

GED 260

Criminology

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Final Examination

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Final Examination

Multiple Choice Questions (Enter your answers on the enclosed answer sheet)

- 1) In a _____ state, an individual may be prosecuted for violating traditional notions of right and wrong, even though no violation of written law occurred.
 - A) criminalized
 - B) statutory law
 - C) common law
 - D) none of the above

- 2) According to John F. Galliher, legal definitions of criminality are arrived at through a _____ process.
 - A) political
 - B) psychological
 - C) mainstream
 - D) sociological

- 3) The belief that crime is the result of criteria that have been built into the law by powerful groups is the basis of the _____ perspective on crime.
 - A) psychological
 - B) sociological
 - C) political
 - D) legal

- 4) The pluralistic perspective suggests that behaviors are typically criminalized through
 - A) general agreement of members of society.
 - B) a political process.
 - C) the existence of shared norms and values.
 - D) none of the above

- 5) A police officer or probation officer is best described as a
 - A) criminal justice professional.
 - B) criminalist.
 - C) criminologist.
 - D) none of the above

- 6) The number of personnel employed by private security agencies today is _____ that of public law enforcement agencies.
- A) twice
 - B) equal to
 - C) four times
 - D) half
- 7) Criminology is
- A) a collection of theories.
 - B) a profession.
 - C) a field of study.
 - D) all of the above
- 8) A(n) _____ theory of crime is one that attempts to explain all or most forms of criminal conduct through a single, overarching approach.
- A) unicausal
 - B) complete
 - C) general
 - D) integrated
- 9) The social responsibility perspective is affiliated with _____ theory.
- A) culture conflict
 - B) routine activities
 - C) social learning
 - D) rational choice
- 10) The _____ contributes to the criminal event by failing to prevent criminal activity.
- A) general public
 - B) criminal justice system
 - C) victim
 - D) offender

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- 11) If you needed official police statistics on crime in Texas, you would use
- A) a self-report study.
 - B) the NCVS.
 - C) the UCR.
 - D) none of the above
- 12) The most common motivation for hate crimes is
- A) religious bias.
 - B) bias based on ethnicity/national origin.
 - C) bias based on sexual orientation.
 - D) racial bias.
- 13) Which of the following was not a possible cause of the decrease in reported crime since the mid-1990s?
- A) New strict laws, an expanded justice system, and an increase in police funding
 - B) Economic expansion
 - C) Social upheaval
 - D) Changes in crime-fighting technologies
- 14) Drunk driving is an example of
- A) felony homicide.
 - B) first-degree murder.
 - C) negligent homicide.
 - D) second-degree murder.
- 15) According to the NCVS, which of the following individuals is most likely to be a robbery victim?
- A) A 25-year-old man
 - B) A 12-year-old boy
 - C) A 65-year-old woman
 - D) A 14-year-old girl

- 16) UCR data on Part II offenses includes
- A) information on crimes reported to the police.
 - B) information on arrests made by the police.
 - C) information on the dark figure of crime.
 - D) none of the above
- 17) Which of the following is not a finding of the National Youth Survey?
- A) Violent offenders begin lives of crime earlier than originally believed.
 - B) There is a consistent progression from less serious to more serious acts of delinquency over time.
 - C) Females are involved in a smaller proportion of crime than previously thought.
 - D) Race differentials in crime are smaller than traditional data sources indicated.
- 18) One of the two most common reasons for not reporting violent crime is that the victim
- A) fears future victimization by the same offender.
 - B) considers the crime to be a private matter.
 - C) believes the police will be ineffective in solving the crime.
 - D) is embarrassed over the type of victimization.
- 19) Which of the following individuals is least likely to be a victim of personal theft, according to the NCVS?
- A) A white female over the age of 65
 - B) A black female over the age of 65
 - C) A white male over the age of 65
 - D) A black male over the age of 65
- 20) The findings that led criminologists to question the existence of a relationship between social class and crime came from
- A) the UCR.
 - B) the NCVS.
 - C) NIBRS.
 - D) self-report studies.

