Test Bank for Criminal Justice in Action The Core 9th Gaines

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TRUE/FALSE

1 : Robbery is the unlawful entry of a structure with the intention of committing a serious crime such as theft.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : Assault and battery are the same crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

3 : The UCR presents crime data collected annually from federal law enforcement agencies.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

4 : Part I UCR offenses are recorded and reported annually by the FBI to give a general idea of the crime picture in the United States.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : UCR Part I offenses include attempted as well as completed crimes.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

6 : Victim surveys are used to collect data from both criminals and victims of crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

7 : The dark figure of crime refers to those offenses that are committed, but are unknown to the police.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

8 : There are potential criminal penalties for subjects who admit to criminal activity in a self-reported survey.
A : true
B : false

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Correct Answer : B

9 : A correlation between variables means that one variable causes change in another variable.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

10 : Trait theorists believe that crime is best addressed by punishing criminal offenders.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

11 : Crimes that involve strangers most often target women.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

12 : Young African American males from urban neighborhoods are the most common victims of crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

13 : Men are much more likely to be victims of intimate partner violence.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

14 : Those who suffer from mental illnesses are much more likely to be victims of crime than perpetrators of crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

15 : Prescription drugs are the most widely abused drugs currently in the United States.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

MULTIPLE CHOICE

16 : Which of the following is considered a public order crime?
A : Murder
B : Prostitution

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C : Larceny
D : Battery

Correct Answer : B

17 : Which of the following is NOT considered a violent crime?
A : Robbery
B : Assault
C : Burglary
D : Murder

Correct Answer : C

18 : Since its inception in 1930, the has attempted to measure the overall rate of crime in the United States by organizing crimes known to the police.
A : National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
B : National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
C : self-reported survey
D : Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

Correct Answer : D

19 : The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) reports on three measurements. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
A : The number of persons arrested
B : The number of crimes reported by victims, witnesses, or the police themselves
C : The number of officers and support law enforcement specialists
D : The number of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents that compile the UCR

Correct Answer : D

20 : The Uniform Crime Report is prepared by_____
A : the U.S. Census Bureau.
B : the Department of Homeland Security.
C : the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
D : the United States Secret Service.

Correct Answer : C

21 : When the UCR presents crime data as a rate, it is reporting _____
A : the amount of crime per 100,000 people.
B : the amount of change that has occurred since the previous year.
C : the total number of crimes.
D : the frequency with which a particular crime is committed within a 24-hour period.

Correct Answer : A

22 : Which of the following is a Part II offense?
A : Driving under the influence
B : Burglary
C : Arson
D : Motor vehicle theft

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Correct Answer : A

23 : Which of the following is considered Part I offense in the UCR?
A : Driving under the influence
B : Embezzlement
C : Drug abuse violations
D : Larceny/theft

Correct Answer : D

24 : _____is a phrase used to describe the actual amount of crime that takes place.
A : Hidden figure of crime
B : Dark prediction of crime
C : Dark figure of crime
D : Hidden prediction of crime

Correct Answer : C

25 : What form of data collection are persons asked directly, through personal interviews or questionnaires or over the telephone, about specific criminal activity to which they may have been a party?
A : National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)
B : National Victimization Survey (NCVS)
C : Self-reported surveys
D : Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

Correct Answer : C

26 : The number of women in prisons and jails is over time.
A : remaining stable
B : decreasing steadily
C : increasing substantially
D : slowly increasing

Correct Answer : C

27 : The scientific study of crime and the causes of criminal behavior is referred to as _____
A : criminal justice.
B : criminology.
C : forensic psychology.
D : applied sociology.

Correct Answer : B

28 : A theory is _____
A : a relationship between two variables in which they vary together.
B : an educated guess by a criminologist about the relationship between two variables.
C : a statement in which a variable is denoted as the cause of change in another variable.
D : an explanation for a phenomenon based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning.

Correct Answer : D

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29 : A proposition that can be tested by researchers to determine if it is valid is referred to as a _____
A : hypothesis.
B : causation.
C : theory.
D : correlation.

