# *CJ 5th edition Gaines Test Bank*

SKU: 9781337402477-TEST-BANK

# TRUE/FALSE

1 : Correlation between two variables means that they tend to vary together.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

2 : A hypothesis is an explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

3 : Criminal activity in males has been linked to elevated levels of testosterone.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

4 : Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay found that residents in high-crime neighborhoods tend to adopt fundamental values and norms from organized communities.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

5 : According to social disorganization theory, deteriorating buildings and other infrastructures are factors that lead to crime in high-crime neighborhoods.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

6 : In the context of control theory, the stronger the social bonds, the less likely that any individual will commit a crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

7 : According to Terrie Moffitt, change is possible for adolescent-limited offenders.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

8 : In the context of the drugcrime relationship, theft to get money to buy illegal drugs is an example of the drug-using lifestyle.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

9 : Part II offenses are recorded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to give a general idea of the crime picture in the United States in any given year.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

10 : Part II offenses are far outweighed by Part I offenses.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

11 : In self-reported surveys, persons are asked directly about specific criminal activity to which they may have been a party.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

12 : Self-reported studies invariably show that many more rapes take place than are reported to the police.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

13 : Official crime data seem to indicate that there is no correlation between minority status and crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

14 : Statistically, women are at a lower risk of being victims of domestic violence than men.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

# MULTIPLE CHOICE

15 : _____ refers to the relationship in which a change in one variable creates a recognizable change in another variable.
A : Correlation
B : Causation
C : Extrapolation
D : Variance

Correct Answer : B

16 : In the context of correlation and causation, which of the following statements is true?
A : Causation means that two variables do not tend to vary together.
B : Correlation does not equal cause.
C : There is no correlation between drug abuse and criminal behavior.
D : Drug abuse causes crime.

Correct Answer : B

17 : In the context of the scientific method, a _____ is a proposition that can be tested by researchers or observers to determine if it is valid.
A : hypothesis
B : presumption
C : conjecture
D : law

Correct Answer : A

18 : Which of the following statements is true of the scientific method?
A : It suggests that correlation equals cause.
B : It is used to prove that a given prediction will be correct.
C : It is used to test the accuracy of a hypothesis.
D : It accounts for every contingency.

Correct Answer : C

19 : Which of the following statements best defines the rational choice theory of crime?
A : It is a theory that considers criminal behavior to be the predictable result of a persons interaction with his or her environment.
B : It holds that wrongdoers act as if they weigh the possible benefits of criminal or delinquent activity against the expected costs of being apprehended.
C : It is the assumption that crime is the result of frustration felt by individuals who cannot reach their financial and personal goals through legitimate means.
D : It holds that certain biological or psychological traits in individuals could incline them toward criminal behavior.

Correct Answer : B

20 : According to the rational choice theory, an individual is likely to commit a crime if he or she:
A : possesses the practical and emotional skills necessary to participate in illegal activity.
B : feels a disconnect from society because of the breakdown or absence of social norms.
C : cannot reach his or her financial and personal goals through legitimate means.
D : perceives the benefits of committing the crime to be greater than the potential costs.

Correct Answer : D

21 : Which of the following theories is a cornerstone of the American criminal justice system?
A : A mediated reference theory
B : The enslavement theory of addiction
C : The rational choice theory
D : Learning theory

Correct Answer : C

22 : According to the believers of _____, severe punishment can deter criminal activity by adding another variable to the decision-making process.
A : the enslavement theory of addiction
B : the rational choice theory
C : trait theory
D : strain theory

Correct Answer : B

23 : Elevated testosterone levels in males have been associated with traits of _____.
A : hypersensitivity
B : aggression
C : compliance
D : diffidence

Correct Answer : B

24 : Four months after giving birth to her son, Sarah tried to kill the infant by smothering him with a pillow. During the trial, Sarah pleaded not guilty to the attempted murder charge and cited postpartum psychosis as her defense. In the context of trait theories, which of the following is most likely responsible for this form of mental illness in Sarah?
A : Financial changes after childbirth
B : Hormonal changes after childbirth
C : Early childhood experiences
D : Inadequate childcare support

Correct Answer : B

25 : Which of the following statements is true of persons suffering from schizophrenia?
A : They are likely to weigh the benefits against the costs before committing a crime.
B : They are less likely to exhibit violent behavior.
C : They are less prone to erratic, uncontrollable behavior.
D : They are at an unusually high risk for committing suicide or harming others.