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- 21) Which of the following is not one of Kenneth R. Hoover's four uses of theory in social scientific thinking?
- A) Theories can be improved through hypothesis testing.
 - B) Theories link studies together.
 - C) Theories allow us to interpret the larger meaning of our findings for ourselves and others.
 - D) Theories provide patterns for the interpretation of data.
- 22) Confounding effects are
- A) a method of increasing internal validity.
 - B) experimental interventions that cause behavioral changes.
 - C) a method of increasing external validity.
 - D) explanations that rival the explanatory power of the hypothesis under study.
- 23) A differential loss of respondents from comparison groups in a research study may result in
- A) experimental mortality.
 - B) self-selection.
 - C) maturation.
 - D) differential selection.
- 24) Which of the following threats to internal validity would fall under the problem of experimental mortality?
- A) During a study involving interviews of inmates by students, a number of the student interviewers graduate and are replaced by new student interviewers.
 - B) Subjects become fatigued during the study and their response time is affected.
 - C) During a study comparing two groups of inmates, many of the members from one of the study groups are approved for parole.
 - D) A new prison warden arrives during the implementation of a study on violence in a prison.
- 25) Which of the following factors may threaten the external validity of a research design?
- A) Instrumentation
 - B) History
 - C) Statistical regression
 - D) Self-selection

- 26) _____ is the process by which individuals are assigned to study groups without biases or differences resulting from selection.
- A) Randomization
 - B) Operationalization
 - C) Intersubjectivity
 - D) Net effects
- 27) Inferential statistics involves
- A) highlighting the relationships within the data.
 - B) describing data.
 - C) summarizing data.
 - D) generalizing findings obtained from data.
- 28) The degree of dispersion of scores around the mean is known as the
- A) median.
 - B) correlation.
 - C) standard deviation.
 - D) significance test.
- 29) In a research report, the _____ is a brief summation of the report's findings.
- A) review of existing literature
 - B) analysis
 - C) preface
 - D) abstract
- 30) Which of the following is not one of the basic assumptions or principles of the Classical School?
- A) Punishment is sometimes required to deter law violators.
 - B) Root principles of right and wrong are inherent in the nature of things.
 - C) Most human behavior results from forces that are beyond the control of the individual.
 - D) Human beings are fundamentally rational.

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- 31) An individual who dresses in an unusual way is most likely to be violating a _____ of his or her social group.
- A) folkway
 - B) more
 - C) law
 - D) none of the above
- 32) Which of the following was not one of the legal documents contained in the Justinian Code?
- A) The Code
 - B) The Summary
 - C) The Digest
 - D) The Institutes
- 33) In which year was the Magna Carta signed?
- A) 1066
 - B) 450 B.C.
 - C) 1215
 - D) 1700 B.C.
- 34) Which of the following works was written by John Locke?
- A) Essay Concerning Human Understanding
 - B) The Spirit of Laws
 - C) Leviathan
 - D) The Rights of Man
- 35) John Locke's concept of checks and balances between divisions of government was elaborated on by
- A) Montesquieu.
 - B) Rousseau.
 - C) Spinoza.
 - D) Hobbes.

- 36) According to Beccaria, criminals should be punished based on
- A) the level of revenge desired by society.
 - B) the degree of injury they caused.
 - C) an assessment of their criminal intent.
 - D) None of the above
- 37) _____ seeks to prevent a particular offender from engaging in repeat criminality.
- A) Recidivism
 - B) General deterrence
 - C) Specific deterrence
 - D) Retribution
- 38) _____ controls crime by imprisoning specific individuals.
- A) Truth in sentencing
 - B) Selective incapacitation
 - C) Determinate sentencing
 - D) Collective incapacitation
- 39) _____ developed the theory of phrenology.
- A) Johann Gaspar Spurzheim
 - B) Konrad Lorenz
 - C) Franz Joseph Gall
 - D) Cesare Lombroso
- 40) The Female Offender was written by
- A) Charles Goring.
 - B) William Sheldon.
 - C) Cesare Lombroso.
 - D) Ernest Hooton.

