Criminology in Canada Theories Patterns and Typologies (Canadian) 7th edition Siegel Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 - Crime and Criminology

1. Which convicted double murderer was sentenced to life in prison, while his wife received only 12 years after she testified against her husband?

a. Alan Legere b. Yves "Apache" Trudeau

c. Paul Bernardo d. Clifford Olson

ANSWER: c

2. What do results from victimization surveys usually show, regardless of official crime rates?

a. Victimization rates have increased.

b. The public's perception is that crime has increased.

c. The police report an actual decrease in crime.

d. The reporting of crime to the police is lower.

ANSWER: b

3. What was the result of the poll conducted in the aftermath of the Jane Creba shooting in Toronto?

a. People thought the shooting showed Toronto was experiencing more random violence.

b. People thought the shooting justified spending more money on social programs.

c. People thought there should be stricter penalties for crime.

d. People thought judges should be able to exercise more discretion.

ANSWER: c

4. What academic discipline is devoted to the development of valid and reliable information about the causes of crime, crime patterns, and crime trends?

a. criminology b. criminal Justice

c. sociology d. deviance

ANSWER: a

5. In their definition of criminology, what do Sutherland and Cressey mean by "verified principles"?

a. the search for the true cause of crime

b. the use of the scientific method in criminology

c. the development of criminal law

d. the principles by which the criminal justice system is founded

ANSWER: b

6. Third-hand knowledge of crime tends to make people support which of the following policies?

a. increasing spending on anti-poverty programs

b. increasing the use of community-based sentencing

c. increasing punishments for offenders

d. decreasing access to clean needles for drug users

ANSWER: c

7. What is the primary interest of academic criminological practitioners?

a. fostering interdisciplinary theory

b. understanding the true nature of law, crime, and justice

c. publishing textbooks and academic journals

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d. joining professional organizations

ANSWER: b

8. What is the most important difference between the fields of criminology and criminal justice?
   a. Criminology covers the development of the rule of law.
   b. Criminology involves issues of crime prevention.
   c. Criminology involves the study of the etiology, or origin, of criminal behaviour.
   d. Criminology studies the effectiveness of punishment.

ANSWER: c

9. Which statement *best* describes the relationship between criminologists and criminal justice scholars?
   a. It can be characterized by jealousy and hostility.
   b. It can be characterized as a partnership.
   c. It is remote because the fields are actually quite different.
   d. Criminologists study policy and criminal justice experts enforce it.

ANSWER: b

10. Which of these statements is characteristic of deviant behaviours?
   a. They depart from social norms, not necessarily laws.
   b. They violate legal rules, as well as social norms.
   c. They are in conflict with the laws of society.
   d. They are banned by those who hold social power.

ANSWER: a

11. Which statement *best* describes the recreational use of marijuana?
   a. It is not necessarily a deviant act because many Canadian youth have used marijuana.
   b. It is a deviant act, but is not a crime because recreational use of marijuana is generally legal.
   c. It is an immoral act but not a deviant act because it goes against religious scripture.
   d. It is a sign of mental illness, but is not a crime.

ANSWER: a

12. According to the textbook, what did the national Canadian Addiction Survey show?
   a. Most Canadians have never tried marijuana.
   b. Seventy percent of Canadians reported using marijuana.
   c. The majority of Canadians believe harsher drug laws need to be implemented.
   d. Deviant acts such as marijuana use are causes of more serious crimes.

ANSWER: b

13. According to Hagan's model, which of these statements *best* describes the most serious acts of deviance?
   a. They are the most likely to occur.
   b. They are as likely to occur as less severe acts.
   c. They are relatively harmless.
   d. They are the least likely to occur.

ANSWER: d

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14. Why do many criminologists NOT have a degree in criminology, but instead have degrees in sociology, law, or political science?

a. There are no criminology graduate degrees in Canada.
b. Criminology is a multidisciplinary science.
c. Criminology programs are very hard to get in to.
d. Most graduate programs in criminology will only accept other majors.

ANSWER: b

15. Which topic would a criminologist be more likely to study than a criminal justice scholar?

a. the policies for processing arrests made by RCMP officers
b. the geographical dispersal of law-enforcement resources in a province
c. the design of new prisons
d. the crime patterns of drug addicts in an urban area versus those in a rural area

ANSWER: d

16. Which of these is one dimension of John Hagan's model of varieties of deviance?

a. the evaluation of the cost of crime
b. the level of political agreement about crime
c. the seriousness of the act
d. the severity of societal response

ANSWER: d

17. Which term refers to a reduction in the criminal penalty of a crime?

a. legalization b. deviance enhancement
c. decriminalization d. utilitarianism

ANSWER: c

18. What does John Hagan's model examine?

a. varieties in crime rates b. varieties in society's response to crime
c. varieties in deviance d. varieties in homicide rates

ANSWER: c

19. Which statement *best* describes deviant behaviour?

a. It has largely remained the same since Canada was founded.
b. It has shifted over time, but our laws remain steadfast.
c. It has shifted over time, based on shifting concepts, affecting our criminal laws.
d. It has never been stable, and therefore is unsuitable for use in defining crime.

ANSWER: c

20. Which statement *best* summarizes the Middle Ages belief about people who violated social norms or religious practices?

a. They were atavistic anomalies.
b. They were witches or possessed by demons.

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c. They were anomic individuals.
d. They were proletariats.