Correct Answer : D

26 : _____ operate under the assumption that individuals have traits that make them more or less predisposed to criminal activity.
A : Psychological theories of crime
B : Choice theories
C : Social conflict theories of crime
D : Sociological theories

Correct Answer : A

27 : In the context of psychology and crime, which of the following is a basic assumption of social psychology?
A : People are able to justify improper or even criminal behavior by convincing themselves that it is actually acceptable behavior.
B : People find it much easier to justify improper behavior when they are acting alone rather

than when they are acting in groups.
C : The criminal instinct is pervasive only in people from low socioeconomic communities.
D : The way people view themselves is independent of how they think others view them.

Correct Answer : A

28 : According to criminologists focusing on sociology, which of the following is the most important variable in predicting criminal behavior?
A : Level of education
B : Neighborhood conditions
C : Mental illnesses
D : Genetic disposition

Correct Answer : B

29 : In the context of social disorganization theory, which of the following factors contributes to increased levels of antisocial behavior in high-crime neighborhoods?
A : Concentrations of two-parent families
B : A lack of social controls
C : A mandate to finish high school
D : Rigid societal norms

Correct Answer : B

30 : According to social disorganization theory, one of the factors that leads to crimes in high-crime neighborhoods is:
A : a mandate to finish high school.
B : the absence of anomie.
C : concentrations of two-parent families.
D : chronic unemployment.

Correct Answer : D

31 : _____ is based on the assumption that crime is the result of frustration felt by individuals who cannot reach their financial and personal goals through legitimate means.
A : Social control theory
B : Strain theory
C : Social disorganization theory
D : Trait theory

Correct Answer : B

32 : Which of the following theories is based on Emile Durkheims concept of anomie?
A : Social control theory
B : Strain theory
C : Social disorganization theory
D : Trait theory

Correct Answer : B

33 : James, a 17-year-old boy who lives in a high-crime neighborhood, decides to drop out of school and work for the towns drug lord. James believes that this is the easiest way to make money. In the context of anomie, which of the following factors most likely led to Jamess choice

of employment?
A : Jamess physiological attributes
B : The seduction of crime
C : An unequal social structure
D : Jamess genetic conditioning

Correct Answer : C

34 : Strain theory and the concept of anomie seem to suggest that the unequal structure of society is, in part, to blame for criminal behavior. This argument forms the bedrock of _____.
A : biological theories
B : choice theories
C : psychological theories of crime
D : social conflict theories of crime

Correct Answer : D

35 : According to social conflict theories, which of the following is a reason the poor commit property crimes?
A : A genetic predisposition to criminal behavior
B : The desire for the same financial rewards as everybody else
C : The social acceptance of delinquent behavior
D : A general disregard for the criminal justice system

Correct Answer : B

36 : Social process theories function on the basis that:
A : the potential for criminal behavior exists in everyone and will be realized depending on an individuals interaction with various institutions and dynamics of society.
B : capitalism is responsible for high levels of violence and crime because of the disparity of income that it encourages.
C : deviant behavior is more likely in communities where social institutions such as the family, schools, and the criminal justice system fail to exert control over the population.
D : crime is the result of frustration felt by individuals who cannot reach their financial and personal goals through legitimate means.

Correct Answer : A

37 : The _____ held that individuals are exposed to the values of family and peers such as school friends or co-workers.
A : rational choice theory
B : theory of differential association
C : self-control theory
D : continuity theory of crime

Correct Answer : B

38 : According to Sutherlands theory of differential association, an individual is more likely to mimic criminal behavior if he or she:
A : exhibits traits of misconduct at a young age.
B : rationally chooses a life of crime.
C : is exposed to dominant values that favor criminal behavior.
D : is genetically predisposed to antisocial, deviant behavior.

Correct Answer : C

39 : Sons of fathers who have been incarcerated are at an increased risk of delinquency and arrest. The given statement exemplifies:
A : strain theory.
B : social conflict theories.
C : the continuity theory of crime.
D : the theory of differential association.

