# *Criminology Justice Series 5th edition Schmalleger Test Bank*

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# TESTBANK



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*Criminology (Justice Series), 5e* **(Schmalleger)**
**Chapter 1 What Is Criminology? Understanding Crime and Criminals**

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) The view of crime as human conduct that violates the criminal law is drawn from a _____ perspective.
A) Sociological
B) Psychological
C) Legalistic
D) Philosophical
Answer: C
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Intermediate

2) A _____ is a formal written enactment of a legislative body.
A) Crime
B) Theory
C) Deviant act
D) Statute
Answer: D
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Basic

3) _____ is human activity that violates social norms.
A) Crime
B) Deviant behavior
C) Cruelty
D) Adaptive behavior
Answer: B
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Basic

4) Which of the following statements about deviance and crime is TRUE?
A) All deviant behavior is criminal.
B) All criminal behavior is deviant.
C) Deviant behavior and criminal behavior can overlap at times.
D) Deviant behavior and criminal behavior are identical.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Intermediate



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5) The _____ perspective holds that laws should be enacted to criminalize given forms of behavior when members of society agree that such laws are necessary.
A) Conflict
B) Consensus
C) Causality
D) Pluralist
Answer: B
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralist perspective.
Level: Basic

6) The consensus perspective is most applicable to _____ societies.
A) Heterogeneous
B) Multicultural
C) Homogeneous
D) Diverse
Answer: C
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralist perspective.
Level: Intermediate

7) The pluralist perspective suggests that behaviors are typically criminalized through _____.
A) The general agreement of members of society
B) The existence of shared norms and values
C) A political process
D) Consensus
Answer: C
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralist perspective.
Level: Basic

8) Which of the following individuals would most likely be considered a criminalist?
A) Victims' advocate
B) Polygraph operator
C) Computer crime investigator
D) Correctional officer
Answer: B
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.
Level: Basic



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9) Criminal justice focuses on _____.
A) The control of lawbreaking
B) The causes of crime
C) The consequences of crime
D) The victim
Answer: A
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.
Level: Basic

10) A(n) _____ is made up of clearly stated propositions suggesting relationships between events and occurrences being studied.
A) Theory
B) Hypothesis
C) Component
D) Sample
Answer: A
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

11) A(n) _____ theory of crime is one that attempts to explain all or most forms of criminal conduct through a single overarching approach.
A) Complete
B) Unicausal
C) Integrated
D) General
Answer: D
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

12) _____ theories have potentially wider explanatory power than other types of theories.
A) Complete
B) Unicausal
C) Integrated
D) General
Answer: C
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic



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13) An American visitor witnessing a crime in Japan may interpret the events differently than someone born within the Japanese culture. This is an example of _____.
A) Social primacy
B) Social relativity
C) Deviant perception
D) Politicization
Answer: B
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Difficult

14) Many contemporary criminologists operate primarily from a(n) _____ perspective.
A) Psychological
B) Biological
C) Sociological
D) Economic
Answer: C
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

15) Why is the NCVS considered to be a more accurate measure of the actual incidence of crime in the United States?
A) Because the NCVS verifies the actual occurrence of crimes reported to NCVS interviewers
B) Because the definitions of crimes used by the NCVS correspond closely to those used by the federal government and most state statutes
C) Because the NCVS includes information on crimes that were not reported to the police
D) Because the NCVS obtains information from the entire population of the United States
Answer: C
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Intermediate

16) According to the NCVS, which crime is least likely crime to be reported to the police?
A) Arson
B) Larceny
C) Motor vehicle theft
D) Burglary
Answer: B
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic



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17) One of the most common reasons for not reporting violent crime is that the victim _____.
A) Fears future victimization by the same offender
B) Believes the police will be ineffective in solving the crime
C) Is embarrassed over the type of victimization
D) Considers the crime to be a private matter
Answer: D
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Intermediate

18) Which of the following crimes is measured by the UCR but not by the NCVS?
A) Murder
B) Rape
C) Robbery
D) Motor vehicle theft
Answer: A
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

