

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68 : _____ is/are a form of crime data collection created by the FBI requiring local police agencies to provide at least a brief account of each incident and arrest.
A : The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS).
B : The UCR.
C : The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
D : Self-report surveys
E : The Monitoring the Future (MTF)

Correct Answer : A

69 : When fully implemented, NIBRS will provide the following except:
A : expansion of the number of offense categories included.
B : details on individual crime incidents (offenses, offenders, victims, property, and arrests).
C : links between arrests and crime clearances.
D : a better understanding of the psychology of the criminal mind.
E : the ability to distinguish between attempted and completed crimes.

Correct Answer : D

70 : Which is not an alternative crime measure?
A : Cohort data
B : Meta-analysis
C : Experimental data
D : Data mining
E : Phishing

Correct Answer : E

71 : Which statement 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.
E : Examining group behavior helps provide insight into crime trends.

Correct Answer : D

72 : The trend line for property victimization has _____ since the early 1990s.
A : increased
B : decreased
C : sharply increased
D : remained the same
E : fluctuated with no clear pattern

Correct Answer : B

73 : The trend line for violent victimization has _____ since the early 1990s.
A : shown a circular pattern
B : followed the trend line for property victimization
C : sharply increased
D : remained the same

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E : fluctuated with no clear pattern

Correct Answer : B

74 : In which season do the greatest numbers of reported crimes occur?
A : Summer
B : Fall
C : Spring
D : Winter
E : Crime is not affected by the season.

Correct Answer : A

75 : Which region of the United States has the highest rates of property crimes and violent crimes?
A : Northeast
B : Midwest
C : South
D : Northwest
E : The crime rate is not affected by regional geography.

Correct Answer : C

76 : The peak age for property crime is 16; and the peak age for violent crime is:
A : 16.
B : 18.
C : 21.
D : 25.
E : 29.

Correct Answer : B

77 : Which statement 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.
E : None of the above statements explain gender differences.

Correct Answer : D

78 : 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.
E : The older someone becomes, the more likely they are to commit white collar crimes.

Correct Answer : A

79 : Which explanation is no longer considered valid in explaining the differences in offending patterns between males and females?

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A : Patterns are based on gender-based traits such as hormonal differences.
B : Differences in socialization between males and females affect offending patterns.
C : Better verbal abilities in females promote talking to diffuse conflict as opposed to fighting.
D : The use of sex by females to control and influence male behaviors accounts for offending patterns.
E : None of these since offending patterns are the same between males and females.

Correct Answer : D

80 : Which 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.
E : Older criminals tend to commit crimes later in the day.

Correct Answer : D

81 : Persistent repeat offenders who organize their lifestyle around criminality are rerrred to as:
A : irredeemable.
B : chronic criminals.
C : career offenders.
D : chronic offenders.
E : hardened criminals.

Correct Answer : D

82 : _____ refers to the beginning of antisocial behavior during early adolescence, after which criminal behavior is more likely to persist throughout the life span.
A : Incorrigible children
B : Truant children
C : Starting young
D : Early onset
E : Learned criminal behavior

Correct Answer : D

83 : 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
E : Indeterminate sentencing laws

Correct Answer : D

84 : _____ are sentencing codes that require that an offender receive a life sentence after conviction for a third felony.
A : Three-strike laws
B : Habitual offender laws

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C : Mandatory sentencing laws
D : Truth-in-Sentencing laws
E : Indeterminate sentencing laws

Correct Answer : A

85 : Your local police department is concerned with this years 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.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.
E : lower-class crimes

Correct Answer : C

86 : Your local police department is concerned with this years 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.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
E : Assault

Correct Answer : C

87 : Your local police department is concerned with this years 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.One higher-ranking police captain believes that the increase in instrumental crimes is the problem. _____ 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
E : A home burglary

Correct Answer : A

88 : Your local police department is concerned with this years 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.One improvement that pleases the police chief is that over 45% of all of the citys Part I crimes have

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resulted in an arrest. When an offender is arrested and charged with a crime the offense is considered:
A : adjudicated.
B : cleared.
C : disposed.
D : fFinished.
E : closed.