Correct Answer : D

40 : _____ holds that although everybody has the potential to commit crimes, most people are dissuaded from doing so because they care about the opinions of their family and peers.
A : Social conflict theory
B : Social disorganization theory
C : Strain theory
D : Control theory

Correct Answer : D

41 : According to practitioners of life course criminology, which of the following factors is the strongest predictor of future criminal behavior?
A : Poverty
B : Illiteracy
C : Risk factors that exist in early childhood
D : Lack of training necessary for financial success

Correct Answer : C

42 : According to Gottfredson and Hirschi, low self-control can usually be attributed to:
A : poor parenting.
B : poverty.
C : low literacy rates.
D : genetics.

Correct Answer : A

43 : The _____ holds that once negative behavior patterns have been established, they cannot be changed.
A : rational choice theory
B : continuity theory of crime
C : theory of differential association
D : enslavement theory of addiction

Correct Answer : B

44 : Raphael, an adolescent, is impulsive and has a quick temper. He developed these behavioral problems as a child, and his parents did not attempt to change them. Consequently, he grew up with very low self-control. According to the continuity theory of crime, Raphaels behavior patterns are:
A : likely to change if he goes to college and finds a good job.
B : not likely to change irrespective of positive developments later in life.

C : likely to change if he develops a healthy personal relationship.
D : not likely to continue once he is past adolescence.

Correct Answer : B

45 : Identify a true statement about drug abusers.
A : Evidence shows that they are genetically predisposed to experiment with drugs.
B : Most users of illegal substances are abusers.
C : More than 90 percent of first-time drug users become dependent on illicit drugs.
D : They have a disparate impact on the drug market.

Correct Answer : D

46 : In the context of the drugcrime relationship, identify a drug-defined offense.
A : Distribution of illegal drugs
B : Theft to get money to buy illegal drugs
C : Gang violence between rival drug dealers
D : Welfare fraud to fund drug abuse

Correct Answer : A

47 : Which of the following crimes would be classified as a drug-related offense?
A : Possession of marijuana
B : Theft to get money to buy illegal drugs
C : Production of methamphetamine
D : Prostitution to fund drug abuse

Correct Answer : B

48 : According to the _____, addicts are not criminals, but mentally or physically ill individuals who are forced into acts of petty crime to feed their habit.
A : medical model of addiction
B : due process model of criminal justice
C : criminal model of addiction
D : crime control model of criminal justice

Correct Answer : A

49 : The justice system tends to favor the _____ over the medical model of addiction.
A : life-process model of addiction
B : disease model of addiction
C : criminal model of addiction
D : enslavement theory of addiction

Correct Answer : C

50 : Which of the following models holds that illegal drug abusers and addicts endanger society with their behavior and should be punished the same as persons who commit non-drug-related offenses?
A : The medical model of addiction
B : The enslavement theory of addiction
C : The criminal model of addiction
D : The disease model of addiction

Correct Answer : C

51 : Unlike the medical model of addiction, the criminal model of addiction holds that drug abusers and addicts should be:
A : rehabilitated rather than punished.
B : treated as mentally ill individuals.
C : penalized through fines and not incarcerated.
D : punished the same as those who commit non-drug-related crimes.

Correct Answer : D

52 : If a particular illegal drug was legalized and treated in the same manner as alcohol and tobacco, _____.
A : possessing the drug would be considered an infraction
B : only persons who are legally authorized to buy controlled substances would be able to buy the drug
C : persons over the age of twenty-one would be able to buy the drug for recreational use
D : the drug would no longer be a regulated drug

Correct Answer : C

53 : The United States most far-reaching and oft-cited set of national crime statistics is known as the _____.
A : Uniform Crime Reports
B : National Crime Victimization Survey
C : Interstate Identification Index
D : American Crime Survey

Correct Answer : A

54 : Which of the following is one of the measurements used by local law enforcement agencies to help compile the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)?
A : The number of inmates released
B : The estimation of the number of unreported crimes
C : The number of persons arrested
D : The extent of criminal victimization

Correct Answer : C

55 : Which of the following statements is true of Part I offenses?
A : They are more common than Part II offenses.
B : They are least likely to be covered by the media.
C : They are usually not reported by the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR).
D : They are used to give a general idea of the crime picture in the United States in any given year.