19) The proportion of reported or discovered crime within a given offense category which is solved by the police is known as the _____ rate.
A) Arrest
B) Index
C) Clearance
D) Indictment
Answer: C
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

20) If you want to obtain data on crimes reported to the police in Los Angeles, the most appropriate source of data would be _____.
A) The UCR
B) The NCVS
C) A local self-report survey of crime in Los Angeles
D) The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics
Answer: A
Page Ref: 11-12
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Intermediate



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21) For which of the following studies would you definitely want to use NIBRS rather than the UCR?
A) A study examining changes in the overall crime rate in the United States over time
B) A study examining crime patterns in the United States in the 1950s and 1960s
C) A study examining rates of motor vehicle thefts in the United States today
D) A study examining characteristics of robbery victims
Answer: D
Page Ref: 11-12
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

22) The first major shift in crime rates in the United States since the beginning of the collection of official crime statistics was probably due to the _____.
A) Start of the Great Depression
B) Outbreak of World War I
C) Outbreak of World War II
D) Assassination of President John F. Kennedy
Answer: C
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Basic

23) Which of the following may explain the increase in crime in the United States between 1980 and 1989?
A) Large numbers of young men entered the military
B) Unemployment rates were increasingly high
C) Baby boomers were becoming teenagers
D) President Johnson implemented his War on Poverty
Answer: C
Page Ref: 13-14
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Intermediate

24) According to the text, what should we expect to see in the near future when we examine crime statistics?
A) The decline in crime observed since the mid-1990s is expected to continue until at least 2020
B) The decline in crime observed since the mid-1990s is expected to end and criminal activity will increase
C) The crime rate will continue to decline until it reaches the low crime rates characteristic of the 1950s
D) Crime rates will level off and remain stable for the foreseeable future
Answer: B
Page Ref: 14-15
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Intermediate



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25) The dark figure of crime refers to _____.
A) Crime that occurs at night
B) Crime that is committed by the police
C) Crime that is not reported to the police
D) Bias crime
Answer: C
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Basic

26) _____ criminology emphasizes the use of social scientific techniques to develop knowledge in the field of criminology.
A) Evidence-based
B) Translational
C) Theoretical
D) Policy-based
Answer: A
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Explain the influence of evidence-based criminology on social policies.
Level: Basic

27) _____ criminology emphasizes the use of social scientific techniques to develop knowledge in the field of criminology.
A) Experimental
B) Translational
C) Evidence-based
D) Policy-based
Answer: B
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Explain the influence of evidence-based criminology on social policies.
Level: Basic

28) The main goal of criminological research is to develop effective _____ based on scientific evidence.
A) Clearance rates
B) Reporting systems
C) Integrated theories
D) Social policies
Answer: D
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Explain the influence of evidence-based criminology on social policies.
Level: Basic



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1.2 True/False Questions

1) A behavior can be a crime even if there is no law defining that behavior.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Intermediate

2) All deviant behavior is illegal.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Intermediate

3) Some behaviors are only illegal if they are committed by a child.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Basic

4) The consensus perspective applies primarily to homogeneous societies.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralist perspective.
Level: Basic

5) The difficulty in reaching agreement regarding legalizing marijuana is an example of social consensus.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 4-5
Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralist perspective.
Level: Intermediate

6) A criminalist studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.
Level: Basic

7) A correctional officer is a criminalist.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.
Level: Basic



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8) A general theory of crime focuses on explaining one specific type of criminal behavior.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

9) Crime is a social construction.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

10) Social relativity means that the offender and the victim interpret crime in a similar way.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

11) Criminology is an interdisciplinary field.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

12) The UCR and the NCVS have standardized their definitions of crimes so that they are identical.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

13) According to the NCVS, less than 50 percent of all crimes are reported to the police.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

14) The actual occurrence of all crimes that are reported to NCVS interviewers is verified before they are included in the data.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Intermediate



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15) A crime is cleared when an arrest has been made.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

16) The UCR collects information on unreported crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 11-12
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

17) The UCR program has been criticized for seriously overestimating the true incidence of crime in the United States.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

18) The dramatic increase in crime that began in the 1960s is linked to the postwar baby boom.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Basic

