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TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1

Multiple choice

1. Most states define an act committed by a juvenile that would be a crime if committed by an adult as:

a. dependency
b. disobedience
c. a conduct disorder
*d. delinquency

2. A violation of the law for a juvenile that is not a crime for an adult is classified as:

a. a felony
b. a misdemeanor
*c. a status offense
d. extortion

3. The types of actions that constitute violations of the law for juveniles, but not for adults, are classified:

a. dependency
b. property crimes
c. delinquent offenses
*d. status offenses

4. All of the following are examples of status offenses except:

*a. armed robbery
b. truancy
c. minor in possession of alcohol
d. running away

5. Types of juvenile conduct such as running away, truancy, and ungovernability are examples of:

*a. status offenses
b. public order offenses
c. property crimes
d. none of the above

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6. A person who has not reached full legal age is classified as:

a. a status offender
b. a delinquent
*c. a minor
d. a ward of the state

7. In some jurisdictions, children under the age of ten may be categorized as:

*a. infants
b. dependents
c. in need of supervision
d. guardians

8. The term *mens rea* refers to the _____ necessary to be charged with, and convicted of, an offense.

a. ability
b. motivation
*c. criminal intent
d. probable cause

9. Courts may declare juveniles legally to be adults for purposes such as marriage or military service. This change in status is known as:

a. freedom
b. guardian ad litem
c. certification
*d. emancipation

10. Through the process of a transfer hearing a juvenile can be:

a. relieved of financial obligations
*b. tried as an adult
c. granted citizenship
d. allowed to work in a dangerous occupation

11. There are both social definitions and _____ definitions of delinquency.

a. popular
b. statistical
c. international
*d. legal

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12. Media reports that focus on previously ignored types or incidence of crime may create the appearance of:

*a. crime waves
b. government action
c. educational inadequacies
d. health risks

13. Which of the following is not an official source of crime statistics for juvenile offenders?

a. court records
b. probation and parole case records
c. police arrest reports
*d. investigative news reports

14. The term “moral panic” is used to describe news stories that may be based in fact but which:

a. really are irrelevant
*b. seem to take on a life of their own
c. involving wiretapping of crime victims
d. all of the above

15. Numerical facts and data are expressed as:

a. formulas
b. equations
*c. statistics
d. questions

16. The ability of a research method to yield the same results when used at different times or by different individuals describes the concept of:

a. validity
*b. reliability
c. generalizability
d. autonomy

17. The relative absence of mistakes in the research process is known as:

a. generalizability
b. reliability
*c. accuracy
d. validity

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18. The ability to infer from a set of observations to a larger phenomenon is known by researchers as:

*a. generalizability
b. reliability
c. trustworthiness
d. validity

19. When we are measuring what we seek to measure (that is, the findings and reality are compatible), this is known as:

a. accuracy
b. generalizability
c. reliability
*d. validity

20. The portion of crimes unknown to the police (or other legal authorities) is often called:

a. the crime mystery
b. a social conundrum
c. a fictional account
*d. the dark figure of crime

21. Which of the following is designed to help us know more about the dark figure of crime?

a. the Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics
*b. the National Crime Victimization Survey
c. the Uniform Crime Reports
d. the Mortality and Morbidity Reports

22. The primary source for crime-related information in the United States is:

a. the Census Bureau
b. the Centers for Disease Control
c. the National Youth Survey
*d. the Uniform Crime Reports

23. Which of the following agencies is responsible for compiling the Uniform Crime Reports?

a. the National Sheriff's Association
*b. the Federal Bureau of Investigation
c. the U.S. Census Bureau
d. the Administrative Office of U.S. Courts

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24. There are _____ Part I Index crimes included in the Uniform Crime Reports.

a. 10
b. 6
*c. 8
d. 29

25. The total number of Part I and Part II offenses included in the Uniform Crime Reports is:

*a. 29
b. 14
c. 8
d. 33

26. Over the past decade or so, juvenile crime rates in the United States generally have:

a. increased slightly
b. increased significantly
c. remained unchanged
*d. gone down

