Private Security Today 1st edition Schmalleger Test Bank

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Chapter 2 Theoretical Foundations of Security

2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) Theories are designed to explain a
A) Periodic relationship
B) Significant association
C) Tacit connections
D) All of the above
E) None of the above
Answer: B
Page Ref: 27
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

2) Theories of crime are *explanations of causation* that apply to
A) The general public
B) Lower class citizens
C) Street gang members
D) All people and all crimes
Answer: D
Page Ref: 27
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

3) The standard decision-making process involves
A) Identifying qualified experts to provide insight
B) Preparing in-depth analysis of a number of critical variables
C) Calculating the odds of favorable events and choosing the most likely
D) Examining the perceived alternatives before deciding on what is the best option
Answer: D
Page Ref: 29
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

4) According to _____, criminal tendencies are a function of disturbances in early development that lead to mental instability and mood disorders.
A) Psychodynamic theory
B) Rational choice theory
C) Biological theory
D) Self-control theory
Answer: A
Page Ref: 29
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

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5) A condition that is formed when there is a disjunction between social goals and the legitimate means people have to attain those goals.
A) Illogicality
B) Affect
C) Anomie
D) Impulsivity
Answer: C
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

6) According to the _____, criminal action is the result of a decision or action carried out by impulsive people.
A) Psychodynamic theory
B) Rational choice theory
C) Biological theory
D) Self-control theory
Answer: D
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

7) The theory that states that crime occurs when an individual believes they will benefit from an illegal act and do not fear apprehension and punishment is
A) Psychodynamic theory
B) Rational choice theory
C) Biological theory
D) Self-control theory
Answer: B
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

8) According to _____, an individual's biochemical, hormonal, and genetic makeup control their behaviors.
A) Psychodynamic theory
B) Rational choice theory
C) Biological theory
D) Self-control theory
Answer: C
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

9) The Crime triangle is a way of _____ routine activities.
A) Controlling
B) Changing
C) Confusing
D) Conceptualizing
Answer: D
Page Ref: 33
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

10) Eliminating the shame of committing a crime is referred to as
A) Neutralization technique
B) Natural law
C) Socialization
D) Laws of upbringing
Answer: A
Page Ref: 31
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

11) The idea that crimes are events that people engage in for a variety of reasons is a part of
A) Psychodynamic theory
B) Rational choice theory
C) Routine activity theory
D) Self-control theory
Answer: C
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

12) The concept of Hot Spots has its foundation in
A) Routine activity
B) Rational choice
C) Law and order
D) General deterrence
Answer: A
Page Ref: 33
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

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13) The probability that punishment will effectively deter crime is based on perceptions of
A) Necessity
B) Reality
C) Certainty
D) Effectiveness
Answer: C
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

14) Situational Crime Prevention attempts to control crime by
A) Altering circumstances
B) Redefining variables
C) Increasing police deployment
D) General deterrence
Answer: A
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

15) Crime prevention through environmental design includes concepts that are applicable for
A) Planned developments
B) Private residences
C) Organizations of all types and sizes
D) All of the above
E) None of the above
Answer: D
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

16) A person's demonstrated claim to a defined and shared residential territory diminishes with an increase in the number of people who share that claim is referred to as
A) Defensible space
B) Physical security
C) Environmental design
D) Defined territory
Answer: A
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

17) A theory that should be considered when applying physical security strategies in an industrial area is
A) Psychodynamic theory
B) Social disorganization theory
C) Displacement theory
D) Diffusion theory
Answer: D
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

18) The practice of CPTED related to security can be seen by all of these *except*
A) Natural Surveillance
B) Territorial Reinforcement
C) Defensible Space
D) Access Control
Answer: C
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

19) Diffusion of benefits refers to
A) The spread of beneficial crime reduction strategies
B) Applying physical security strategies
C) General deterrence strategies
D) Diversion strategies
Answer: A
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Basic

20) A principle of crime prevention that maintains that, if crime is stopped in one area, law violators may simply move to other areas with less-protected targets.
A) Displacement
B) Diffusion
C) Deflection
D) Both A and C
Answer: D
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Basic

21) Property that is not maintained becomes fair game for people to steal, damage, or destroy just for fun or pleasure.
A) Game theory
B) Broken windows theory
C) Diffusion theory
D) Displacement theory
Answer: B
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Basic

