Test Bank for Criminal Justice in Action 10th Gaines

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TRUE/FALSE

1 : The defendant will not be punished as harshly for a crime as would normally be the case if the defendant at the time of the crime lacked capacity to make a rational choice as a result of mental disease.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

2 : A correlation demonstrates a cause of behavior.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

3 : Whereas adult criminals are seen as too hardened to unlearn their criminal behavior, crime prevention policies associated with social process theory focus on juvenile offenders.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

4 : Marx believed that capitalist economic systems necessarily produce income inequality and lead to the exploitation of the working classes.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : According to positivism, criminal behavior is determined by biological, psychological, and social forces and is beyond the control of the individual.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

6 : Persons suffering from schizophrenia are at an unusually high risk for committing suicide or harming others.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

7 : After the Civil War (18611865), many Americans were driven from the South by Jim Crow laws designed to keep them from attaining power in the postwar period.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

8 : Social conflict theories view criminal behavior as a result of contact with deviant family and

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friends.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

9 : The criminal model of addiction asserts that drug abusers endanger society with their behavior and should be punished the same as those who commit non-drug-related offenses.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

10 : Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin asserted that a small group of juveniles, the chronic offenders, were responsible for a disproportionate amount of violent crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

MULTIPLE CHOICE

11 : The scientific study of crime, including its causes, responses by law enforcement, and method of prevention is called
A : psychology.
B : criminology.
C : ideology.
D : sociology.

Correct Answer : B

12 : Theories are based on all of the following EXCEPT
A : common sense.
B : observation.
C : experimentation.
D : reasoning.

Correct Answer : A

13 : Researchers who study the causes of crime are called
A : positivists.
B : sociologists.
C : ideologists.
D : criminologists.

Correct Answer : D

14 : The causal relationship between two events which indicates that one event is the result of the occurrence of the other event is referred as _____.
A : causation
B : aggregation

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C : filtering
D : correlation

Correct Answer : A

15 : In classical criminology, punishment aims to
A : incapacitate offenders.
B : rehabilitate offenders.
C : return the victim to the state they were in before the crime.
D : deter people from committing crimes.

Correct Answer : D

16 : For the positivist, behavior is
A : the result of a rational decision-making process.
B : the result of exposures to family and friends.
C : influenced by the environment surrounding the offender.
D : beyond the control of the individual.

Correct Answer : D

17 : In the scientific method, a _____ is an idea or explanation that you then test through study and experimentation to determine if it is valid.
A : theory
B : hypothesis
C : observation
D : verification

Correct Answer : B

18 : Relying on a survey of high-school and college students, relationship breakups do indeed correlate with higher rates of _____.
A : suicide
B : criminal offending and substance abuse
C : illness
D : domestic violence

Correct Answer : B

19 : Criminal activity in males has been linked to elevated levels of hormones, specifically
A : testosterone.
B : melatonin.
C : epinephrine.
D : thyroxine.

Correct Answer : A

20 : _____ is widely referred to as the Father of Criminology.
A : Edward Sutherland
B : Cesare Lombroso
C : Travis Hirschi
D : Emile Durkheim

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Correct Answer : B

21 : _____ studies how people act, think, and feel in the context of society. That is, how peoples behaviors, thoughts, beliefs, intentions, and goals are constructed and how such psychological factors, in turn, influence their interactions with others.
A : Ideology
B : Psychology
C : Social psychology
D : Criminology

Correct Answer : C

22 : Strain theory has its roots in the concept of
A : power.
B : employment.
C : anomie.
D : peers.

Correct Answer : C

23 : A person is most likely to commit a crime if the ____ are greater than the potential costs.
A : perceived benefits
B : opportunities
C : reprisals
D : rewards

Correct Answer : A

24 : Expanding on rational choice theory, sociologist Jack Katz has stated that the rewards of crime may be sensual as well as financial. The inherent danger of criminal activity, according to Katz, increases the _____ a criminal experiences on successfully committing a crime.
A : happiness
B : danger
C : fear
D : rush

Correct Answer : D

25 : The emerging field of _____ seeks to apply brain imaging techniques and principles to improve the understanding of crime, to predict crime and ultimately to prevent it.
A : criminology
B : neurocriminology
C : biocriminology
D : social psychology

Correct Answer : B

26 : Which among the following, according to social disorganization theory, leads to crime in the disorganized neighborhoods?
A : Increase in racist hatred
B : High levels of high school dropouts
C : Influence of neighborhood drug lords or kingpins
D : High number of children

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Correct Answer : B

27 : Social conflict theory focuses on
A : psychology.
B : neighborhoods.
C : sociology.
D : power.

Correct Answer : D

28 : Through criminal laws, the dominant members of society control the minority members, using institutions such as the police, courts, and prisons as tools of oppression. This is the key concept for which theory?
A : Social control theory
B : Labeling theory
C : Strain theory
D : Social conflict theory

Correct Answer : D

29 : Which theory was described by James Q. Wilson and George Kelling as the broken windows effect?
A : Labeling theory
B : Control theory
C : Learning theory
D : Strain theory

Correct Answer : B

30 : Social conflict theory includes
A : a foundation of rational choice.
B : issues of power and wealth.
C : the idea that the criminal justice system is out of control.
D : a focus of community values.