Correct Answer : A

30 : A theory of crime in which offenders weigh the possible benefits of criminal activity against the costs of being apprehended is _____
A : rational choice theory.
B : social disorganization theory.
C : social process theory.
D : trait theory.

Correct Answer : A

31 : According to Jack Katz, the emotional or sensual rush a criminal experiences upon the successful completion of a crime is referred to as _____
A : crime adrenaline.
B : criminal benefit.
C : rush sensation.
D : seduction of crime.

Correct Answer : D

32 : Rational choice theorists believe the best way to deter crime is to _____
A : increase the severity of the punishment for offending.
B : provide counseling and treatment for those individuals at risk for offending.
C : establish programs to strengthen communities.
D : divert juvenile offenders from the criminal justice system.

Correct Answer : A

33 : One influential branch of psychology_____focuses on human behavior in the context of how human beings relate to and influence one another.
A : neurophysiology
B : trait theory
C : psychopharmacology
D : social psychology

Correct Answer : D

34 : Which theory suggests that certain biological or psychological traits in individuals could incline them toward criminal behavior given a certain set of circumstances?
A : Choice theory
B : Social process theory
C : Social structure theory
D : Trait theory

Correct Answer : D

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35 : Shaw and McKay studied high-crime neighborhoods and discovered that these zones were characterized by _____or a breakdown in schools, families, and community groups.
A : chaos
B : conflict
C : disorganization
D : disruption

Correct Answer : C

36 : According to , criminal offending is the result of interactions with parents, friends, and peer groups.
A : choice theory
B : social disorganization theory
C : social process theory
D : trait theory

Correct Answer : C

37 : Criminologists focusing on sociology have argued that are the most important variable in predicting criminal behavior.
A : neighborhood conditions
B : mental illnesses
C : genetic traits
D : opportunities

Correct Answer : A

38 : One of the basic assumptions of is that people are able to justify improper or even criminal behavior by convincing themselves that it is actually acceptable behavior.
A : rational choice theory
B : control theory
C : social psychology
D : trait theory

Correct Answer : C

39 : This theory proclaims that criminals must be taught both practical and emotional skills necessary to participate in illegal activity.
A : labeling theory
B : learning theory
C : social process theory
D : trait theory

Correct Answer : B

40 : Psychological theories operate under the assumption that _____
A : individuals have traits that make them more or less predisposed to criminal activity.
B : all individuals have mental disorders, but not everyone becomes a criminal.
C : criminals commit crime because of the thrill or rush attached to it.
D : criminals weigh the costs and benefits of a crime prior to carrying it out.

Correct Answer : A

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41 : Social conflict theory focuses on as a key component in explaining crime.
A : choice
B : the community
C : learning
D : power

Correct Answer : D

42 : The school of criminology that is often associated with a critique of our capitalist economic system is ___
A : labeling.
B : social conflict.
C : social disorganization.
D : social process.

Correct Answer : B

43 : Sutherlands holds that individuals are exposed to the values of family and peers such as school friends or coworkers.
A : psychological theory
B : trait theory
C : conflict theory
D : differential association theory

Correct Answer : D

44 : Nearly a half century ago, researchers found that a small number of juvenile offenders 6 percentwere responsible for a disproportionate amount of the violent crime attributed to a group of nearly 10,000 individuals. Further studies have supported the idea of a chronic 6 percent and, in the process, provided law enforcement with one of the most useful concepts in the history of criminology known as the _____
A : criminal career.
B : criminal lifestyle.
C : chronic offender.
D : violent offender.