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- 41) Crime and the Man was written by
- A) Stephen Schafer.
 - B) Earnest Hooton.
 - C) William Sheldon.
 - D) Charles Goring.
- 42) Which of the following methods of dealing with criminals was favored by Earnest Hooton?
- A) Community service
 - B) Banishment
 - C) Imprisonment
 - D) Rehabilitation programs
- 43) Which of the following was not one of Stephen Schafer's criticisms of Hooton's work?
- A) He did not provide convincing evidence that the criminal's inferiority was inherited.
 - B) His criminal population was not a representative sample.
 - C) He failed to show evidence that rehabilitation could have a significant impact on offenders.
 - D) He failed to recognize that members of his control group might have been involved in crime.
- 44) James Q. Wilson and Richard J. Herrnstein wrote
- A) Creating Born Criminals.
 - B) Sisters in Crime.
 - C) Crime and Human Nature.
 - D) Sociobiology.
- 45) The book The Blank Slate: The Modern Denial of Human Nature was written by
- A) James Q. Wilson.
 - B) Steven Pinker.
 - C) Edward O. Wilson.
 - D) C. Ray Jeffery.

- 46) Which of the following was not one of C. Ray Jeffery's elements for a comprehensive biologically based crime prevention program?
- A) The use of biologically-based punishments such as castration for rape and child sexual molestation.
 - B) Conducting biological research in prisons and treatment facilities to help identify the root causes of aggression and violence.
 - C) Monitoring children through early development to identify early symptoms of behavioral disorder.
 - D) Neurological examinations when necessary.
- 47) Which of the following is not a form of psychopathology?
- A) Schizophrenia
 - B) Alcoholism
 - C) Depression
 - D) All of the above are forms of psychopathology.
- 48) According to Cleckley, one characteristic of the psychopathic personality is
- A) an inability to feel guilt or shame.
 - B) delusions or hallucinations.
 - C) an ability to learn from experience.
 - D) a distinct life plan.
- 49) Crime and Personality was written by
- A) Albert Bandura.
 - B) Hervey Cleckley.
 - C) Ivan Pavlov.
 - D) Hans Eysenck.
- 50) According to Freud, the _____ develops into a moral guide to right and wrong.
- A) ego
 - B) id
 - C) superego
 - D) unconscious

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- 51) Which of the following is not a characteristic of a psychotic individual?
- A) Compulsive and obsessive behavior
 - B) Moods and mood swings
 - C) A marked inefficiency in getting along with others and caring for oneself
 - D) A grossly distorted conception of reality
- 52) Which of the following is not one the three laws in Gabriel Tarde's theory of human behavior?
- A) Individuals in close intimate contact with one another tend to imitate each other's behavior.
 - B) New acts and behaviors tend to reinforce or replace others.
 - C) Imitation moves from the top down.
 - D) Suggestibility is a key cause of criminal behavior.
- 53) Under federal law, a criminal defendant found not guilty by reason of insanity must have a psychological or psychiatric examination and a hearing held within _____ days after the not guilty verdict.
- A) 20
 - B) 80
 - C) 10
 - D) 40
- 54) _____ studied Polish immigrants in American cities and suggested the increased crime rates among these people was due to social disorganization.
- A) W.I. Thomas and Florian Znaniecki
 - B) Robert Park and Ernest Burgess
 - C) Steven Messner and Richard Rosenfeld
 - D) Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay
- 55) The social pathology model was used by early social _____ theorists.
- A) development
 - B) conflict
 - C) process
 - D) ecology

- 56) Early ecological theories of crime were collectively referred to as the _____ School of Criminology.
- A) Positivist
 - B) Classical
 - C) New York
 - D) Chicago
- 57) Which of the following is not one of the approaches upon which environmental criminology builds?
- A) Strain theory
 - B) Situational crime prevention
 - C) Ecological approaches
 - D) Routine activities theory
- 58) The average age for joining a gang today is approximately _____ years of age.
- A) 17
 - B) 13
 - C) 11
 - D) 15
- 59) Which of the following was not part of Mobilization for Youth?
- A) Voter registration
 - B) Boycotts against schools
 - C) Welfare-to-work programs
 - D) Rent strikes against slum landlords
- 60) Social control theories focus on
- A) the process through which social integration develops.
 - B) physical features of the social environment.
 - C) static aspects of the personality.
 - D) causative factors in criminal behavior.

