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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 1 - Crime and Criminology

1. What was the most dominant field of study in criminology in the 20th century?
   a. sociology b. psychology
   c. anthropology d. political science
ANSWER: a

2. When were the concepts of classical criminology first introduced?
   a. 16th century b. 17th century
   c. 18th century d. 19th century
ANSWER: c

3. Who is considered to be the father of sociology?
   a. Nicholas Remy b. Cesare Beccaria
   c. Auguste Comte d. Cesare Lombroso
ANSWER: c

4. Which school of criminology is primarily concerned with the motivations and characteristics of the offenders?
   a. classical b. critical
   c. positivist d. spiritual
ANSWER: c

5. Rather than focusing on the offence, what is the focal point of the positivist school of criminology?
   a. the law b. the offender
   c. the victim d. the system
ANSWER: b

6. Who argued that the evolution of societies is a process of stages that reflect the people's understandings of the world in which they live?
   a. Cesare Beccaria b. Auguste Comte
   c. Franz-Joseph Gall d. Cesare Lombroso
ANSWER: b

7. Which term best describes the theorists who followed Auguste Comte's writings?
   a. communists b. socialists
   c. hedonists d. positivists
ANSWER: d

8. Theo was explaining the key ideas underlining the tenets of classical criminology to Amina. If Amina asked him to clarify the school's stance on punishment, what would Theo assert?
   a. An eye for an eye. b. Lock 'em up and throw away the key.
   c. Liberty and justice for all. d. Let the punishment fit the crime.
ANSWER: d

9. Who is known as the father of criminology?
   a. Philippe Pinel b. Benjamin Rush
   c. Cesare Lombroso d. J.K. Lavater

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ANSWER: c

10. Which punishment goal is NOT consistent with the beliefs of classical criminologists?
    a. swiftness b. premeditation
    c. certainty d. severity

ANSWER: b

11. Whose work is considered a foundation for sociological criminology and the perspective that the existence of crime can be helpful in facilitating social change?
    a. Cesare Lombroso b. Karl Marx
    c. Émile Durkheim d. Cesare Beccaria

ANSWER: c

12. Who was one of the first criminologists to link crime rates to alcohol consumption, changes of season, and climate?
    a. L.A.J. Quetelet b. Émile Durkheim
    c. Karl Marx d. Auguste Comte

ANSWER: a

13. Which scenario best exemplifies the perspectives of Chicago School sociologists?
    a. The crime rate in Quesnel is lower than average due to higher rates of psychological deficits among local citizens.
    b. A survey of prisons in Quesnel reported that most inmates suffer from some form of biological deficit.
    c. The crime rates are higher in the Quesnel neighbourhoods where there is evidence of higher levels of poverty and disorder.
    d. There is a higher rate of violent crime in Quesnel, a community in which employees feel as though their work is not valued by their capitalist employers.

ANSWER: c

14. What widely held belief about crime was challenged by theorists of the Chicago School?
    a. Poverty is strongly correlated with crime rates.
    b. Poorly functioning neighbourhoods have higher crime rates.
    c. Criminals are biologically or psychologically impaired.
    d. Crime rates are higher in rural neighbourhoods.

ANSWER: c

15. What would Preeti's base premise be if she adopts a biological determinist approach in her study of crime and criminals?
    a. People are rational beings with a free will and therefore are responsible for their own actions.
    b. Offenders have few choices to make because their criminal tendencies are innate.
    c. The social and economic conditions experienced by an individual explain his/her tendency toward criminal behaviours.
    d. Offenders have learned criminal attitudes and behaviours from more experienced law violators.