Correct Answer : C

45 : _____ subscribe to the continuity theory of crime, which essentially says that once negative behavior patterns have been established, they cannot be changed.
A : Learning theorists
B : Life course theorists
C : Self-control theorists
D : Control theorists

Correct Answer : C

46 : states that lying, stealing, bullying, and other conduct problems that occur in childhood are the strongest predictors of future criminal behavior.
A : Learning theory
B : Life course criminology
C : Psychological theory
D : Control theory

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Correct Answer : B

47 : Which one is NOT one of the characteristics of someone with low self-control?
A : Rationality
B : Impulsivity
C : Thrill seeking
D : Violence

Correct Answer : A

48 : According to , crime occurs when three factors are present: a likely offender, a suitable target, and the absence of a capable guardian.
A : choice theory
B : social disorganization
C : social process theory
D : routine activities theory

Correct Answer : D

49 : According to authors, drugs and crime are related in three distinct ways. Which of the following is NOT one of these ways?
A : Drug-defined offenses, or violation of laws prohibiting the possession, use, distribution, or manufacture of illegal drugs. Examples are possession of marijuana or methamphetamine production.
B : The drug-using lifestyle, experienced by many drug abusers who do not participate in the legitimate economy and thus rely on crime for the means of survival. These users often support short-term goals with illegal activities such as prostitution and welfare fraud.
C : Drug-related offenses, such as crimes motivated by drug abuse or committed to further the illegal drug trade. Examples are gang violence between rival drug dealers and theft to get money to buy illegal drugs.
D : Drug-seeking behavior tends only to be found among users who are addicted certain classification of drugs (opiates, hallucinations).

Correct Answer : D

FILL IN THE BLANK

50 : is the act of taking property from another person through force, threat of force, or intimidation.

Correct Answer : Robbery

51 : Prostitution and gambling are examples of crimes.

Correct Answer : public order

52 : describes an illegal act or series of acts committed by an individual or business entity using some nonviolent means to obtain a personal or business advantage.

Correct Answer : White-collar crime

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53 : The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) is compiled and reported by the _____.

Correct Answer : FBI

54 : Part II UCR offenses are measured only by data.

Correct Answer : arrest

55 : _____ are measurements of crime that allow the victims of crime to speak directly to researchers about their experiences.

Correct Answer : Victim surveys

56 : The term refers to the actual amount of crime that takes place.

Correct Answer : dark figure of crime

57 : are researchers who study the causes of crime and criminal behavior.

Correct Answer : Criminologists

58 : A(n) is an explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning.

Correct Answer : theory

59 : _____theories suggest that certain biological or psychological factors in individuals could incline them toward criminal behavior given a certain set of circumstances.

Correct Answer : Trait

60 : A proposition that can be tested by researchers to determine if it is valid is a(n) .

Correct Answer : hypothesis

61 : is the scientific study of mental processes and behavior.

Correct Answer : Psychology

62 : is the criminal act of causing fear in another person by repeatedly subjecting that person to unwanted or threatening attention.

Correct Answer : Stalking

63 : is the maltreatment, including physical violence and psychological abuse, which occurs within a familial or other intimate relationship.

Correct Answer : Domestic violence

64 : Criminologists believe that first-time illegal drug users go through a(n) in taking up the habit.

Correct Answer : learning process

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65 : _____ can be defined as the use of any druglicit or illicitthat causes either psychological or bodily harm to the abuser or to third parties.

Correct Answer : Drug abuse

ESSAY

66 : List and briefly explain the six main categories of crime.

Correct Answer : Violent crimes are crimes against people. They include murder, sexual assault, assault, battery, and robbery.Property crimes are the most common form of criminal activity. The goal is economic gain of the damaging or property. Property crimes include larceny, burglary, motor vehicle theft, and arson.Public order crimes are behaviors that have been labeled criminal because they are contrary to shared values, customs, and norms. They include public drunkenness, prostitution, gambling, and illegal drug use.White-collar crimes are nonviolent crimes committed by business entities or individuals to gain a personal or business advantage.Organized crimes are illegal acts carried out by illegal organizations engaged in the market for illegal goods or services, such as illicit drugs or firearms.High-tech crimes are the newest variation on crime and are related to the increased presence of computers in everyday life. Cybercrimes, such as soliciting minors and defrauding consumers through false financial investments, fall under this category.

67 : Describe the Uniform Crime Report (UCR). When doing so, please discuss who is responsible for compiling this crime measurement, when was it officially implemented, and what does it include when reported? Next, please compare and contrast Part I and Part II crimes of the UCR.