27. In 2008 there were approximately how many juvenile arrests in the United States?

a. 150,000
*b. 2.1 million
c. 5.5 million
d. over 10 million

28. From 1985 to 2007 the number of juvenile homicide cases in the United States:

*a. increased slightly
b. increased significantly
c. remained unchanged
d. decreased significantly

29. In conducting self-reported delinquency surveys two of the key issues are anonymity and:

a. compensation
*b. confidentiality
c. timeliness of responses
d. intrusiveness

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30. Which part of the criminal justice system is most likely to have the first contact with accused delinquents?

a. prosecuting attorneys
b. the juvenile court
*c. the police
d. correctional institutions

31. Approximately what percentage of criminal defendants (including juveniles) are indigent and cannot afford their own attorney?

a. 5%
b. 27%
c. 33%
*d. 60%

32. Punishments between traditional probation and secure incarceration are known as:

a. indistinct punishments
*b. intermediate sanctions
c. indefinite sanctions
d. indeterminate sentences

33. The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention was created by Congress in:

a. 1932
b. 1954
c. 1968
*d. 1974

True or false

1. All states share a common legal definition of the word “juvenile.”

a. True *b. False

2. Legally the terms infants, juveniles, and minors all mean the same thing.

a. True *b. False

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3. In most jurisdictions juveniles can be tried as adults after courts conduct transfer hearings.

*a. True b. False

4. Our perceptions of the nature and types of juvenile crimes often are influenced by the coverage given certain events by the news media.

*a. True b. False

5. “Crime waves” are simply events reported by the news media.

a. True *b. False

6. News reporting and social science research generally operate under the same guidelines and principles.

a. True *b. False

7. When we can apply the results or findings from one research study to another group or population this is known as generalizability.

*a. True b. False

8. The UCR Part I Index crimes include a category called “delinquent offenses.”

a. True *b. False

9. There are four property crimes and four personal crimes included in the UCR Part I Index offenses.

*a. True b. False

10. Nationwide, in recent years, the crime rates for virtually all categories of offenses have gone down.

*a. True b. False

11. After adult crime rates started to decline nationally, it took juvenile crime rates a few years to follow.

*a. True b. False

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12. The “dark figure of crime” involves offenses reported to the police, but where no investigation is undertaken.

a. True *b. False

13. The National Crime Victimization Survey is one way we know about crimes that have been committed, but that have not been reported to the police.

*a. True b. False

14. The Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Surveys measure the same offenses, defined the same way.

a. True *b. False

15. The primary federal agency concerned with juvenile justice matters is the National Children’s Bureau.

a. True *b. False

Essay questions

1. In the text, both social and legal definitions of delinquency were discussed. What is one of the common ways we legally define delinquency?

2. What are status offenses and how are they related to the concept of delinquency? Give examples of common status offenses.

3. What is the same and what is different about the terms minors, infants, and juveniles? In other words, compare and contrast these terms.

4. Discuss the influence that news reporting can have on politicians’ and the public’s perceptions about the types and amounts of juvenile offenses. Does reporting shape or merely reflect public perceptions?

5. Discuss recent examples of “crime waves” (involving adults, juveniles, or both). How does the notion of a “crime wave” affect our perceptions of crime and delinquency?

6. What is meant by the term “moral panic?” What are the common sources of moral panics? Give examples of recent moral panics experienced in the United States.

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7. Provide a brief definition of each of the following and discuss the role each plays in the research process:

- accuracy
- reliability
- validity
- generalizability

8. There are three primary ways we know about crime in the U.S.: (1) the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), (2) victimization surveys (like the National Crime Victimization Survey), and (3) self-reports. Briefly discuss the strengths and weaknesses of each as a measure of delinquent activity.

9. List and briefly define each of the UCR's four personal and four property offenses.

10. What has happened to the crime rate in the United States since the mid-1990s? Is the trend consistent with the public's perceptions? Why or why not?