Correct Answer : B

31 : Which of the following is not a main branch of social process theory?
A : Labeling theory
B : Deviance theory
C : Control theory
D : Learning theory

Correct Answer : B

32 : Which theory held that individuals are exposed to the values of family and peers such as school friends or co-workers?
A : Theory of differential association
B : Theory of labeling
C : Control theory
D : Theory of deviance

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Correct Answer : A

33 : Which of the following is consistent with control theory?
A : Offenders learn deviant values from parents and peers.
B : Individuals are restrained from offending by their relationships between parents and peers.
C : Individuals must be taught to commit illegal activities.
D : Individuals commit crimes after being labeled by society.

Correct Answer : B

34 : Crime prevention policies associated with social process theory focus on _____.
A : juvenile offenders
B : adult offenders
C : parents of offenders
D : All of these are correct.

Correct Answer : A

35 : The theory of criminal behavior based on the belief that behavioral patterns developed in childhood can predict delinquent and criminal behavior later in life is called _____.
A : life course theory
B : childhood theory
C : self-control theory
D : choice theory

Correct Answer : A

36 : The _____ theory is based on the hypothesis that, as minority groups increase in population and expand geographically, the majority group employs the criminal justice system to oppress those minority groups.
A : strain theory
B : racial threat theory
C : disorganization theory
D : deviance theory

Correct Answer : B

37 : Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of low self-control?
A : Torturing animals
B : Thrill-seeking
C : Solving problems with violence rather than her or his intellect
D : Impulsive

Correct Answer : A

38 : Gottfredson and Hirschi believe that low self-control can be primarily attributed to
A : school failure.
B : poor parenting.
C : mental deficiencies.
D : hormones.

Correct Answer : B

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39 : Which of the following, according to strain theory, is one of the means available to the residents of disorganized neighborhoods to gain wealth?
A : Drug trafficking
B : Operating business in honest fashion
C : Begging in the streets
D : Earning their livelihoods by working honestly

Correct Answer : A

40 : Which of the following is NOT a factor in the learning process of habitual drug users?
A : Learning the techniques of drug use
B : Learning to perceive the pleasurable effects of drug use
C : Learning to make money from drug use
D : Learning to enjoy the social experience of drug use

Correct Answer : C

41 : Those who believe that abusers and addicts endanger society with their behavior and should be treated like any other criminals advocate which model of addiction?
A : Medical model of addiction
B : Criminal model of addiction
C : Social crime model
D : Habitual drug abuser model

Correct Answer : B

42 : According to cultural deviance theory, members of which of the following are more likely to conform to value systems that celebrate behavior, such as violence, that directly confronts the value system of society at large and therefore draws criminal sanctions?
A : High-income subcultures
B : Medium-income subcultures
C : Low-income subcultures
D : None of these are correct.

Correct Answer : C

43 : The research published in Delinquency in a Birth Cohort asserted that _____ percent of juvenile offenders were responsible for the majority of violent crime.
A : 1
B : 6
C : 14
D : 22

Correct Answer : B

44 : Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellins research regarding the chronic 6 percent has resulted in
A : harsher sentences for repeat offenders.
B : mentoring programs for young offenders.
C : an increased emphasis on the victim.
D : a concerted effort to avoid labeling juvenile delinquents.

Correct Answer : A

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FILL IN THE BLANK

45 : From the early days of this country, the general presumption in criminal law has been that behavior is a consequence of _____.

Correct Answer : free will

46 : _____ is the study of how certain traits or qualities are transmitted from parents to their offspring.

Correct Answer : Genetics

47 : The _____ is the part of the personality which is directly related to the conscience and determines that actions are right or wrong.

Correct Answer : superego

48 : _____ is the study of the development and functioning of groups of people who live together within a society.

Correct Answer : Sociology

49 : Shaw and McKay popularized the idea that unfavorable conditions in certain neighborhoods are related to crime through their _____ theory.

Correct Answer : social disorganization

50 : _____ results from the lack of available means to achieve life goals.

Correct Answer : Strain

51 : _____ is a theory that society creates crime and criminals by declaring certain behavior and certain people as deviant.

Correct Answer : Labeling

52 : Labeling can lead to a _____ prophecy.

Correct Answer : self-fulfilling

53 : According to Gottfredson and Hirschi, _____ is linked to criminal behavior.

Correct Answer : low self-control

54 : Studies indicate that individuals who consume _____ are at a greater risk of victimization.

Correct Answer : alcohol

55 : Practitioners of _____ believe that lying, stealing, bullying, and other

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conduct problems that occur in childhood are the strongest predictors of future criminal behavior.

Correct Answer : life course criminology

56 : The _____ theory of crime essentially says that once negative behavior patterns have been established, they cannot be changed.

Correct Answer : continuity

57 : The _____ model of addiction believes that addicts are mentally or physically ill.