19) Self-report surveys provide information on the dark figure of crime.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Difficult

20) Translational criminology focuses on converting research findings into workable social policy.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Explain the influence of evidence-based criminology on social policies.
Level: Basic

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) _____ is human conduct that violates the criminal law.
Answer: Crime
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Basic



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2) The _____ approach to crime assumes that powerful individuals can impose their definitions of crime on lawbreakers.
Answer: Legalistic
Page Ref: 2-3
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Basic

3) The _____ perspective suggests that behaviors should be criminalized when members of society generally agree that such laws are necessary.
Answer: Consensus
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralist perspective.
Level: Basic

4) A(n) _____ is a specialist in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime.
Answer: Criminalist
Page Ref: 5
Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.
Level: Basic

5) _____ criminology proposes explanations for criminal behavior.
Answer: Theoretical
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

6) _____ theories propose a single identifiable source for all serious deviant and criminal behavior.
Answer: Unicausal
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

7) Social _____ refers to the view that social events are interpreted differently by different people.
Answer: Relativity
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

8) Many contemporary criminologists operate from a(n) _____ perspective.
Answer: Sociological
Page Ref: 9
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic



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9) According to the NCVS, the crime that is least likely to be reported to the police is _____.
Answer: Larceny
Page Ref: 10
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

10) A crime is considered to be _____ when an arrest has been made.
Answer: Cleared
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

11) The _____ rate is the proportion of reported or discovered crimes within a given offense category that are solved.
Answer: Clearance
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Basic

12) _____ crimes are crimes that are not known to the people who have been victimized.
Answer: Undiscovered
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Intermediate

13) _____ surveys obtain information on crime from offenders.
Answer: Self-report
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Intermediate

14) The use of rigorous social scientific techniques to develop knowledge in the field of criminology is known as _____ criminology.
Answer: Evidence-based
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Explain the influence of evidence-based criminology on social policies.
Level: Basic

15) Translating the results of research in the field of criminology into workable social policy is sometimes referred to as _____ criminology.
Answer: Transitional
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Explain the influence of evidence-based criminology on social policies.
Level: Basic



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1.4 Matching Questions

Match the role to the type of field or study within criminology.

A) Criminalistics
B) Criminal Justice
C) Criminologists

1) Polygraph examiner
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

2) Probation officer
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

3) Creating social policy
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

4) Public advocacy
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

5) Correctional officer
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

6) Constructing theories
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

7) Ballistics
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level: Intermediate

8) Victim advocate
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?



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Level:  Intermediate

9) Crime-scene photographer
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective:  Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level:  Intermediate

10) Testing hypotheses
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective:  Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level:  Intermediate

11) Fingerprint examiner
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective:  Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level:  Intermediate

12) Prosecutor
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective:  Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?
Level:  Intermediate

Answers: 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) C 5) B 6) C 7) A 8) B 9) A 10) C 11) A 12) B



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Match each criminological perspective to its description.

A) A theory that attempts to explain most forms of criminal conduct through a single, overarching approach
B) An explanatory perspective that merges concepts drawn from different sources
C) A theory that poses a single identifiable source for all serious deviant and criminal behavior

13) General theory
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

14) Integrated theory
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

15) Unicausal theory
Page Ref: 7
Objective: Summarize the theoretical perspectives of criminology.
Level: Basic

Answers: 13) A 14) B 15) C



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Match the crime with the source of crime statistics data.

A) National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)
B) Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
C) Both the NCVS and the UCR

16) Homicide
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

17) Simple assault
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

18) Crimes not reported to the police
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

19) Arson
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

20) Robbery
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

21) Motor vehicle theft
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

22) Attempted robbery
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

23) Aggravated assault
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult



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24) Rape
Page Ref: 10-11
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Difficult

Answers: 16) B 17) A 18) A 19) B 20) C 21) C 22) A 23) C 24) C

1.5 Essay Questions

1) Compare and contrast crime and deviant behavior.
Answer: Answers should include a definition of crime as human conduct that violates the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make and enforce the laws, as well as a definition of deviant behavior as human activity that violates social norms. They should also explain that the two concepts overlap but are not identical: some forms of deviance are not violations of the criminal law and some types of behavior that are neither deviant nor abnormal are still against the law.
Page Ref: 2-3
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Intermediate

