Introductory Criminology - The Study of Risky Situations 1st edition Felson Test Bank

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Name: _____
Test 1:
Part 1 – The Crime Challenge
Part 2 – Four Types of Crime Control

Multiple Choice

1. Which of the following statements about disputes is true?
    a. Most rude encounters lead to a dispute
    b. Most disputes are small
    c. Most disputes escalate further
    d. Most disputes eventually lead to criminal acts

2. Which of the following is NOT a common rude encounter?
    a. Swearing
    b. Invading personal space
    c. Threatening with a knife
    d. Loudness

3. Which of the following is an example of a negative result of the sexual urge?
    a. People may be tempted to leave their partners
    b. Rape
    c. Incest
    d. All of the above

4. What role do insurance companies play in property disputes?
    a. Many property disputes are settled by insurance companies
    b. Insurance companies exacerbate property disputes
    c. Insurance companies deal with property disputes after they have gone through the criminal justice system
    d. None of the above

5. How might the 80-20 rule apply to juvenile delinquents?
    a. 80 percent of juveniles commit 20 percent of crimes
    b. 20 percent of juveniles commit 80 percent of crimes
    c. 80 percent of juvenile delinquents are male, 20 percent are female
    d. 80 percent of juvenile delinquents are female, 20 percent are male

6. A child who is abused becomes violent later in life. What term is used to describe this phenomenon?
    a. Learned behavior
    b. Anomie
    c. Genetic determinism
    d. Cycle of violence

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7. Which of the following is NOT an element of the social bond?
    a. Commitment
    b. Checks and balances
    c. Attachment
    d. Involvement

8. Which of the following is NOT an element of routine activity theory?
    a. Offender
    b. Target
    c. Deviant values
    d. Absence of a guardian

9. Crime reduction in one place spills over to nearby places, reducing crime in the nearby places as well. What term is used to describe this phenomenon?
    a. Diffusion of benefits
    b. Routine activities
    c. Situational prevention
    d. Social control

10. What concept of law says that the law does not care about trifling matters?
    a. De minimis
    b. Mens rea
    c. Lex talionis
    d. Probable cause

Short Answer

11. How can a dispute escalate into a violent incident?

12. Why are the mid-teenage years important to understanding crime and victimization?

13. How is self-control important for more than containing crime?

14. Give an example of situational prevention.

15. Which control processes become most relevant *after* a crime had occurred? What are the limitations of these processes?

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Name: _____
Test 2:
Part 3 – Realistic Justice
Part 4 – Risky Ages

Multiple Choice

1. What is *mens rea*?
    a. Criminal state of mind
    b. Criminal actions
    c. Eye for an eye
    d. Immunity from prosecution

2. Which of the following is NOT a part of ordinary police work?
    a. Paperwork
    b. Deadly shootouts
    c. Giving traffic tickets
    d. Responding to calls from citizens

3. How are most criminal court cases resolved?
    a. Conviction by jury
    b. Acquittal by jury
    c. Plea bargaining
    d. Mistrials

4. What type of punishment is *least* effective for deterrence?
    a. Swift, sure punishment
    b. Severe punishment
    c. Rehabilitation
    d. Well-timed incapacitation

5. What information does the National Crime Victim Survey (NCVS) provide that is not available in UCR data?
    a. Homicide counts
    b. Calls for service
    c. The prevalence of drug use
    d. The likelihood of a crime being reported

6. According to the age-crime curve, when does crime participation peak?
    a. Childhood
    b. Early adolescence
    c. Mid adolescence
    d. Adulthood

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7. Which of the following describes a way in which youths "zig-zag" through delinquency?
    a. Sometimes youths commit delinquent acts, sometimes they do not
    b. Mapping technology shows us that stores are targeted for burglary in a "zig-zag" fashion
    c. Both a & b
    d. Youths do not "zig-zag" through delinquency

8. Judith Rich Harris' research finds that individuals learn from different sources how to act in specific environments. What type of process is this?
    a. Formal
    b. Blending
    c. Offender-specific
    d. Context-specific

9. What is the emphasis of situational inducement theory?
    a. Neighborhood influence
    b. Specific situations where delinquent acts take place
    c. Situations where children spend time with their parents
    d. Collateral consequences of the justice system

10. During which kind of activities are youths most likely to break rules?
    a. Supervised activities
    b. Structure socializing
    c. Unstructured socializing
    d. School programs

Short Answer

11. How does the juvenile justice system differ from the adult justice system?

12. Why do police try to *avoid* arresting people?

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13. What are intermediate sanctions? Give two examples.

14. According to Edwin Sutherland's differential association theory, how is criminality fostered?

15. What are the five neutralization techniques? Give examples of two of them.

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Test 2

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. B
5. D
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. B
10. C
11. The juvenile system aims to provide services, not punishment, seeking to protect youths from future trouble. Outcomes are negotiated with – with the idea that a child is not capable of having a criminal mind. They have great leeway and aim to act in the best interest of the child. Juvenile courts often use non-criminal justice terms.
12. Each arrest could blow up into a conflict and will generate a lot of paperwork and labor-intensive effort. Some arrests make a situation even worse.
13. Intermediate sanctions are correctional efforts that fall between probation and imprisonment, generally as part of community corrections. Examples: intensive supervision programs, halfway houses, day-reporting centers, monetary sanctions (restitution, fines), community service centers, house arrest, intermittent imprisonment, split sentences.
14. Criminality is learned within intimate social groups. "A person becomes delinquent because of an excess of definitions favorable to violation of law over definitions unfavorable to violation of the law."
15. Deny responsibility – I was drunk; it was my friend's idea. Deny injury – nobody got hurt; the store won't miss it. Deny there's a victim – they had it coming; nobody owned it anyway. Condemn the condemners – you do the same things yourself; you do more harm than I ever do. Appeal to higher loyalties – I stole it for my buddies; I've got to stand by my friends.

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