Correct Answer : B

89 : 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.The Jones would not be questioned about:
A : aggravated assault
B : burglary
C : murder
D : sexual assault
E : The Jones would be asked about all of these.

Correct Answer : E

90 : 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.In which survey are Mr. and Mrs. Jones taking part?
A : NIBRS
B : NCVS
C : Self-report survey
D : UCR
E : Individualized Crime Crime Report

Correct Answer : B

91 : 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.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 victims memory and honesty.
D : It uses crime data only for victims over the age of 21.
E : It relies on the elderlys accurate recollection.

Correct Answer : C

92 : 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 masters 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.Why will it be difficult for Mary to compare the crime rates in a U.S. city with her

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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 Englands crime rates.
E : England has no crime.

Correct Answer : B

93 : 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 masters 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.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.
E : the crime rate has remained steady over the past several decades.

Correct Answer : D

94 : 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 masters 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.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.
E : All of the statements are true.

Correct Answer : A

FILL IN THE BLANK

95 : _____ is a violation of social rules of conduct, interpreted and expressed by a written

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criminal code.

Correct Answer : Crime

96 : According to the _____ view of crime, the great majority of citizens agree that certain behaviors must be outlawed or controlled, and that criminal law is designed to protect citizens from social harm.

Correct Answer : consensus

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

Correct Answer : moral entrepreneurs

98 : The _____ view of crime holds that criminal law reflects the preferences and opinions of people who hold social power in the society and use their influence to impose their own values and moral code on the rest of the population.

Correct Answer : interactionist

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

Correct Answer : conflict

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

Correct Answer : social control

101 : _____ is violent behavior motivated by rage, anger, or frustration.

Correct Answer : Expressive violence

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

Correct Answer : Hate crimes

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

Correct Answer : Organized crime

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

Correct Answer : victimless.

105 : _____ is the legal term for theft.

Correct Answer : Larceny

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

Correct Answer : public order/victimless

107 : _____ are acts designed to improve the financial or social position of the criminal.

Correct Answer : Instrumental violence

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

Correct Answer : Instrumental

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

Correct Answer : white collar

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

Correct Answer : traffic violations

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

Correct Answer : cleared

112 : Murder, forcible rape, robbery, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, arson, and aggravated assault make up the FBIs _____ crimes.

Correct Answer : Part I

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

Correct Answer : lower

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

Correct Answer : racial threat

115 : 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.

Correct Answer : culture bias

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

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Correct Answer : Career criminal/chronic offender

117 : _____ laws require that an offender receive a life sentence after conviction for a third felony.

Correct Answer : Three-strikes

118 : Kids who have been exposed to a variety of personal and social problems at an early agea concept referred to as _____ .

Correct Answer : early onset

119 : _____ require that convicted felons spend a significant portion of their sentence behind bars.

Correct Answer : Truth-in-sentencing laws

ESSAY

120 : Discuss the three approaches to defining crime.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary?.

121 : Define burglary and robbery and explain the difference with examples of each offense type.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

122 : Discuss the three main categories of crime.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

123 : Explain three ways the UCR expresses crime data.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

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

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

125 : Compare and contrast the UCR and the NCVS.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

126 : Explain the three primary reasons why UCR data is suspect.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

127 : Discuss the development of the NIBRS program.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

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128 : Explain how the NIBRS improves problems in UCR data.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

129 : Explain the strengths and weaknesses of self-report measures of crime.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

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

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

131 : Discuss how the economy plays a role in crime rates.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

132 : How has legalized abortion helped to reduce crime rates?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

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

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

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

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

135 : 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?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

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

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

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

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

138 : Discuss the Delinquency in A Birth Cohort study and how its findings have shaped criminal justice policy.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

139 : Explain the problem of chronic offending.

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Correct Answer : Answers will vary.?

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