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- 61) In the case of sickness, the failure of the public health system or the unavailability of preventive medicine would be an example of a(n) _____ containment or control mechanism.
- A) personal
 - B) external
 - C) outer
 - D) inner
- 62) The aspect of the social bond which sets social bond theory apart from sub-cultural approaches is
- A) commitment.
 - B) belief.
 - C) involvement.
 - D) attachment.
- 63) _____ focuses on early childhood risk factors for gang involvement.
- A) The Montreal Preventive Treatment Program
 - B) PDFY
 - C) JUMP
 - D) OJJDP,Âs Comprehensive Strategy Program
- 64) Which of the following is not an example of desistance?
- A) Deceleration
 - B) Deescalation
 - C) Specialization
 - D) Diversion
- 65) The primary goal of the _____ program is to provide a positive alternative to gangs for at-risk youth.
- A) Comprehensive Strategy
 - B) Targeted Outreach
 - C) PDHDCN
 - D) JUMP

- 66) Which of the following is not one of the principles characterizing the consensus perspective?
- A) A belief that law violators are representative of society as a whole
 - B) A belief in the existence of core values
 - C) The assumption that the law serves all people equally
 - D) The idea that laws reflect the collective will of society
- 67) In 1905, _____ described the struggle between the haves and the have-nots as a natural consequence of a capitalist society.
- A) William Chambliss
 - B) George Vold
 - C) Richard Quinney
 - D) Willem Bonger
- 68) According to the conflict perspective, the fundamental nature of group conflict centers on
- A) the accumulation of wealth.
 - B) the exercise of political power.
 - C) socially significant differences.
 - D) None of the above
- 69) According to _____, a spokesperson for modern radical thinkers, criminal behavior results from the coercive power of the state to enforce the will of the ruling class.
- A) Harold Pepinsky
 - B) Richard Quinney
 - C) William Chambliss
 - D) Ralf Dahrendorf
- 70) _____ is a major source of left realist writings in England.
- A) Jock Young
 - B) Walter DeKeseredy
 - C) Dragan Milovanovic
 - D) John Hagan

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- 71) Power-control theory was developed by
- A) John Hagan.
 - B) Rita J. Simon.
 - C) Kathleen Daly.
 - D) Harold Pepinsky.
- 72) The primary theoretical perspective used to explain the fact that victims and offenders who are intimately known to each other are disproportionately represented in homicide statistics is
- A) selective disinhibition.
 - B) the critical criminological perspective.
 - C) the subculture of violence thesis.
 - D) the general theory of crime.
- 73) Which of the following is not a thrill motivated serial killer?
- A) A dominance killer
 - B) A sexual sadist
 - C) A protection oriented killer
 - D) They are all types of thrill motivated serial killers.
- 74) Which of the following is not a rape myth?
- A) Women are asking for it by wearing provocative clothing
 - B) Women bring false rape charges to get even with men
 - C) Women say no when they really mean yes
 - D) They are all current rape myths.
- 75) The first state to redefine “rape” to include a broader range of behaviors, circumstances, and victims was
- A) Michigan.
 - B) Texas.
 - C) New York.
 - D) California.

- 76) Same sex rape is most common
- A) in correctional institutions.
 - B) among strangers.
 - C) on college campuses.
 - D) all of the above
- 77) _____ is defined as “the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another.”
- A) Burglary
 - B) Robbery
 - C) Arson
 - D) Larceny
- 78) According to research on theft on college campuses, the individual most likely to be victimized is
- A) a staff member.
 - B) a student.
 - C) a faculty member.
 - D) They are all equally likely to be victimized.
- 79) When considering theft from motor vehicles, the most frequently stolen items are
- A) cameras.
 - B) external vehicle parts.
 - C) cellular phones.
 - D) stereo equipment.
- 80) According to McShane and Noonan, the primary similarity between the reactionary and rebel types of shoplifters is
- A) both are more likely to be older.
 - B) both have the economic ability to pay for the stolen goods.
 - C) both have significant prior histories of offending.
 - D) both are of the same gender.