22) The study of strategic decision making in the context of conflict and cooperation, and provides a trusted mathematical approach to consider when deploying limited security resources for maximum effectiveness.
A) Game theory
B) Broken windows theory
C) Diffusion theory
D) Displacement theory
Answer: A
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Basic

23) What security organization uses the PROTECT system?
A) Transportation Security Administration
B) Homeland Security
C) U.S. Coast Guard
D) Private Security organizations
Answer: C
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

2.2 True/False Questions

1) Theories do not have to be absolute or significant.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 27
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

2) According to the rational choice view of crime, law violators are reasoning people who make decisions by weighing the costs and benefits before they decide whether to violate the law.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 28
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

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3) Those who lack self-control are shortsighted risk takers.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

4) A person's perception of risk depends on his or her frame of reference is associated with the Psychodynamic theory.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 29
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

5) A condition that is formed when there is a disjunction between social goals and the legitimate means people have to attain those goals is called anomie.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

6) Eliminating the shame of committing a crime is referred to as neutralization technique.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 31
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

7) According to the control view, it is not possible to teach children to control their behavior.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

8) The Crime triangle is a way of conceptualizing routine activities.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 33
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

9) Situational Crime Prevention is a technique that attempts to control crime by altering the circumstances in which people interact with one another and with the environment.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

10) General deterrence may be achieved by the swift and effective capture, prosecution,

conviction and punishment of offenses.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

11) Specific Deterrence assumes that once a person is severely punished they will make a rational choice before chancing future criminal involvement.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

12) Target reduction strategies can be designed to reduce the value of crime to the potential criminal by making goods less attractive.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 35
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

13) Defensible Space includes 4 crucial factors: territoriality, natural surveillance, image, and surroundings.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

14) One of the key concepts of CPTED, *diffusion* maintains that, if we stop crime in one area, the criminals may simply move to areas with less-protected targets.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Basic

15) Property that is not maintained becomes fair game for people to steal, damage, or destroy strictly due to need.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Basic

16) Game theory is the study of strategic decision-making in the context of conflict and cooperation, and provides a trusted mathematical approach to consider when deploying limited security resources for maximum effectiveness.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Basic

2.3 Fill-in-the-Blank Questions

1) Theories are designed to explain a significant _____ between an underlying cause and a predicted effect.
Answer: Association
Page Ref: 27
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

2) Theories do not have to be absolute, but they must be _____.
Answer: Significant
Page Ref: 27
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

3) According to _____ choice law violators are reasoning people who make decisions by weighing the costs and the benefits of crime before they decide whether to violate the law.
Answer: Rational
Page Ref: 28
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

4) One suspected biological trait connected to crime is a person's _____ makeup, ranging from food allergies to hormonal imbalance.
Answer: Biochemical
Page Ref: 28
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

5) People who are most likely to engage in the most serious forms of violence are _____.
Answer: Psychotic
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

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6) According to the _____ approach, some people have problems with learning, perception, and maturity.
Answer: Cognitive
Page Ref: 30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

7) There are actually two versions of socialization theory: _____ view and control view.
Answer: Learning
Page Ref: 31
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

8) Once a person is severely punished, he or she will not chance future criminal involvement is assumed by _____ deterrence.
Answer: Specific
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

9) The acronym for the design or redesign of a building or area to reduce the opportunities for crime and the fear of crime through natural, mechanical, and procedural means is _____.
Answer: CPTED
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

10) While displacement means that crime has not been effectively controlled but merely deflected, it may not always be a(n) _____ failure.
Answer: Security
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

11) Researchers of _____ theory have developed algorithms for efficiently providing randomized patrolling and inspection strategies.
Answer: Game
Page Ref: 38
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Basic

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2.4 Matching Questions

Match the following.

A) Designed to explain a significant association between an underlying cause and a predicted effect
B) Law violators are reasoning people who make decisions by weighing the costs and benefits before deciding to commit a crime
C) Explanations of causation that apply to all people and all crimes
D) A person's perception of risk depends on their frame of reference

1) Theories
Page Ref: 27-29
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

2) Theories of crime
Page Ref: 27-29
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

3) Rational choice
Page Ref: 27-29
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

4) Cumulative prospect theory
Page Ref: 27-29
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

Answers: 1) A 2) C 3) B 4) D

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Match the following.