ANSWER: b

21. *R. v. Sharpe* was a famous Canadian court case. What did it deal with?
a. protecting children from sexual exploitation
b. prostitution legislation
c. corporate crime in the workplace
d. enforcing drug laws in Canada

ANSWER: a

22. What does the philosophy of utilitarianism emphasize?
a. a fair, rational, and balanced approach to punishment
b. the use of cruel and excessive punishments
c. reliance on executions for both violent and property offences
d. the scientific approach to studying immoral crimes

ANSWER: a

23. Which term refers to the philosophical view that behaviour has a rational and useful purpose?
a. utilitarianism b. rationalism
c. existentialism d. humanism

ANSWER: a

24. Which policy was advocated by Cesare Beccaria's policy of deterrence?
a. increasing the number of social workers to help prevent the poor committing crime
b. increasing the use of plea bargaining by prosecuting attorneys
c. decreasing the time between arrest and conviction
d. increasing the use of the death penalty for property and drug crimes

ANSWER: c

25. Which policy is based on the principles of utilitarianism?
a. administering the death penalty in an unreasonable and unbalanced manner
b. hiring fewer police officers so that only serious crimes are investigated
c. ensuring that every defendant is able to appeal his or her case
d. ensuring that all punishments are proportional and the least possible under the circumstances

ANSWER: d

26. Which statement *best* coincides with the classical concept of deterrence?
a. Let the punishment fit the crime.
b. People's choice of criminal solutions may be controlled by their fear of punishment.
c. People have free will to choose criminal or lawful solutions to meet their needs.
d. Human behaviour is a function of forces beyond an individual's control.

ANSWER: b

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27. Who believed that people wanted to achieve pleasure and avoid pain?
    a. Cesare Beccaria b. Franz Joseph Gall
    c. Auguste Comte d. Karl Marx

ANSWER: a

28. What criminological perspective did Beccaria advocate for?
    a. humanism b. engenderment
    c. utilitarianism d. socialism

ANSWER: c

29. Which policy would Beccaria find most appropriate?
    a. increasing the number of police officers on the street
    b. shortening the time span between arrest, conviction, and execution of sentence
    c. decreasing the number of appeals available to convicted murderers
    d. reinstating the death penalty and not trying to rehabilitate killers

ANSWER: b

30. According to classical criminology, what must punishment be to ensure it will be effective?
    a. stringent b. stern
    c. secure d. swift

ANSWER: d

31. Which of the following is a basic element of classical criminology?
    a. Criminal behaviour is a product of external forces on the individual.
    b. The tendency to act criminally is inherited.
    c. Crime is a product of social forces.
    d. People have free will to choose to act criminally or lawfully.

ANSWER: d

32. Which discipline says criminal solutions are more attractive than conventional ones because they usually require less work for a greater reward?
    a. positive criminology b. classical criminology
    c. criminal anthropology d. criminal sociology

ANSWER: b

33. You believe that the truth about human nature can be derived only through careful scientific observation of behaviour. Which of these terms applies to you?
    a. positivist b. humanist
    c. socialist d. classicist

ANSWER: a

34. According to utilitarianism, what is crime?
    a. the result of a failing school system
    b. a random occurrence, conducted by individuals with limited self-control
    c. the result of a rational choice made by an individual

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d. the result of pressure to achieve monetary success in the face of unrelenting poverty

ANSWER: c

35. Which statement *best* describes Cesare Beccaria's beliefs about the role of punishments against criminals?

a. Punishments should be carried out in private.

b. Criminals should be made to disappear from public view and public thought.

c. A delay in delivering punishment is not problematic as long as it is forceful

d. The minimum punishment possible should be used on a convicted criminal.

ANSWER: d

36. Beccaria said that in order to be an effective deterrent, punishment needed to severe, certain, and swift. According to Beccaria, what else must punishment be?

a. the least possible given the circumstances

b. dictated by the victim of the crime

c. administered by men to protect women's virtue and dignity

d. Forceful

ANSWER: a

37. Which philosopher is most associated with classical criminology?

a. Cesare Beccaria b. Franz Joseph Gall

c. Anthony Giddons d. Karl Marx

ANSWER: a

38. According to classical criminology, what controls people's choice to engage in criminal behaviour?

a. fear of the punishment b. eugenic control

c. social support d. increased surveillance

ANSWER: a

39. Which phrase is most closely associated with the classical criminology perspective?

a. "Turn the other cheek."

b. "Kill'em all and let God sort them out."

c. "Let the punishment fit the crime."

d. "You catch more flies with honey than with feces."

ANSWER: c

40. Who is known for their work in the area of positivism?

a. Cesare Beccaria b. Robert Reiner

c. Anthony Giddons d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER: d

41. Which of these statements illustrates one of the main elements of the positivist tradition?

a. Deviant behaviour is passed from one generation to the next through evolution.

b. The choice to break the law is a rational one.

c. Empirical methods are used to test hypotheses.

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d. The punishment should fit the criminal act, not the criminal.

ANSWER: c

42. Which technique would a physiognomist use to explain criminal behaviour?
    a. tracing inherited criminogenic traits
    b. interviewing significant others to determine environmental factors that cause criminality
    c. studying facial characteristics such as the shape of the ears, nose, and eyes and the distance between them in relation to the propensity to commit crimes
    d. studying the season, climate, gender, age, and the influences that these factors have on the tendency to commit crimes

ANSWER: c

43. What modern term is related to the French psychiatric term *manie sans délire*?
    a. psychopathy b. anomie
    c. neuroticism d. schizophrenia

ANSWER: a

44. Which criminology movement was inspired by new discoveries in biology, astronomy, and chemistry?
    a. classical b. phrenology
    c. positivism d. sociology

ANSWER: c

45. Which of the following is one of the main elements of the positivist tradition?
    a. Human behaviour is a function of external forces that are beyond individual control.
    b. Criminal behaviour is a product of free will and rational choice.
    c. Criminal behaviour can be explained by a logical analysis of the Bible.
    d. Let the punishment fit the crime.

ANSWER: a

46. Which of these men was a famous phrenologist?
    a. Philippe Pinel b. Auguste Comte
    c. Franz Joseph Gall d. Henry Maudsley

ANSWER: c

47. Lombroso's statement that born criminals inherit physical problems created an interest in the academic field of _____.
    a. criminal forensics b. sociology
    c. criminal anthropology d. psychiatry

ANSWER: c

48. Lombroso said criminals were biological throwbacks to primitive beasts, a condition called what?
    a. moral degeneracy b. biological primitivism
    c. atavism d. criminaloidism

ANSWER: c

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49. Who thought of crime as an outlet in which the unsound tendencies of the mentally ill are discharged?
    a. Franz Joseph Gall b. Charles Darwin
    c. Karl Marx d. Henry Maudsley

ANSWER: d

50. Which criminology perspective says that an abstract concept like IQ exists because it can be measured?
    a. positivist b. classical
    c. sociological d. interactionist

ANSWER: a

51. How does positivism see criminal behaviour?
    a. as a biological given
    b. as the result of a person's genetic makeup
    c. as the product of many factors, both external and personal
    d. as curable through pharmacological means

ANSWER: c

52. Which statement *best* describes a difference between positivism and classical criminology?
    a. Positivism believes that behaviour is the result of external forces; classical criminology believes individuals are solely responsible for their actions.
    b. Positivism uses conjecture to identify responses to crime; classical criminology uses scientific methods.
    c. Classical criminology seeks to exert the maximum punishment allowed; positivism believes in using as little punishment as possible.
    d. Classical criminology is considered to be the current standard in criminological theory, having displaced positivism in the early 20th century.