Correct Answer : medical

58 : _____ is a neurotransmitter in the brain, which is highly correlated with addiction and physical dependency.

Correct Answer : Dopamine

59 : _____ is a highly addictive stimulant to the central nervous system manufactured from legal, over-the-counter substances.

Correct Answer : Methamphetamine

ESSAY

60 : Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

Correct Answer : ? A hypothesis is a statement of relationship between two researchers, which can be tested.? A theory is a hypothesis that has been tested and accepted by researchers as a plausible explanation for criminal behavior.

61 : Explain the steps in the scientific method.

Correct Answer : Observation: Crime occurs. The study of crime, or criminology, is rich with different reasons as to why people commit crimes. However, criminologists, or those who study the causes of crime, warn against using models or profiles to predict violent behavior.Hypothesis: A possible explanation for an observed occurrence that can be tested by further investigation.Test: Correlation between two variables means that they tend to vary together. Causation, in contrast, means that one variable is responsible for the change in the other.Verification: Four of my neighbors have the same morning class.Theory: A theory is an explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning.Prediction. Predict what will occur in the future. Predictions are tests of your theory.

62 : Explain the connection between classical criminology and choice theory.

Correct Answer : ? Choice theory hold that those who commit crimes choose to do so.? Classical criminology is based on a model of a person rationally making a choice before committing a crime – weighing the benefits against the costs.

63 : Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

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Correct Answer : ? Classical criminologists believe that criminals choose to commit crimes, after a rational decision making process through which they weigh the benefits of the criminal activity with the potential costs.? Positivists believe that criminal behavior is not the result of rational decision making, rather it is determined by psychological, biological, or social forces.

64 : How does brain-scanning technology help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending?

Correct Answer : - mapping the human brain- brain scanning shows that criminal behavior is often associated with a smaller-than-average amygdala- those with low activity in the anterior cingulate cortex were twice as likely to commit a crime as those with high activity in this area of the brain- Brain scans cannot predict future criminal offending. They can only indicate a possibility of future criminal offending.

65 : List and briefly describe the three theories of social structure.

Correct Answer : ? Social disorganization theory purposes that crime is caused by zones of disorganization within communities.· Strain theory argues that crime is caused by the strain people experience when they are unable to meet their goals of wealth through legal means.· Cultural deviance theory asserts that people adapt their behavior to the values of the subculture to which they belong.

66 : List and briefly describe the three branches of social process theory.

Correct Answer : ? Learning theory contends that offenders learn criminal behavior from their family and peers.? Control theory holds that the bonds people form with family and peers serve to prevent criminal offending.? Labeling theory suggests that assigning an individual a negative label will result in that person becoming what he or she has been labeled.

67 : Why do life course theorists believe the key to criminal offending lies in childhood?

Correct Answer : ? Life course theorists believe there is a link between childhood behavior and criminal offending and that the roots of criminality can be identified in the childhood behaviors of lying, stealing, and bullying.

68 : What is dopamine, and how does it impact addiction?

Correct Answer : Dopamine is the neurotransmitter responsible for delivering pleasure signals to brain nerve endings in response to behavior that makes us feel good. The role of dopamine in the brain is critical to addiction. The bloodstream delivers drugs to the area of the brain that produces dopamine, thereby triggering the production of a large amount of the substance in the brain. Over time, the continued use of drugs physically changes the nerve endings, called receptors. To continue operating in the presence of large amounts of dopamine, the receptors become less sensitive, meaning that greater amounts of any particular drug are required to create the amount of dopamine needed for the same levels of pleasure.

69 : Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction. Explain which model you agree with more and why.

Correct Answer : ? Those who subscribe to the medical model of addiction believe that addicts are not criminals, but mentally or physically ill individuals who are forced into petty crimes to support their drug habits.? Those in favor of the criminal model of addiction believe that abusers

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and addicts pose a danger to society and should be treated just like any other criminal offender.

70 : Jeremy lives in a very high-crime neighborhood that has seen many violent acts over the past several months. He strongly believes that he and those around him have free will to engage in any behavior, which, unfortunately, often includes criminal behavior, and so does not buy into any societal responsibility for high crime rates. Which theory does Jeremy adhere to and why?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

71 : You are an investigator trying to figure out the recent explosion of crime rates in your surrounding communities. Your agencys lead psychologist has told you to look into the role that positivism plays in crime rates and behavior. What, exactly, should you be focused on in doing so?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

72 : How might you, as a lead investigator into a serial killers actions, use the crime gene as an explanation of how and why the suspect has continued to commit such heinous acts of violence and aggression?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

73 : Using the same pretext as the above question, how might you, as the lead investigator, use a sociological theory to help explain the tendencies and behaviors of the suspected serial killer?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

74 : In your research on an aggressive repeat offender in New York City, why would it NOT be advisable for you to use the learning theory to help explain this aggressive, criminal behavior, knowing that the offender grew up in the mountains of Peru, among peaceful monks and isolated from much of civilized society for most of his early life?

Correct Answer : Students' answers will vary.

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