A) People copy behavior that is rewarded and avoid that which is punished
B) A condition that is formed when there is a disjunction between social goals and the legitimate means to attain those goals
C) Criminal tendencies are a function of disturbances in early human development that lead to mental instability and mood disorders
D) Impulsivity—short sighted risk takers, selfish in regard to other people's feelings

5) Psychodynamic theory
Page Ref: 29-30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

6) Self-control approach
Page Ref: 29-30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

7) Anomie
Page Ref: 29-30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

8) Behaviorism
Page Ref: 29-30
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 5) C 6) D 7) B 8) A

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Match the following.

A) An individual's biochemical, hormonal, and genetic makeup control their behaviors
B) Children who are not controlled by their ties to society are free to commit crime
C) Children learn to commit crime and hold deviant values in interaction with parents and peers
D) Social control efforts break down in lower class, disorganized areas

9) Social disorganization theory
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

10) Biological theory
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

11) Social leaning theory
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

12) Social control theory
Page Ref: 32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 9) D 10) A 11) C 12) B

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Match the following.

A) Once a person is severely punished, they will not chance future criminal involvement
B) It is possible to create an environment in which criminal acts are absent because of the fear of punishment
C) A technique that attempts to control crime by altering the circumstances in which people interact with one another and with the environment
D) The presence of a likely offender, makes no distinction between a human victim and an inanimate target, and defines a capable guardian as either a human actor or a security device

13) General deterrence theory
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Intermediate

14) Specific deterrence theory
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Intermediate

15) The crime triangle
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Intermediate

16) Situational crime prevention
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 13) B 14) A 15) D 16) C

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Match the following.

A) The physical attributes of a residential development that make it defendable
B) Exemplifies the notion that a person's home is his or her castle
C) The ability of residents to be able to see what's going on in their neighborhood
D) Making the most of a development's location relative to places that will help to prevent crime

17) Territoriality
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

18) Natural surveillance
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

19) Image
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

20) Surroundings
Page Ref: 36
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

Answers: 17) B 18) C 19) A 20) D

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Match the following.

A) Reduction in attacks on locked and unlocked doors
B) Reduce burglaries in targeted building and nearby buildings
C) Reduce burglaries in apartments and houses
D) Reduce burglaries during day or evening

21) Geographical
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

22) Temporal
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

23) Target
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

24) Tactical
Page Ref: 37
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 21) B 22) D 23) C 24) A

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Match the following.

A) Security technique under evaluation by the U.S. Transportation Security Administration
B) Used by LAX to randomize checkpoints on the roadways entering the airport and canine patrol routes within the airport terminals
C) Randomized deployment of the U.S. Federal Air Marshals
D) Randomized patrolling in the ports of Boston and New York by the U.S. Coast Guard

25) ARMOR
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

26) IRIS
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

27) PROTECT
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

28) GUARDS
Page Ref: 39
Objective: Distinguish diffusion of benefits and displacement.
Level: Intermediate

Answers: 25) B 26) C 27) D 28) A

2.5 Essay Questions

1) Examine the reasons why people commit crime. Which fits most with your thoughts on crime? Which is furthest from your understanding? Explain your answer.
Answer: Answers will vary.
Page Ref: 28-32
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

2) Do most average citizens understand the basics of controlling crime in places? Which of the place-related concepts is the easiest to explain? Give a reason for your answer.
Answer: Answers will vary.
Page Ref: 34
Objective: Examine and differentiate between general and specific deterrence.
Level: Basic

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3) How would you explain game theory as it is applied to security to someone outside of the discipline or profession?
Answer: Answers will vary.
Page Ref: 38-39
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

2.6 Discussion Questions

1) You just landed a job as the security manager at the company of your choice. If your company's president walked in to your office and asked what can be accomplished in the security profession by using theories, how would you respond?
Answer: Answers will vary, focused on conceptualizing theory.
Page Ref: 27-39
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Difficult

2) You've examined the crime triangle—design a crime rectangle. You may use some of the material from the triangle, but feel free to reorganize it.
Answer: Answers will vary.
Page Ref: 33
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

3) How would the use of game theory enhance the security operation of a medium or large-sized company with which you are acquainted?
Answer: Answers will vary — mentioning key points algorithm, strategy, randomization.
Page Ref: 38-39
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Basic

4) Choose two theories that were covered and combine them. Describe what the new theory accomplishes, and name it. Explain it as if you were talking to your company's executives.
Answer: Answers will vary.
Page Ref: 27-39
Objective: Define theories of crime for the purposes used by security professionals.
Level: Intermediate

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