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- 81) A fence commits the crime of
- A) receiving stolen property.
 - B) motor vehicle theft.
 - C) burglary.
 - D) robbery.
- 82) Early definitions of white-collar crime focused on the
- A) the violator involved.
 - B) nature of the crime.
 - C) the work environment.
 - D) All of the above
- 83) A(n) _____ crime is any act punishable by law that is committed through opportunity created in the course of a legal occupation.
- A) blue-collar
 - B) corporate
 - C) occupational
 - D) white-collar
- 84) The idea that white-collar crime may be motivated by a disparity between corporate goals and legitimate means was proposed by
- A) John Braithwaite.
 - B) Gary Green and Gilbert Geis.
 - C) Edwin Sutherland.
 - D) Travis Hirschi and Michael Gottfredson.
- 85) Russian organized criminal groups currently operate in _____ states in the United States.
- A) 17
 - B) 10
 - C) 15
 - D) 14

- 86) According to Gary Potter, the _____ aspects of organized crime offer the most useful data for formulating future policy.
- A) criminal
 - B) social
 - C) organized
 - D) political
- 87) The League of Spiritual Discovery emphasized the use of
- A) cocaine.
 - B) opium.
 - C) tranquilizers.
 - D) LSD.
- 88) Which of the following drugs is not a stimulant?
- A) Crack
 - B) Heroin
 - C) Amphetamines
 - D) Cocaine
- 89) The _____ placed the distribution of a number of essential chemicals used in the production of illicit drugs under federal control.
- A) Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act
 - B) Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act
 - C) Anti-Drug Abuse Act
 - D) Harrison Act
- 90) The majority of the cocaine entering the United States is smuggled in using
- A) maritime vessels.
 - B) commercial airplanes.
 - C) private airplanes.
 - D) overland transportation.

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- 91) The Mollen Commission found that the severity of police corruption in New York City had _____ since previous investigations.
- A) increased significantly
 - B) decreased slightly
 - C) increased slightly
 - D) decreased significantly
- 92) According to David Carter's classification scheme, techno-vandalism would fall into which type of computer crime?
- A) Crimes in which computers serve as targets
 - B) Crimes in which the computer is incidental to other crimes
 - C) Crimes in which computers serve as the instrumentality of the crime
 - D) Crimes associated with the prevalence of computers
- 93) The _____ Act made it illegal to use interstate telephone lines in furtherance of telemarketing fraud.
- A) No Electronic Theft
 - B) Communications Decency
 - C) Computer Abuse Amendments
 - D) Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement
- 94) Which of the following best describes the average hacker?
- A) A 20-year-old male living in San Francisco.
 - B) A 35-year-old male living in New York.
 - C) A 25-year-old male living in Paris.
 - D) A 23-year-old female living in Chicago.
- 95) The primary motivation of the average hacker is
- A) to profit financially by hacking.
 - B) to create a computer security system.
 - C) to gain access to computer networks.
 - D) to demonstrate network vulnerability.

- 96) _____ involves a complete and thorough assessment of the kinds of perils facing an organization.
- A) Expert systems analysis
 - B) Threat analysis
 - C) DNA profiling
 - D) Audit trail analysis
- 97) _____ is a process of social homogenization by which the experiences of everyday life can foster a standardization of cultural expression around the world.
- A) comparative criminology
 - B) Globalization
 - C) Ethnocentrism
 - D) Terrorism
- 98) Which of the following statements about terrorism is true?
- A) Terrorism is aimed at military targets or combat-ready troops.
 - B) Terrorism is politically motivated.
 - C) Terrorism is usually an impulsive act of rage.
 - D) Terrorism is perpetrated for criminal gain.
- 99) The Bremmer Commission considers the country's first priority to be
- A) prosecuting known terrorist groups.
 - B) catching known terrorists.
 - C) dealing with the aftermath of terrorist attacks in the U.S.
 - D) preventing terrorist attacks.
- 100) The most active state sponsor of terrorism in the world is
- A) Iraq.
 - B) North Korea.
 - C) Cuba.
 - D) Iran.