ANSWER: a

53. Which statement would a positivist criminologist NOT agree with?
    a. "The suspect's head is shaped oddly, and he is a criminal due to this abnormality."
    b. "The death penalty scares criminals, keeping us safer than if we abolished it."
    c. "The use of cannabis by teenagers as it relates to their criminal activity and sexual promiscuity is not supported by the data, but I believe I'm right and will ignore the data."
    d. "We believe that crime is on the rise due to the social deprivation we have measured in this area, and we know social deprivation is correlated with higher crime rates."

ANSWER: c

54. What term refers to a researcher who studies the cranial structure of individuals to determine an association with deviant behaviour?
    a. hematologist b. positivist
    c. phrenologist d. physiognomist

ANSWER: c

55. What term refers to a researcher who studies the shape of an individual's face to determine whether physical attributes are related to criminal behaviour?
    a. hematologist b. positivist

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c. phrenologist d. physiognomist

ANSWER: d

56. Which statement *best* reflects the current view of phrenology in the scientific community?

a. Phrenology is widely used, especially in determining eligibility for bail.

b. Phrenology is not widely used except in specialized cases.

c. Phrenology is not used in North America, but is held in high regard in South America and parts of Asia.

d. Phrenology is discredited around the world and is not used.

ANSWER: d

57. How did Cesare Lombroso determine that criminals were physically different to non-criminals?

a. through the techniques of phrenology

b. by studying the bodies of executed criminals

c. through a detailed survey of residents in the city of Florence, Italy

d. by measuring the teeth and jaws of inmates at the prison where he was a dentist

ANSWER: b

58. What part of an individual do atavistic anomalies refer to?

a. physical traits b. mental traits

c. neurological traits d. olfactory capabilities

ANSWER: a

59. According to Lombroso, which physical traits would *best* predict a violent criminal career?

a. a diseased personality b. enormous jaw and strong teeth

c. having friends who were criminals d. living in a high-crime area

ANSWER: b

60. What does the term "biosocial theory" refer to?

a. the link between physical and mental traits, the social environment, and behaviour

b. the fact that crime has nothing at all to do with intra-personal traits

c. the theory that crime is related mostly to biology

d. biological determinism

ANSWER: a

61. Who thought that insanity, deafness, syphilis, epilepsy, and alcoholism in a family were the cause of criminogenic traits in the offspring?

a. Cesare Beccaria b. Adolphe Quetelet

c. Emile Durkheim d. Cesare Lombroso

ANSWER: d

62. What is considered to be Quetelet's most significant finding?

a. Social forces were significantly correlated with crime rates.

b. The middle class are more criminally active during the winter months.

c. Anomie is a significant factor in the prediction of crime.

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d. Crime is unaffected by social forces.

ANSWER: a

63. Who is considered to be one of the founders of sociology and a contributor to criminology?
a. Karl Marx b. Auguste Comte
c. Herbert Spencer d. Emile Durkheim

ANSWER: d

64. Who said that crime can be necessary for a society?
a. Philippe Pinel b. Cesare Lombroso
c. Emile Durkheim d. August Comte

ANSWER: c

65. Which criminological positivist argued that crime can be useful and healthy for society?
a. Cesare Beccaria b. Emile Durkheim
c. Charles Darwin d. Cesare Lombroso

ANSWER: b

66. What is an atavistic trait identified by Lombroso?
a. large pupils b. small feet
c. large teeth d. small Adam's apple

ANSWER: c

67. Quetelet used scientific methods to investigate one's propensity to commit crime. Which movement would he be most closely associated with?
a. classical b. positivist
c. Freudian d. Beccarian

ANSWER: b

68. Who is credited with starting the cartographic school of criminology?
a. Cesare Lombroso b. Adolphe Quetelet
c. Edwin Sutherland d. Cesare Beccaria

ANSWER: b

69. What is a major critique of Lombroso's research methods?
a. He was not trained to properly conduct autopsies.
b. He used faulty equipment, rendering his measurements invalid.
c. He did not keep detailed records of work.
d. He failed to account for sociological factors.

ANSWER: d

70. Quetelet examined sociological influences on an individual's propensity to commit crime. Which criminologist would Quetelet's focus be most closely associated with?
a. Beccaria b. Durkheim
c. Lombroso d. Spurzheim

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ANSWER: b

71. Which statement *best* describes Emile Durkheim's most influential argument?
    a. Crime is combatable through the use of evidence based practices.
    b. Crime is deviant behaviour related to genetic predisposition.
    c. Crime is an inevitable result of our differences as humans.
    d. Crime is the result of poverty and so we must end poverty to end crime.

ANSWER: c

72. Which statement *best* reflects Emile Durkheim's view on permanently abating criminal activity?
    a. A society without any crime would actually be a very bad place to live
    b. Permanently abating crime is possible if we have strong enough enforcement.
    c. A society without crime would open up new avenues of social mobility for the poor.
    d. An opportunity to permanently abate crime existed in the 1950s, but has now passed.

ANSWER: a

73. Who was the first social scientist to use objective mathematical techniques to investigate the influence of social factors on the propensity to commit crime?
    a. Adolphe Quetelet b. Emile Durkheim
    c. Herbert Spencer d. Max Weber

ANSWER: a

74. Why did Durkheim believe that crime was inevitable?
    a. If "real" crimes were eliminated, human weakness and petty disputes would elevate to the level of crime status.
    b. There will always be lawmakers, whose business is the creation of new crimes.
    c. Criminogenic traits will always be present in certain individuals who are incorrigible.
    d. Deterrence is not sufficient to override criminal tendencies, which are inherent.