11. Are all juvenile offenses merely junior versions of adult crimes? What is the same and what is different about definitions of law-violations for juveniles and adults?

12. Define the "dark figure of crime." Is there any way to measure the offenses included in this category? Explain.

13. What are some of the ways we can make sure research subjects answer survey questionnaires and that they answer truthfully?

14. Briefly discuss the various functions performed by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. In other words, what role does the federal government play in combating juvenile delinquency?

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CHAPTER 2

Multiple choice

1. Between 1976 and 2005 how many people were executed for crimes they committed while they were juveniles?

a. 312
b. 55
c. 30
*d. 22

2. In 2005 the United States Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty was unconstitutional for crimes committed before a person's 18th birthday in the case of:

a. *Gideon v. Wainwright*
*b. *Roper v. Simmons*
c. *In re Gault*
d. *In re Winship*

3. Historically, children were considered little more than property. The legal term for this status is:

*a. chattel
b. capitalism
c. incompetent
d. chevron

4. The Latin phrase *patria potestas* means:

a. fatherly love
*b. the power of the father
c. the best interests of the child
d. the father of the country

5. The Roman doctrine of *paterfamilias* recognized the father as:

*a. the head of the family
b. a leading citizen
c. a businessman in the community
d. the religious leader

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6. The Latin term *paterna pietas* is translated:

a. father of the country
b. fatherhood duties
*c. fatherly love
d. the father is in control

7. The notion of “binding out,” practiced in Europe in the 1600s:

*a. put children in working situations
b. established compulsory school attendance
c. required children to observe the laws of the church
d. advocated physical restraints for unruly children

8. The formal system in which children were bound to individuals who taught them a trade was known as:

a. internship
*b. apprenticeship
c. cooperative agreements
d. contracts

9. Placing children with skill craftsmen or trades people is associated with:

a. the Protestant Reformation
b. the Middle Ages
*c. the apprenticeship system
d. the child saving movement

10. Puritan beliefs during the colonial period helped define the:

a. meaning of marriage
b. concept of family
c. role of government in child rearing
*d. “good child”

11. A colonial lifestyle that emphasized strictness and austerity was practiced by:

a. the Methodists
b. Roman Catholics
*c. the Puritans
d. the Irish

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12. Spankings and other forms of physical punishment are considered:

a. restitution
b. isolation
c. capital punishment
*d. corporal punishment

13. The role of children as suitable factory workers was established during:

a. the American Revolution
b. the Protestant Reformation
c. the Age of Chivalry
*d. the Industrial Revolution

14. The firm establishment of the concept of adolescence is associated with the period:

a. 1861-1865
*b. 1870-1900
c. 1920-1941
d. 1776-1779

15. One of the most commonly accepted terms for the period between childhood and adulthood is:

a. puberty
*b. adolescence
c. infancy
d. *paterna pietas*

16. The era of “child saving” in the United States fits within the broader context of the:

a. Age of Enlightenment
b. Civil War
*c. Progressive Movement
d. Industrial Revolution

17. Which of the following elements is not associated with the creation of the juvenile justice system in the United States?

*a. the “America for Americans” movement
b. the Progressive Era
c. immigration
d. industrialization

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18. Youngsters who exist on the fringes of a society or who are excluded from the mainstream culture are classified as:

*a. marginalized youths
b. predelinquents
c. in need of supervision
d. adolescent rebels

19. The time period from the late nineteenth century through the early twentieth century when there was a great spirit of reform in the United States is classified as the:

a. Renaissance
*b. Progressive Era
c. Protestant Reformation
d. Age of Enlightenment

20. The world's first juvenile court was established in:

a. Boston, Massachusetts
b. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
*c. Chicago, Illinois
d. London, England

21. Explaining law-violating behavior in terms of evil spirits or demon possession would be most closely associated with _____ explanations.