2) Explain the consensus perspective and the pluralist perspective as they relate to defining criminal behavior.
Answer: Answers should explain that the consensus perspective holds that laws should be enacted to criminalize given forms of behavior when members of society agree that such laws are necessary. Thus, members of society agree what behavior is criminal. The consensus perspective is most applicable to homogeneous societies with shared values and norms. The pluralist perspective recognizes the importance of diversity in our society and states that behaviors are typically criminalized through a political process only after debate over the appropriate course of action.
Page Ref: 4-5
Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralist perspective.
Level: Intermediate

3) What is criminology and what is a criminologist? What career paths are available for individuals earning various degrees in criminology?
Answer: Answers should define a criminologist as one who studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior, and should explain that the tendency today is to apply this term to academics, researchers, and policy analysts with advanced degrees who study crime and crime trends and analyze societal reactions to crime. Criminology is an interdisciplinary profession built on the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior, including their manifestations, causes, legal aspects, and control. Answers should also discuss some of the career paths available for individuals with various types of degrees in criminology, including academic and research positions, as well as jobs in the criminal justice system, private security positions, positions with civic organizations, and jobs working for politicians and legislative bodies.
Page Ref: 5-7
Objective: Describe criminology and the role of criminologists.



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Level: Intermediate

4) Describe the UCR/NIBRS and NCVS programs. Discuss the problems and criticisms of each program. Compare and contrast the two programs.
Answer: Answers should include a description of each program, as well as the criticisms of each. Students should emphasize the difference between a reporting program (UCR/NIBRS) and a self-report program (NCVS) and how the type of program affects the information obtained. Some discussion of the dark figure of crime should be included. Answers should also review the similarities and the significant differences between the two programs.
Page Ref: 10-13
Objective: Summarize the various ways crime is reported and measured.
Level: Intermediate

5) Identify the three major shifts in victimization patterns that have been identified since crime statistics were first gathered. Explain the causes of each. What is expected to occur in the near future and why?
Answer: Answers should include a discussion of each of the three shifts and the possible causes of each. The first was a decrease in crime in the early 1940s, which was linked to the start of World War II, as large numbers of crime-prone young males entered military service. The second shift was a dramatic increase in crime from the 1960s to the 1990s. This was linked to the postwar baby boomers entering their crime-prone teenage years, increased police professionalism, increased reporting of crime, and the social upheaval of the 1960s. The third shift was a decrease in crime beginning in the 1990s, which has been linked to an aging out of the post-WWII baby boomers, new strict laws, expanding funding for police and justice systems, changing crime-fighting technologies, economic factors, and the increase in crimes that are not counted by official reporting programs. There is evidence to suggest that a new cycle of increased crime may begin in the near future, which may be due in part to new and innovative forms of victimization not easily captured by official measures.
Page Ref: 13-15
Objective: Summarize statistics and trends in U.S. crime rates.
Level: Intermediate

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) Defining crime as behavior that violates the law is a legalist perspective. What problems or limitations can you identify with this perspective? What other perspectives might also be used to define crime?
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a discussion of various problems associated with the legalist perspective (including one identified in the text — that politically powerful individuals who can influence lawmaking strategies can impose their preferred definitions of crime on lawbreakers and may themselves escape the label of "criminal"). Answers should also propose alternative perspectives for defining the concept of crime.
Page Ref: 2-3
Objective: Differentiate between crime, deviance, and delinquency.
Level: Difficult



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2) When determining what should be considered criminal behavior, the pluralist perspective recognizes the importance of diversity. Because of society's diversity, some behavior may spark debate. How is that debate resolved? Is it right that the wishes of one group are more important than those of another group?
Answer: Answers will vary but should include a discussion of the use of political process to criminalize behaviors after debate over the appropriate course of action and should include a discussion of the student's views regarding the primacy of one group over another.
Page Ref: 4-5
Objective: Explain how the consensus perspective differs from the pluralist perspective.
Level: Difficult



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