ANSWER: a

75. Who said that crime can serve as a symbolic reminder of the moral boundaries of society?
    a. Adolphe Quetelet b. Ernest Burgess
    c. Emile Durkheim d. Hans von Hentig

ANSWER: c

76. According to Durkheim, how can crime be beneficial for a society?
    a. Crime ensures that the state will maintain a status quo of industrial production.
    b. Crime signals the need for social change.
    c. Crime alleviates anomie by creating alternatives to the normalcy of social life.
    d. Crime controls surplus populations.

ANSWER: b

77. Who argued that crime is beneficial because it calls attention to social ills?
    a. Karl Marx b. Emile Durkheim

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c. Frederic Thrasher d. Cesare Lombroso

ANSWER: b

78. Who wrote *The Division of Labor in Society*?
a. Cesare Lombroso b. Adolphe Quetelet
c. Emile Durkheim d. Cesare Beccaria

ANSWER: c

79. When does anomie occur?
a. when the rules, behaviours, and norms of society have broken down
b. when crime rates skyrocket out of control
c. when the means of acquiring wealth are kept in the hands of only a few people
d. when the government ignores the needs of citizens, and schemes to keep itself in power

ANSWER: a

80. Durkheim attributes anomie to a shift between societies. What shift is he referring to?
a. from a mechanical to an organic society
b. from an organic to a mechanical society
c. from a society in isolation to one of public interaction
d. from a society with no crime to one of high crime

ANSWER: a

81. What did Durkheim's research on suicide rates and anomie indicate?
a. Anomic societies have low suicide rates.
b. Anomic societies have lower rates of euthanasia.
c. Anomic societies have high rates of suicide.
d. Anomic societies have values that condone suicide.

ANSWER: c

82. Who were the pioneers of the Chicago School?
a. von Hentig and Schafer b. Gall and Kasper
c. Park, Burgess, and Wirth d. Durkheim and Quetelet

ANSWER: c

83. What is the basic tenet of the ecological study of crime, as pioneered by the Chicago School?
a. Crime is a function of where one lives and social interactions in that area.
b. Littering and other minor indiscretions are related to crime.
c. Poverty, education, and family relations breed criminal behaviour.
d. Crime is a function of chemical imbalances in the brain and body.

ANSWER: a

84. Which approach uses the concentric zone model of deviance?
a. ecological b. classical
c. conflict d. biosocial

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ANSWER: a

85. Who could be considered the "father" of conflict criminology?
    a. Emile Durkheim b. Edwin Sutherland
    c. Karl Marx d. Cesare Lombroso

ANSWER: c

86. What is the Marxist term for the owners of the means of production in a society?
    a. proletariat b. bourgeoisie
    c. autocrats d. entrepreneurs

ANSWER: b

87. Which statement *best* describes the Marxist theory of crime?
    a. It was a richly detailed and complete history of society.
    b. It was based on the problems created by the capitalist system.
    c. It was based on how poor criminals actually were revolutionaries against the capitalist system.
    d. It looked at how the social relations of production determine all facets of social life.

ANSWER: d

88. Which of these mock newspaper headlines reflects Durkheim's beliefs about the use of crime in society?
    a. "City rocked by crime spree; police crackdown on petty thieves to quell the disturbance"
    b. "Crime rates skyrocket as city funding for after-school programs are cut amidst deepening economic woes"
    c. "Mayor says increasing rate of thefts will be thwarted by new safety technology"
    d. "Social workers deployed to at-risk youth in response to the recent spike in youth crime"

ANSWER: d

89. Which statement *bes*t describes the condition Durkheim believed anomie to be the result of?
    a. People in the late 19th century were drinking more alcohol than previous generations.
    b. People were moving from highly social factory spaces to independent projects based in their home.
    c. The advent of steam power, the cotton gin, and the locomotive displaced thousands of workers from their jobs.
    d. The shift from a mechanical to an organic society led to isolation and role confusion.

ANSWER: d

90. Which statement *best* describes how Durkheim described the condition of anomie?
    a. Individuals feel isolated despite living in a large city and having a full-time job.
    b. Individuals feel isolated because they are unable to find work while living in a large city.
    c. Individuals feel supported by friends and family because they live in a large city and have a full-time job.
    d. Individuals feel supported by friends and family because they live in a big city, despite not having a full-time job.

ANSWER: a

91. Which condition did Durkheim say would be seen more frequently in societies with high levels of anomie?
    a. schizophrenia b. cardiovascular disease
    c. diabetes d. suicide

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ANSWER: d

92. According to the textbook, which of the following is a primary symptom of anomie?
a. normlessness b. confusion
c. insecurity d. unemployment

ANSWER: a

93. Which concept was the focus of the theories developed by the Chicago School?
a. social circumstances acting upon individuals who commit crime
b. psychological forces acting upon individuals who commit crime
c. genetic forces acting upon individuals who commit crime
d. ecological circumstances acting upon individuals who commit crime

ANSWER: d

94. Which option would be the best one to use if you wanted to understand how an individual's development is affected by the area in which they grew up?
a. classic criminology b. sociological criminology
c. social ecology criminology d. positivist criminology

ANSWER: c

95. Which term *best* captures what the criminologists at the Chicago School believed was the end result of high levels of poverty in large urban societies?
a. social stratification b. social disintegration
c. social disruption d. social disorganization

ANSWER: d

96. Given the sociological nature of the Chicago School, which theorist probably most influenced their work?
a. Beccaria b. Durkheim
c. Reinarman d. Sharpe

ANSWER: b

97. What model was proposed by criminologists at the Chicago School?
a. concentric zone model of deviance
b. concentric zone model of criminal propensity
c. aging model of criminal propensity
d. economic stratification model of deviance

ANSWER: a

98. Which theory says criminals are rational and use information to decide whether a crime is worthwhile?
a. process theory b. deterrence theory
c. sociological theory d. choice theory

ANSWER: d

99. Which theory maintains that an individual's lifestyles and living conditions directly control their criminal behaviour?
a. Marxist b. conflict

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c. sociological d. choice

ANSWER: c

100. Which statement would be most likely to have come from an American radical criminologist in the late 1970s?

a. The war in Vietnam was a dishonest war, and our soldiers have returned to a society unwilling to support them. That is why we have seen such high crime rates in recent years.

b. Rich men make war, and send poor men to fight it. We cannot be surprised that poor men, trained to kill, return from Vietnam and commit crime to fill their bloodlust.

c. Our society has created an economic system that engenders conflict between the classes.

d. We will always have crime unless we are willing to take radical steps to punish criminal behaviour.