Correct Answer : D

56 : On her way back from work, Kelly was stopped by a man in a mask. He held her at gunpoint and threatened to shoot her if she did not get out of her car. After she got out of the car, he got into Kellys car and drove away. In the context of the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), the given scenario exemplifies a(n) _____.

A : misdemeanor
B : Part II offense
C : Part I offense
D : infraction

Correct Answer : C

57 : Identify a true statement about Part II offenses.
A : They are measured by witness statements.
B : They include crimes that cannot be classified as misdemeanors.
C : They are more common than Part I offenses.
D : They are not recorded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Correct Answer : C

58 : Unlike Part II offenses, Part I offenses are:
A : measured only by arrest data.
B : almost always felonies.
C : usually inclusive of misdemeanors.
D : analyzed solely using victim surveys.

Correct Answer : B

59 : In the _____, local agencies collect data on each single crime occurrence within twenty-three offense categories made up of forty-nine specific crimes called Group A offenses.
A : Interstate Identification Index
B : Uniform Crime Reports (UCR)
C : National Crime Victimization Survey
D : National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Correct Answer : D

60 : Which of the following is true of victim surveys such as the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)?
A : They focus on collecting data with the help of intermediaries or local police agencies.
B : They involve interviewing participants at least once every month for a period of three years.
C : They provide information about various ways in which crime rates are exaggerated by victims.
D : They provide a better understanding of the actual amount of crime that occurs in the United States.

Correct Answer : D

61 : Which of the following statements best defines the term dark figure of crime?
A : It refers to the number of stereotypical crimes that take place in the United States.
B : It refers to the number of Part I offenses reported annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
C : It refers to the number of crimes classified as crimes of moral turpitude by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
D : It refers to the actual amount of crime that takes place in the United States.

Correct Answer : D

62 : Unlike victim surveys, self-reported surveys focus on _____.
A : criminologists
B : possible crime victims
C : offenders
D : witnesses

Correct Answer : C

63 : Which of the following statements is true of the rights of a crime victim?
A : Legally, the victim has no say in the prosecution of the offender.
B : The victim has the right to interfere with the rights of the accused.
C : Legally, the victim has the right to object to the final verdict.
D : The victim cannot be a witness against the suspect in court.

Correct Answer : A

64 : The Crime Victims Rights Act of 2004 (CVRA) gives victims the right to:
A : be present at court hearings.
B : refuse to testify.
C : object to verdicts in court.
D : challenge the rights of the accused.

Correct Answer : A

65 : Most states require _____, or monetary payment, from offenders to help victims repay any costs associated with the crime and rebuild their lives.
A : restitution
B : anomie
C : alimony
D : bail

Correct Answer : A

66 : During the recession, Dylan was laid off from his job as a salesman. He resorted to selling marijuana to high school students in his neighborhood. Based on the prediction of crime trends defined by law professor Franklin Zimring, which of the following is most likely the reason why Dylan resorted to drug peddling?
A : The seduction of crime
B : The scarcity of legitimate employment
C : An absence of social norms
D : A lack of self-control

Correct Answer : B

67 : In the context of race and crime, which of the following statements is true about African Americans?
A : African Americans are less likely to be homicide offenders than whites.
B : African Americans make up over 25 percent of the American population.
C : African Americans are particularly susceptible to gun violence.
D : African Americans are less likely to be homicide victims than whites.

Correct Answer : C

68 : A research project led by sociologist Ruth D. Peterson found that uniformly higher violent crime rates were prevalent in _____.
A : elite neighborhoods
B : Hispanic communities
C : African American communities
D : disadvantaged neighborhoods

Correct Answer : D

69 : African Americans are, as a group, more susceptible to the factors that contribute to criminality because they:
A : have a genetic predisposition to criminal behavior.
B : generally have higher testosterone levels than whites.
C : are more likely than whites to be part of traditional institutions of social control.
D : are more likely than whites to live in poverty and hold low-wage-earning jobs.

Correct Answer : D

70 : Statistically, women are:
A : more likely than men to commit murder.
B : more likely than men to be victims of domestic violence.
C : less likely than men to be victims of stalking.
D : less likely than men to report abuse.

Correct Answer : B

71 : Many observers assume that men are less likely to report cases of female-on-male domestic violence because:
A : of their fear of being stalked.
B : of the social stigma surrounding it.
C : of the biased justice system.
D : of their fear of not being taken seriously.