ANSWER: b

16. Which criminological perspective adopts the position that crime is a function of competition for limited resources and

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power?

a. classical/choice b. biological/psychological
c. structural d. conflict

ANSWER: d

17. Cesare Lombroso identified physical abnormalities that he claimed represented the primitive features of a biological throwback. What term did he give to these abnormalities?

a. criminal malformations b. *manie sans delire*
c. deviant aberrations d. atavistic anomalies

ANSWER: d

18. Where did the position that crime was a result of poor social and economic conditions, rather than a result of biologically impaired individuals, originate?

a. University of Chicago sociology department
b. Harvard University psychology department
c. Yale University biology department
d. Oxford University medical school

ANSWER: a

19. Which of these theorists is NOT associated with the Chicago School of criminology?

a. Walter Reckless b. Ernest W. Burgess
c. André-Michel Guerry d. Louis Wirth

ANSWER: c

20. Marko is a classical criminologist. What explanation is he most likely to adopt to explain why individuals commit crimes?

a. evolution b. spiritualism
c. free will d. biological determinism

ANSWER: c

21. Which criminologist promoted the view that people learn pro-criminal attitudes and behaviours from other law violators?

a. Edwin Sutherland b. John Hagan
c. J.K. Lavater d. Marvin Wolfgang

ANSWER: a

22. Which subarea of criminology primarily focuses on studies of the correction and control of criminal behaviour?

a. victimology b. criminal behaviour systems
c. penology d. public criminology

ANSWER: c

23. Elena was arrested for possession of cocaine, and in court argues to the judge that recreational drug use is not inherently evil or immoral. She asserts that the only reason cocaine is illegal is because it offends the sensibilities of moral crusaders who define it as such. Which view of crime has Elena adopted?

a. the consensus view b. the conflict view

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c. the interactionist view d. the social diversion view

ANSWER: c

24. According to John Hagan, what is one example of a "social deviation"?
a. juvenile delinquency b. homicide
c. facial tattoos d. gambling

ANSWER: a

25. According to John Hagan, what is one example of a consensus crime?
a. drug use b. prostitution
c. mental illness d. incest

ANSWER: d

26. Miko argues that the class struggle between the rich and poor in Canada controls the creation and implementation of criminal law. Which view of crime has Miko adopted?
a. the consensus view b. the conflict view
c. the interactionist view d. the social justice view

ANSWER: b

27. Which statement best exemplifies the conflict view of crime?
a. Crimes are acts that are truly harmful to all society.
b. Laws reflect the viewpoints of the wealthy.
c. Crimes are actions that everyone agrees are unacceptable.
d. Deviance is a label applied to actions deemed unacceptable.

ANSWER: b

28. According to Hagan's breakdown of crime and deviance, which form of deviance is likely to receive the mildest social response?
a. social diversions b. social deviations
c. consensus crimes d. conflict crimes

ANSWER: a

29. The Canadian legal system is based in large part on which of the following Codes?
a. the Mosaic Code b. the Code of Hammurabi
c. the Code of Mormonism d. the Criminal Code

ANSWER: a

30. In criminal common law, the burden of revenge is shifted from the individual victim to which of the following?
a. the community b. the family
c. correction workers d. the state

ANSWER: d

31. Which category of offence is normally considered to be an absolute liability crime?
a. offences involving public health or welfare
b. offences involving theft or fraud

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c. fatal offences against a person

d. nonfatal offences against a person

ANSWER: a

32. Andrew killed his roommate, which resulted in a charge of first-degree murder. He admits that he intended for his roommate to die. Which concept best defines Andrew's intent?

a. *mens rea* b. *actus reus*

c. lack of criminal responsibility d. absolution of criminal liability

ANSWER: a

33. Gavin was charged with theft after he took a canoe from a cottage, paddled it five kilometres down a river, and abandoned it. He asserts that he was lost and needed to use the canoe for his survival. Which approaches is Gavin using for his defence?

a. absolute liability b. justification

c. excuse d. precedent

ANSWER: b

34. Under contemporary Canadian law, how many main types of criminal offences are there?

a. 2 b. 3

c. 4 d. 5

ANSWER: a

35. Monique has decided to conduct a study examining crime rates in an inner-city neighbourhood. Her research could affect community funding for local projects. It may even result in labels being assigned to those deemed to be "high risk" offenders. The study's impact may be beneficial if funders consider the results worthy of their attention. Which aspect of the study must Monique consider most carefully before conducting her research?

a. generalizability of the findings to other neighbourhoods

b. the validity of the results that may be achieved through the study

c. the reliability of the research results

d. the ethical implications of the study being proposed

ANSWER: d

36. The concept of utilitarianism maintains that the purpose of punishment is to exact revenge.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

37. Anomie is a state or condition of individuals or society characterized by a breakdown or absence of social norms and values.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