Correct Answer : The UCR was created in 1930 and is compiled and reported by the FBI.The UCR has attempted to measure the overall rate of crime in the United States by organizing “crimes known to the police.”The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) relies on voluntary participation of local law enforcement agencies.Three basic measurements include number of persons arrested; number of crimes reported by victims, witnesses, or police themselves; and number of officers and support law enforcement specialists.?Part I offenses are crimes reported by the FBI in the UCR and include murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft. Part I offenses are measured because of their seriousness and frequency.They give the FBI the crime picture in the United States.The majority of Part I offenses committed are property crimes.Part II offenses include misdemeanors and felonies.Part II offenses far outweigh Part I offenses.Part II offenses are only measured by arrest data.Part II offenses include drug abuse violations, driving under the influence, fraud, vandalism, prostitution, gambling, and many more.*More Part II crimes occur annually, than Part I offenses.?

68 : Compare and contrast victim surveys and self-reported surveys.

Correct Answer : • Victim’s surveys are a method of gathering crime data that directly surveys participants to determine their experiences as victims of crime.• The first large-scale victims’ survey took place in 1966.• Victim surveys indicate the “dark figure of crime” in that they get information on crimes not reported to police.• The U.S. Census Bureau now conducts an annual survey titled the NCVS, which questions participants about their experiences with crimes.• NCVS gives victims a voice in the criminal justice process.• Self-reported surveys are a method

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of gathering crime data that relies on participants to reveal and detail their own criminal or delinquent behavior.• They are most useful in situations in which the group to be studied is already gathered in an institutional setting.• There is no penalty for admitting to criminal activity in a self-reported survey, so subjects are forthcoming in discussing their behavior.• The data from self-reported surveys reveal a much larger dark figure of crime than the UCR or NCVS.

69 : Discuss how race, ethnicity, and poverty are related to crime.

Correct Answer : • Young black males are disproportionately represented among homicide offenders and victims.*Official crime data indicate a strong correlation between minority status and crime.• Race is a controversial area in criminal justice.• Race may not be as strong a predictor of criminal behavior as neighborhood and family conditions.• Income level is more important than race when it comes to crime trend.• Lack of education also seems to correlate with criminal behavior.• It is important to note, however, that poverty does not cause crime.• Most crime research seems to focus on whites or blacks and not ethnic or cultural background.• This will change in the future as the Hispanic population will account for one-third of the U.S. population by 2050.

70 : Discuss social process theories. Include descriptions of two particular theories found within this school of criminology.

Correct Answer : • Social process theories are a school of criminology that considers criminal behavior to be the predictable result of a person's interaction with his or her environment. According to these theories, everybody has the potential for wrongdoing.• Those who act on this potential are conditioned to do so by family or peer groups or by institutions such as the media.• Learning theory is the hypothesis that delinquents and criminals must be taught both the practical and emotional skills necessary to partake in illegal activity.• Labeling theory is the hypothesis that society creates crime and criminals by labeling certain behavior and certain people as deviant; the stigma that results from this social process excludes a person from the community, thereby increasing the chances that she or he will adopt the label as her or his identity and engage in a pattern of criminal behavior.

71 : Please explain in detail the routine activities theory of victimization. When doing so, be sure to discuss what the theory states regarding how one may become a victim of a crime.

Correct Answer : • Anybody can be a victim of crime. This does not mean, however, that everybody is at an equal risk of being victimized. For instance, residents of neighborhoods with heavy concentrations of payday lending businesses, which loan funds at burdensome interest rates on short notice, are targeted by criminals at unusually high rates. To better explain the circumstances surrounding this type of victimization, criminologists Larry Cohen and Marcus Felson devised the routine activities theory. According to Cohen and Felson, most criminal acts require the following: (1) a likely offender, (2) a suitable target (a person or an object), and (3) the absence of a capable guardian—that is, any person (not necessarily a law enforcement agent) whose presence or proximity prevents a crime from happening. When these three factors are present, the likelihood of crime rises. Cohen and Felson cite routine activities theory in explaining the link between payday lenders and crime. People who use payday lenders often leave those establishments with large sums of cash late at night or during weekends, when there is less street traffic. Consequently, they act as suitable targets, attracting likely offenders to neighborhoods where the payday lenders are located.