ANSWER: c

101. Which of the following is one subarea of criminology?

a. measuring the amount and trends of criminal activity

b. rallying against the government whenever controversial laws are created

c. blaming the victims of crime for precipitating criminal behaviour

d. making sure police follow arrest procedures properly

ANSWER: a

102. Imagine that a work of art is branded obscene by the courts even though consumers believe the work makes a valuable artistic statement. What area of criminology would explore this controversy?

a. criminal behaviour systems b. penology and corrections

c. victimology and suffering d. sociology of law

ANSWER: d

103. Which statement *best* explains why compiling statistics is an important part of criminology research?

a. Compiling statistics on how often crime occurs helps justify continued spending on police.

b. Good criminological research depends on having accurate statistics to work with.

c. Conducting detailed surveys on a random sampling of the population shows us the best possible way to prevent crime.

d. Researchers conducting surveys will often notice details about a neighbourhood that would be missed by less intensive methodologies.

ANSWER: b

104. Jean just completed her dissertation, “Defining Crime in Canada: How the Canadian Parliament Responds to New Crime Problems.” Which subarea of criminology is Jean most likely to be studying?

a. penology b. criminal statistics

c. sociology of law d. victimology

ANSWER: c

105. Who wrote the landmark analysis of the nature of homicide and the relationship between victim and offender?

a. the Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics b. Hans von Hentig

c. Sue Rodriguez d. Marvin Wolfgang

ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 - Crime and Criminology

106. What is crime typology?
a. research on the links between different types of crime and criminals
b. the measure of crime as it relates to geographic distribution
c. collections of criminals by their modus operandi
d. groups of crime thought to be committed by serial offenders
ANSWER: a

107. What is the study of the correction and control of known offenders?
a. penology b. typology
c. criminology d. victimology
ANSWER: a

108. Which of these forces is related to the classical perspective in the same way that the structural perspective is related to ecological forces?
a. situational b. internal
c. socialization d. economic
ANSWER: a

109. Which of these forces is related to the structural perspective in the same way that ecological forces are related to the conflict perspective?
a. situational b. internal
c. socialization d. economic
ANSWER: d

110. Which subarea of criminology would be *best* to study if you wanted to understand how marijuana became illegal and the legislative process underway to change its current status?
a. penology b. criminal statistics
c. sociology of law d. victimology
ANSWER: c

111. Which subarea of criminology would be *best* to study if you wanted examine how prisoners cope with incarceration?
a. penology b. criminal behaviour systems
c. sociology of law d. victimology
ANSWER: a

112. Which journal article title would most likely have been written by a criminologist studying criminal behaviour systems?
a. “Going, Going, Gone: The increase in life-long prison sentences due to three strikes laws in the United States”
b. “Smoking Up but Feeling Down: The relationship between drug abuse and depression in a cohort of criminals in Toronto”
c. “It’s All About Location, Location, Location: The impact of growing up in a poor neighbourhood on an individual’s propensity to commit crime”
d. “Saying ‘I Do’ to Crime and Marriage: Examining the criminal activities of recently married bank robbers”
ANSWER: d

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Chapter 1 - Crime and Criminology

113. What term is used to describe reoffending behaviour after a criminal is released from prison?
a. recommission b. victimization
c. recidivating d. reinvolvement
ANSWER: c

114. Who first identified the critical role of the victim in the criminal process?
a. Cesare Beccaria b. Emile Durkheim
c. Howard Becker d. von Hentig and Schafer
ANSWER: d

115. What subarea of criminology uses surveys to study the cost of crime for victims?
a. victimology b. conflict
c. economicology d. penology
ANSWER: a

116. According to the consensus model of crime, why are burglary, robbery, and theft considered criminal?
a. Only the wealthy and powerful commit these offences and do not deserve sympathy.
b. These acts are committed by the poor of society, who deserve sympathy.
c. These offences are considered repugnant by all elements of society.
d. These behaviours are deviant in a normal society.
ANSWER: c

117. According to Sutherland's definition of the consensus model of crime, when is an act truly a crime?
a. when it is repugnant to most members of society
b. when it is in violation of the existing criminal law
c. when it is considered immoral
d. when it violates the principles of Judeo-Christian morality
ANSWER: b

118. Rohan just completed his dissertation, "Understanding Rape in Canada: How Victims of Sexual Assault Recover and What We Can Do to Help." Which subarea of criminology is Rohan most likely to be studying?
a. penology b. criminal statistics
c. sociology of law d. victimology
ANSWER: d

119. Which journal article title would most likely have been written by a criminologist studying penology?
a. "Going, Going, Gone: The increase in life-long prison sentences due to three strikes laws in the United States"
b. "Smoking Up but Feeling Down: The relationship between drug abuse and depression in a cohort of criminals in Toronto"
c. "It's All About Location, Location, Location: The impact of growing up in a poor neighbourhood on an individual's propensity to commit crime"
d. "Saying 'I Do' to Crime and Marriage: Examining the criminal activities of recently married bank robbers"
ANSWER: a

120. According to Schafer, what must be considered in order for the study of crime to be complete?

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a. the victim's perspective
b. the cost of crime to communities
c. the quality of the local police
d. the structure of the criminal justice system in the country in question

ANSWER: a

121. You are a criminologist with expertise in penology. You are conducting a research project that will set up restorative justice meetings between convicted rapists in prison and their victims. You are looking for a research partner. Which area of criminology should your research partner be involved in?

a. sociology of law b. criminal statistics
c. victimology d. positivism

ANSWER: c

122. Which statement *best* describes Canadian crime trends?

a. The crime rate has declined in recent years.
b. Crime rates have stayed the same in Canada.
c. Crime rates in Canada have surpassed the United States.
d. There has been a gradual increase in crime rates in Canada.