38. According to Émile Durkheim, criminality is rooted in the individual.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

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

ANSWER: False

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

ANSWER: True

41. The structural perspective views ecological forces as the root cause of crime.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

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

ANSWER: False

43. The interactionist view of crime is closely associated with labelling theory and the work of Howard Becker.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

44. The contemporary Canadian justice system is a static social phenomenon inherited from centuries-old English common law that consists of a tradition of unchanging social norms.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

45. The conflict view of crime implies that crime is a function of the beliefs, morality, and rules that are inherent in Western civilization.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

46. According to the consensus view, the definition of crime is disproportionately influenced by those with wealth, power, and position.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

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47. Edwin Sutherland championed the position that potential and novice offenders learn criminal attitudes and behaviours from more experienced offenders.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

48. The notion of precedent forms the basis for common law.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

49. Intent is NOT a necessary requirement for criminal conviction in absolute liability offences.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

50. Criminological research involves working closely with institutions and groups of people who may be significantly affected by any reported findings.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

51. What is utilitarianism? What connection does it have to law and order in a society?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but should define it as a doctrine that considers an action to be right if it promotes the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. Those who break the law threaten the happiness of others, therefore punishment is necessary in order to deter crime and prevent criminals from relapsing into crime. Beccaria argued that to be an effective deterrent, punishment must be swift, certain to occur if the law is broken, and severe enough to deter any future law-breaking behaviour.

52. Examine the field and subareas of criminology. Explain what criminologists do, the major issues involved, and the impact their work has on society.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary and may incorporate discussion of information found in Figure 1.2

53. Discuss why the terms crime and deviance are often conflated. Explain why criminologists are often concerned with the concept of deviance and its relationship to criminality.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but should explain that deviance is action that departs from the social norms of society and therefore includes a broad spectrum of behaviours. Crime is a deviant act that is defined as being socially harmful and dangerous.

54. Identify and describe three contemporary approaches to the study of criminology.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but should use the information found in Figure 1.1 on the type of perspective, the accompanying force(s), and what each perspective identifies as the source of criminal activity.

55. Compare and contrast the concepts of validity and reliability in terms of their relationship to criminological research.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary. At the very least, students should include definitions of each term, and explain the key differences between the two. They may also include examples to further illustrate their points.

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56. Detail the historical process of our society learning to deal with deviant, antisocial, and criminal behaviours. Specifically address concepts learned in this chapter of the text.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary and may include a discussion of the Code of Hammurabi, the Mosaic Code, common law (precedent), statutory crimes, summary conviction offences, indictable offences, and hybrid offences.

57. Discuss the two key elements of a crime, including examples to illustrate each element.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but must include a discussion of *actus reus* and *mens rea.*

58. Since 1892, the Canadian *Criminal Code* has consistently evolved to address the various changing social, political, and economic realities of our country. Provide two recent examples of such changes, as well as the realities underlying the shift in legislation.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but may include a discussion of anti-terrorist legislation (such as Bill C-59), the legalization of cannabis for recreational use, harassment/stalking, and sex offender registration, among others.

59. Your text discusses several criminal defences that a person may use to refute one or more of the elements of the crime of which they have been accused. Discuss these defences using examples to illustrate.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but their answer should list and discuss falsely accused (deny the *actus reus*), lack of *mens rea* (intent), excuse defences (mental disorder, automatism, intoxication, ignorance), and justification (necessity, duress, self-defence, and entrapment).

60. Your text discusses three major ethical issues to consider when undertaking criminological research. Discuss these issues using examples to illustrate.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but their discussion should address the challenges found in the areas of what to study, whom to study, and how to study.

61. Explain John Hagan's typology of deviance and crime, incorporating examples in your discussion.

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but should use the information found in Table 1.1 on the kind of deviance, the severity of social response, the perceived harmfulness, and the degree of agreement.

62. Compare and contrast the vehicular offences of Jaskirat Singh Sidhu and Marco Muzzo provided in your text. How do these offences differ in terms of satisfying the requirements of *actus reus*?

ANSWER: Student responses will vary but should address the basic facts of each case summarized in this section, in particular the role of accidents, voluntariness, intent, and recklessness/negligence.

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