72 : One of the most widespread self-reported surveys in the United States, The Drug Use Forecasting Program, collects information on narcotics use from arrestees who have been brought into booking facilities. Since there is no penalty for admitting to criminal activity in a self-

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reported survey when administered by a researcher, subjects tend to be more forthcoming in discussing their behavior. As a result, this has led researchers to a striking conclusion: the dark figure of crime, known as the actual amount of crime that takes place, appears to be much larger than the UCR or NCVS would suggest. However, as Sheriff of your county and overseer of the jail, you have been asked by the researcher to have your deputies collect the survey instruments. Knowing that your deputies will now be seeing suspects information regarding their actual criminal activity, do you decline the request of the researcher, or do you have your deputies follow through by collecting the data? Please fully explain your plan.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

73 : Although crime and victimization rates have decreased across racial lines over the past twenty years in the U.S., the trends have been less positive for African Americans than for whites. For example, blacks are 6.3 times more likely to be homicide victims than whites and significantly more likely to be homicide offenders. African Americans are particularly susceptible to gun violence, with firearm murder rates of 14.6 per 100,000 adults, compared to 1.9 for whites and 4.0 for Hispanics. Chicagos West Garfield Park neighborhood, which is 96 percent black, has a homicide rate of 116 per 100,000 people. In comparison, Honduras, the worldwide leader in murders, has a homicide rate of only 90 per 100,000. As the newly elected Mayor of Chicago, you have a major gang problem stemming from illegal drug territorial disputes within city limits, which is ultimately responsible for a major percentage of recent African American homicides. In your role as Mayor, you must act. How will you deal with this epidemic, and more specifically, who will you call upon to assist with these efforts and what will be your plan? Please fully explain your answer.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

74 : Nearly a half century ago, researchers found that a small number of juvenile offenders 6 percentwere responsible for a disproportionate amount of the violent crime attributed to a group of nearly 10,000 individuals. Further studies have supported the idea of a chronic 6 percent, and, in the process, provided law enforcement with one of the most useful concepts in the history of criminology: the chronic offender. As the police chief of your small Midwestern town with a masters degree in criminology, you believe that the issue of the chronic offender is applicable to your city. As a means of prevention, you want to create a proactive plan to ultimately deter and prevent these offenders from further crime commission. As chief, you must have authorization, resources, and support from the mayor and city council. What will your plan consist of, and more importantly, how will you carry it out? Fully explain your answer.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

75 : Social disorganization theory holds that crime is related to the environmental pressures that exist in certain communities or neighborhoods, especially those that have high levels of poverty and unemployment, racial tension, and a breakdown of social institutions (i.e., religious, educational, business). These communities are usually marked by the desire of many of their inhabitants to get out at the first possible opportunity. Consequently, residents tend to ignore the important institutions in the community, such as businesses and education, causing further erosion and an increase in the conditions that lead to crime. As city council member of a city district that is experiencing these types of issues that have led to a rapid increase of crime and drug related behavior, you must act. You decide you must formulate a proposal to begin to address the issues that are leading to this social disorganization. What will be your strategy, and who will you call upon to help you carry it out? Please fully explain.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

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76 : Social process theories contend that ones family, friends, and peers have the greatest impact on ones behavior, and it is the interactions with these groups that ultimately determine whether a person will become involved in criminal behavior. According to a recent U.S. Department of Justice report, nearly 50 percent of inmates in state prisons have relatives who have also been incarcerated. You are chief juvenile probation officer assigned to one of the most illegal drug-prone high schools in the city where roughly 35% of your current student body has a family member who has either been to prison or is currently in prison for use or sale of narcotics. You know you must attempt to break this potential cycle of drug use and distribution for these particular students. Focusing on the underlying premise of social process theories, you want to attempt to have these at-risk youth unlearn what they may have already learned in regard to deviant and criminal behavior. Based on this underlying premise of unlearning, what will be your plan of action to assist these at-risk youth in the high school? Fully explain your plan, including what steps you will take, and who will assist you in carrying out the various phases of your plan.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary.

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