ANSWER: a

123. Which statement is indicative of international trends in crime rates?

a. Homicide rates are decreasing; property offences are increasing.
b. Victimization measurements are totally inaccurate.
c. Canada has a relatively lower crime rate than other industrialized countries and is becoming safer.
d. The United States and Canada have equally low crime rates.

ANSWER: c

124. Which view of crime perceives criminal laws as being created to protect the "haves" from the "have-nots"?

a. conflict b. interactionist
c. consensus d. sociological

ANSWER: a

125. If you subscribe to the conflict view of crime, which statement would you most likely agree with?

a. A crime is not really a crime unless it is prohibited by the law.
b. The definition of crime is controlled by wealth, power, and position.
c. Criminals are individuals whom society chooses to label.
d. Crimes are repugnant to all members of society.

ANSWER: b

126. What view of crime *most* considers violations of human rights to be crimes?

a. consensus b. interactionist
c. conflict d. substantive

ANSWER: c

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Chapter 1 - Crime and Criminology

127. If your instructor came to class and said, “Criminal laws are designed to keep rich people rich, and poor people poor,” which philosophical viewpoint could you assume your instructor is aligned with?

a. functionalist view of crime b. consensus view of crime
c. conflict view of crime d. interactionist view of crime

ANSWER: c

128. Which group holds power in a conflict view of crime?

a. the poor b. the rich
c. the middle class d. the government

ANSWER: b

129. According to Becker and the interactionist view of crime, who is a criminal?

a. someone who is immoral
b. someone who is incorrigible
c. someone who has been so labelled by others
d. someone who has committed an inherently evil or immoral act

ANSWER: c

130. Who argued that the “deviant” is one to whom that label has successfully been applied?

a. Karl Marx b. Adolphe Quetelet
c. Emile Durkheim d. Howard Becker

ANSWER: d

131. Howard Becker said, “The deviant is one to whom that label has successfully been applied; deviant behavior is behavior people so label.” Based on this quote, which philosophical viewpoint is Becker supporting?

a. functionalist view of crime b. consensus view of crime
c. interactionist view of crime d. conflict view of crime

ANSWER: c

132. According to the interactionist view of crime, which term refers to a person who uses his or her influence to shape the legal process?

a. power broker b. moral entrepreneur
c. moral broker d. symbolic interactionist

ANSWER: b

133. Which view of crime is concerned with shifts in moral and legal standards, and sees crime as having no meaning unless people react to it?

a. critical interactionist b. conflict interactionist
c. symbolic interactionist d. consensus conflict

ANSWER: c

134. Which two views of crime are similar?

a. conflict and consensus b. interactionist and consensus
c. interactionist and conflict d. sociological and biological

ANSWER: c

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135. If you believe in the interactionist view of crime and were arguing that marijuana should be legal, which of the following arguments would represent your beliefs most clearly?

a. Marijuana is no more dangerous than alcohol.
b. Marijuana is only illegal because we have not found a way to tax it.
c. Marijuana is very effective in treating some medical conditions.
d. Marijuana is only illegal because people in power defined it as illegal many years ago.

ANSWER: d

136. Which statement is a criticism of and/or problem with survey research?

a. It assumes people will be honest and forthright.
b. It takes too much time to complete.
c. It is usually unreliable.
d. The sampling procedures are ineffective in obtaining a representative sample.

ANSWER: a

137. What is the term for a limited number of subjects chosen to represent the characteristics of a larger population?

a. population b. sample
c. cross-section d. survey

ANSWER: b

138. What is term for a group of people who share a similar characteristic, such as being born in Toronto in 1947?

a. sample b. cross-section
c. cohort d. survey group

ANSWER: c

139. What kind of research makes use of data such as school records, court records, and prison records?

a. aggregate b. survey
c. cohort studies d. observational

ANSWER: c

140. What agency compiles the UCR?

a. Canadian Security Intelligence Service b. National Department of Crime
c. Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics d. Association of Police Chiefs

ANSWER: c

141. What is considered to be the official source of data on crime rates in Canada?

a. Uniform Crime Reports b. National Crime Survey
c. Division of Uniform Factors d. British Justice Statistics

ANSWER: a

142. A criminologist wants to find out which life experiences predict criminal behaviour. She studies a group of prison inmates and finds that most had early histories of child abuse. Which research technique would she most likely use to further research this topic?

a. survey b. retrospective cohort

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c. longitudinal cohort d. aggregate data research

ANSWER: b

143. Which of these terms applies to a sample of those with similar characteristics, for example, juvenile offenders?

a. longitudinal sample b. cross-sectional sample

c. cohort sample d. simple sample

ANSWER: c

144. Which research method would be *best* suited to tracking the self-reported criminal activity of a cohort of Asian men over the course of several upcoming decades?

a. ethnography b. survey

c. longitudinal d. retrospective cohort

ANSWER: c

145. While speaking with your instructor in her office, you notice she has the school, hospital, police, and court records for a large number of men. Based on this information, what type of research is the instructor most likely conducting?

a. ethnography b. survey research

c. longitudinal research d. retrospective cohort

ANSWER: d

146. What research design is a criminologist most likely to use to find out if the drunken driving rate declines after passage of a law that includes a mandatory jail term for DWI convictions?

a. observational b. experimental

c. time-series d. cohort

ANSWER: c

147. Why are criminological experiments rare?

a. They are difficult and expensive to conduct.

b. They were traditionally conducted on prisoners, which is now illegal.

c. They involve ethical concerns about manipulation of subjects' lives.

d. They cannot predict real-life patterns, which are subject to individual whim.