*a. spiritual or natural
b. sociological
c. biological or genetic
d. psychological

22. The notion of free will means that:

a. members of the community are influenced by religious values
b. environmental factors influence the ways we behave
*c. individuals freely choose their own course of action
d. each of us is born with a certain destiny

23. Which of the following theorists is most closely associated with the concepts of rationality and free will?

a. B.F. Skinner
b. Sigmund Freud
*c. Cesare Beccaria
d. Cesare Lombroso

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24. Punishing an individual to prevent future violations by that individual is an illustration of:

a. incapacitation
b. retribution
c. general deterrence
*d. specific deterrence

25. Punishing an individual in order to prevent future violations by a group of people exemplifies:

a. specific deterrence
*b. general deterrence
c. isolation
d. reintegration

26. Social determinism can be linked to the work of which nineteenth century biologist?

a. Samuel Clemens
b. Jeremy Bentham
c. Charles Dickens
*d. Charles Darwin

27. Lombroso's concept of criminals as throwbacks to a more primitive state is captured in the term:

*a. atavists
b. recidivists
c. reformers
d. anarchists

28. Which Italian doctor proposed the notion that "born criminals" could be detected through criminal stigmata?

a. Cesare Beccaria
b. Herbert Spencer
*c. Cesare Lombroso
d. E.A. Hooton

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29. Which body type did William Sheldon consider most likely to appear among delinquent youngsters?

a. ectomorphic
*b. mesomorphic
c. endomorphic
d. orthomorphic

30. The idea of operant conditioning providing reinforcers to human behavior is most closely associated with:

a. Charles Darwin
b. William Sheldon
c. Sigmund Freud
*d. B.F. Skinner

31. The theory that behavior is learned and reinforced by consequences describes:

a. social control theory
b. differential association theory
*c. behaviorism
d. labeling

32. The MMPI test would be most closely linked to notions of delinquency caused by:

*a. personality type
b. economics
c. family dysfunction
d. biochemistry

33. The concept of normlessness, proposed by French sociologist Emile Durkheim, is described by the word:

a. dysfunction
b. chaos
*c. anomie
d. anarchy

34. Which of the following individuals is credited with proposing strain theory?

a. Emile Durkheim
*b. Robert Merton
c. Edwin Lemert
d. Cesare Lombroso

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35. Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin are most frequently associated with _____ theory.

a. differential association
*b. differential opportunity
c. routine activities
d. labeling

36. Travis Hirschi offered the elements of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief to explain his:

*a. bonding theory
b. strain theory
c. differential oppression theory
d. social learning theory

37. The notion that males and females are raised differently by their parents and this influences their behaviors is an element of _____ theory.

a. strain
b. gender distinctiveness
*c. power control
d. differential association

38. Which theory links criminal behavior to the breakdown of community solidarity?

a. differential opportunity
*b. social disorganization
c. culture conflict
d. labeling

39. Differential association theory is attributed to:

a. Ronald Akers
b. Travis Hirschi
c. Edwin Lemert
*d. Edwin Sutherland

40. Labeling theory is based on the work of:

a. Edwin Sutherland
b. David Matza
*c. Edwin Lemert
d. Howard Becker

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41. The idea that people often live up to (or down to) the labels applied to them was proposed by:

*a. Edwin Lemert
b. Edwin Sutherland
c. Cesare Beccaria
d. Travis Hirschi

42. Which of the following is not an element of routine activities theory?

*a. poverty and lack of economic opportunities
b. lack of effective guardianship
c. attractive targets
d. motivated offenders

True or false

1. In the United States children have enjoyed the same legal rights as adults since the ratification of the Constitution.

a. True *b. False

2. In Europe in the Middle Ages public schools primarily were responsible for socializing children.

a. True *b. False

3. During the colonial period in America, when workers were in short supply parents often looked to their children as a source of inexpensive labor.

*a. True b. False

4. During the early parts of the Industrial Revolution, children worked in factories alongside adults.

*a. True b. False

5. The concept of adolescence can be traced back in history to the Roman Empire.

a. True *b. False

6. The “child savers” appeared as part of the expanding middle class of the late nineteenth century.

*a. True b. False

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