ANSWER: a

148. In which famous serial killer's trial was the first DNA evidence used?

a. Dr. Thomas Neill Cream b. Paul Bernardo

c. John Wayne Gacy d. Allan Legere

ANSWER: d

149. What is one major ethical issue in criminology?

a. Criminologists often study poor and minority crimes while ignoring middle class, white-collar, government, and corporate crime.

b. Criminology attempts to rehabilitate offenders who have no hope in society.

c. Most research is not funded by victim advocate organizations, but by corporations.

d. Researchers might be corrupted by conducting prison interviews while studying crime.

ANSWER: a

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150. Why is *The Bell Curve*, a popular book by Herrnstein and Murray, controversial?
a. It claims that middle-class people never commit crime.
b. It suggests criminals have lower IQs on average, and therefore they commit more crime.
c. It claims that women are the true culprits of crime in an indirect way.
d. It focuses only on lower status crimes like property offences.

ANSWER: b

151. The Muskrat Falls protests were by animal rights activists concerned overtrapping in Labrador.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

152. The Muskrat Falls protests were by environmental activists over the flooding of Indigenous land.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

153. The public tends to overestimate the likelihood of crime happening in their own neighbourhoods.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

154. Criminology and criminal justice are two different fields that do not overlap.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

155. The writings of Cesare Beccaria and his followers form the core of what today is referred to as conflict criminology.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

156. Classical criminology does not believe people have free will, and therefore we cannot blame them for committing crime.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

157. Criminal anthropology looks at the social network of societies as a basis for understanding crime.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

158. The study of the skull as a determinant of behaviour was called physiognomy.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

159. The study of the face as a determinant of behaviour was called phrenology.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

160. Sociological criminology is based on the work of Beccaria and Lombroso.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

161. According to Emile Durkheim's vision of social positivism, crime is normal because it is virtually impossible to imagine a society in which criminal behaviour is totally absent.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

162. Chicago School sociologists argued that crime was a function of personal traits or characteristics.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

163. Classical theory has evolved into modern rational choice theory.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

164. The structural perspective of criminology sees crime as a function of neighbourhood conditions, cultural factors, and norm conflict.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

165. Conflict theory only applies to Western civilizations.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

166. According to the conflict view, the definition of crime is controlled by wealth, power, and position, and not by fear of social disruption.
a. True
b. False

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ANSWER: True

167. Criminology does not focus on the definition of crime as that is already laid out in the criminal code.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

168. Penology is the study of the correction and control of criminal behaviour.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

169. The Idle No More movement promoted equality and justice for First Nations people.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

170. The study of victimology involves the correction and control of known criminal offenders.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

171. Karl Marx's writings detail his theories on the causes of crime, but fail to address his belief about what should be done to promote justice.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

172. In Marxism the proletariat control the means of production and the bourgeoisie are the working class.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

173. The phrase "white collar crime" refers only to criminal acts committed by those in the medical fields.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

174. A conflict criminologist would look at violations of workers', citizens', and children's rights, overall.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

175. International studies show Canada's risk of homicide is low compared to some other countries.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

176. It is hard to compare international rates of sexual assault because it has such low report rates.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

177. The Black Lives Matter movement started with the killing of Eric Garner in New York City.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

178. A significant event in the Black Lives Matter movement was the shooting of Michael Brown in Ferguson, Missouri.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

179. The name of the surveillance unit set up to monitor environmental activism is Project Sitka.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

180. Experimental research involves observing a group of people who share a like characteristic over time.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

181. The Uniform Crime Report (UCR) is an example of aggregate data.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

182. Sex offender notification policies ensure communities know if there are released predators in their midst.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

183. Research shows sex offender notification policies are not very effective because of the stigma involved.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

184. Atavistic anomalies were used to identify Toronto's latest serial killer.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

185. Toronto's serial killer, Bruce MacArthur, was identified through DNA found on victims' remains.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

186. The contract killer Yves Trudeau does not qualify as a serial killer because he was a contract "hit man."

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

187. Vigilante groups are a necessary way communities can protect themselves in the absence of the police.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

188. The Port Alberni vigilantes were trying to thwart a pedophile, and were praised by police for their actions.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

189. The Wigmore criteria are relevant to the protection of researcher–participant privilege.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

190. The rights described under the Wigmore criteria are absolute, and are superior to any other criteria.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

191. Compare and contrast the views of crime held by the consensus, conflict, and interactionist perspectives.

ANSWER: · The consensus perspective argues that laws are the result of a general consensus among the society, and are upheld because the law supports the best outcome for all. The law has evolved to reflect this consensus, although it is necessarily conservative.
· The conflict perspective is dominated perhaps most clearly by the Marxist arguments that identify law as a construction of those with power designed to control those without power. It is useful for identifying crimes against the powerless that the consensus doesn't recognize, such as crimes against workers, children, women, and minorities.
· The interactionist perspective holds that (1) people act according to their own interpretations of reality, according to the meaning things have for them; (2) they learn the meaning of a thing from the way others react to it, either positively or negatively; and (3) they re-evaluate and interpret their own behaviour according to the meaning and symbols they have learned from others. In this perspective, the definition of crime reflects the preferences and opinions of people who impose their definition of right and wrong on the rest of the

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population. Criminals are individuals whom society chooses to label as outcasts or deviants because they have violated social rules.

192. Compare and contrast the classical and positivist perspectives of crime.

ANSWER: · The positivist perspective seeks scientific explanation and looks at observable information. Positivism often associated with more sociological approach, seeking influences and explanations for criminal activity. It is an early introduction to empirical and more scientific approaches to an observational study of crime.
· The classical perspective argues that an individual is responsible for crime and makes a rational decision. Punishment should be swift, certain, and severe, and the public should know this. It is less concerned with the environmental conditions of crime outside the individual.

193. During the 1930s and the 1940s, most sociologists embraced either the ecological view or the socialization view of crime. Compare these two views.

ANSWER: · The ecological view was espoused by the Chicago School. It focused on urban zones of social disorganization. The weakening of social order and institutions made poor urban areas more prone to crime. The ecological view focused on the area in which a person grew up, and the conditions to which they were exposed.
· The socialization view looks at the factors influencing individuals. Like the ecological view, socialization says that a poor urban upbringing can affect a person, but it looks at other areas as well. Location is less deterministic in the socialization view than in the ecological view, and is more focused on factors such as education and familial histories. If the two are contrasted, the first is more structural and the second is more processual.

194. Discuss why crime and deviance are often confused, and why criminologists are often concerned with the concept of deviance and its relationship to criminality.

ANSWER: · What is deviant may not be criminal. There are social norms that define deviance that might not result in criminal sanction. In this way, criminality is defined by legal statutes, and deviance is defined by social norms and standards.
· What we judge as merely deviant compared to what we make illegal can say a lot about how a society feels about itself and its populations. This is especially relevant when we compare societies across time and across cultures, as what we consider deviant in one time and space is not what we define as deviant or illegal in another time and space.
· At the same time as some things may remain illegal even after they are not widely seen as deviant, for example, marijuana, other things might be seen as deviant even though they are not defined as illegal, for example, transsexuality.

195. Your text discusses several different types of criminological research methods. Select three of these methods and discuss them.

ANSWER: · Answers will vary, but the student should clearly identify three of the research methods listed in Chapter 1, and its core components. The student should then discuss the possible uses for the methods. These could include statistical analysis, longitudinal cohort analysis, experimental analysis, observational research, and comparing crime internationally, for example.

196. Your text discusses three specific major ethical issues. Discuss these issues using examples to illustrate.

ANSWER: · Student response will vary, but could include debates over social service versus institutionalization; the difficulty of doing research without government funding or approval; the study of powerless groups versus those who commit crime with impunity because of their power; and finally, how much subjects should be told about the reasons for the research they are asked to participate in.

197. Why would a criminologist choose to conduct a longitudinal study instead of a one-off survey?

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ANSWER: · Longitudinal research provides for information over a longer period of time. In this way it allows for comparisons that change over time, such as attitudes toward marijuana, alternate sexualities, and so on.
· Longitudinal research allows a researcher to see how certain experiences or life events can affect the individuals in the cohort over the course of their lives. A major example would be the life-course studies, which look at such issues as childhood aversive experiences, such as abuse, and how they affect adult behaviour.
· Surveys are not always accurate as people can forget or misconstrue information asked for in a survey. This is because they tend to be snapshots of current or recent events, which need to contextualized in the long term.

198. You are designing an experimental research plan to examine if harsher prison sentences reduce recidivism. Using what we have learned about experimental design in Chapter 1 of the textbook, how would you structure your experiment?

ANSWER: · The student should identify that there will be a need to identify such results, and then assemble a sample group by a random assignment of participants, a control group to compare the sample group to, an experimental group, and an experimental condition. There will be a need to measure what prison sentences look like in terms of harsher to lenient, any limiting conditions such as how female versus male offenders are treated, and thus also how provincial versus federal inmates are treated; a timeframe; and of course, measures of recidivism and how to screen out effects of differential police enforcement of such things as status offences and parole conditions.

199. What are some of the benefits of a criminologist conducting first-hand observation of criminals?

ANSWER: · First-hand research allows the researcher to get in-depth information that may otherwise be overlooked or not collected by a survey. This can be done through first-hand interviews, etc.
· The ability to snowball sample helps the researcher connect with other individuals who belong to the group the researcher is studying. This allows extension of the results to see how they connect with those of other groups.
· First-hand observation allows researchers to understand motivation and see activities that might otherwise not be identified in surveys. Crime rates, for example, never allow us to see such particular detail.

200. With which criminology philosophical view do you most identify? Why?

ANSWER: · Answers will vary, but the student should clearly name one of the philosophical views listed in Chapter 1 and its core ideas, and then clearly explain why they identify with that view.

201. In the *Key Court Case* exhibit, the case of *R. v. Sharpe* is discussed, which covers the issue of child pornography and legislation needed to correct it. In this case, the question is whether artistic merit overrides the need to protect children from exploitation and, furthermore, whether this is more deeply about homosexuality?

ANSWER: · Answers will vary, but critical to this question is to what extent the law should infringe on individual liberties in the need to protect society; and also more deeply, whether this is about discrimination.

202. In the *Comparative Criminology* exhibit, there are many international crime trends discussed, but one issue that stands out is that people who experience disruptions in their lives, such as rapid social change, are the most likely to experience violence in their lives. State a strong example among the examples of homicide, sexual assault, etc., and explain how this factor plays out.

ANSWER: Answers will vary, but specific country examples are important to contrast and compare, such as human trafficking in Cambodia, rising crime in traditionally safe Japan, and an upsurge of homicide in Brazil.

203. In the *Profile of a Crime* exhibit, there are several of Canada's most notorious serial killers, people who were responsible for horrific crimes against innocent victims. Is the media concern about such criminals disproportionate and out of proportion to such a rare crime, or does it reflect something different?

ANSWER: Answers might include mention of public danger, lack of prediction, outrage over crimes against innocent victims, and so on. Answers should be grounded in specific cases and examples. It is hard to imagine the

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media exaggerating the significance of such crimes, but at the same time the media does sensationalize horrific crimes.

204. In the *Crime in the News* exhibit, police have warned the public about undertaking independent action against threats against themselves or their families, in this case, a man accused of trying to lure an underage female. While, legally, people shouldn't take the law into their own hands, how can we understand why people frustrated over the perceived lack of action might feel justified in taking the law into their own hands?

ANSWER: The answer could include issues such as playing off the two dichotomies: personal action outside the law versus the need to protect oneself against a threat. In this case, however, it seems that the meeting with the offender was orchestrated by the other adults. This factor could compromise charges. Other cases, such as that of David Chan in Toronto, anchored the right to defend oneself and one's property against harm.

205. In the *Criminology Research* exhibit, the case of Russel Ogden is profiled, whose interview topic was euthanasia among people with HIV/AIDS. To what extent should researchers be allowed to shield their subjects who commit crimes from legal consequences for their actions? Discuss using a different example.

ANSWER: Answers will vary, but might include people with Alzheimer's, incurable diseases, and so on, who elect to seek assisted suicide under Canada's new regulations. And generally, unless there are grave criminal matters involved, researcher–participant privilege is superior to investigations, as established by court ruling in 2007 and reaffirmed in 2014.

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