Correct Answer : B

# ESSAY

72 : In the context of the scientific method, describe how a theory is established.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary. A theory is an explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning. Scientific and academic researchers observe facts and their consequences to develop hypotheses about what will occur when a similar fact pattern is present in the future. A hypothesis is a proposition that can be tested by researchers or observers to determine if it is valid. If enough authorities do find the hypothesis valid, it will be accepted as a theory. This process is known as the scientific method.

73 : Compare the criminal model of addiction with the medical model of addiction.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary. The criminal model of addiction is an approach to drug abuse that holds that drug offenders harm society by their actions to the same extent as other criminals and should face the same punitive sanctions.The medical model of addiction is an

approach to drug addiction that treats drug abuse as a mental illness, and focuses on treating and rehabilitating offenders rather than punishing them.Although a number of organizations, including the American Medical Association, recognize alcoholism and other forms of drug dependence as diseases, the criminal justice system tends to favor the criminal model of addiction over the medical model.

74 : What are Part II offenses? How do they differ from Part I offenses?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary. Part II offenses are all crimes recorded by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that do not fall into the category of Part I offenses. While Part I offenses are almost always felonies, Part II offenses include crimes that may be classified as misdemeanors. Of the nineteen categories that make up Part II offenses, the most common are drug abuse violations, simple assaults, driving under the influence, and disorderly conduct. Information gathered on Part I offenses reflects those offenses "known," or reported to the FBI by local agencies. Part II offenses, in contrast, are measured only by arrest data.

75 : How are self-reported surveys useful to criminologists?

Correct Answer : Answers will vary. In self-reported surveys, persons are asked directly—through personal interviews or questionnaires, or over the telephone—about specific criminal activity to which they may have been a party. Self-reported surveys are most useful in situations in which the group to be studied is already gathered in an institutional setting, such as a juvenile facility or a prison.Because there is no penalty for admitting to criminal activity in a self-reported survey, subjects tend to be more forthcoming in discussing their behavior. Researchers often use self-reported studies to get a better idea of the actual amount of sexual assault that takes place in society. These studies invariably show that many more rapes take place than are reported to the police. Such conclusions underscore the most striking finding of self-reported surveys: the dark figure of crime, referred to earlier as the actual amount of crime that takes place, appears to be much larger than the Uniform Crime Reports or the National Crime Victimization Survey would suggest.

76 : List the victim rights and protections encoded in the Crime Victims Rights Act of 2004 (CVRA).

Correct Answer : Answers will vary. All states have passed legislation creating certain rights for victims. On a federal level, such protections are encoded in the CVRA, which gives victims "the right to participate in the system." This participation primarily focuses on three categories of rights:The right to be informed: This includes receiving information about victims' rights in general, as well as specific information such as the dates and times of court proceedings relating to the relevant crime.The right to be present: This includes the right to be present at court hearings involving the case at hand, so long as the victim's presence does not interfere with the rights of the accused.The right to be heard: This includes the ability to consult with prosecutorial officials before the criminal trial, to speak during the sentencing phase of the trial, and to offer an opinion when the offender is scheduled to be released from incarceration.

77 : Briefly discuss the relationship between class and crime.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary. The racial differences in crime rate are one of the most controversial areas of the criminal justice system. At first glance, crime statistics seem to support the idea that the subculture of African Americans in the United States is disposed toward criminal behavior. Not all of the data, however, support that assertion. A research project led by sociologist Ruth D. Peterson of Ohio State University gathered information on nearly 150 neighborhoods in Columbus, Ohio. Peterson and her colleagues separated the neighborhoods

based on race and on levels of disadvantage such as poverty, joblessness, lack of college graduates, and high levels of female-headed families. She found that whether the neighborhoods were predominantly white or predominantly black had little impact on violent crime rates. Those neighborhoods with higher levels of disadvantage, however, had uniformly higher violent crime rates.

78 : Discuss crime with reference to race and gender. Support your answer with recent statistics.

Correct Answer : Answers will vary. Although crime and victimization rates have decreased across racial lines over the past twenty years, the trends have been less positive for African Americans than for whites. African Americans are particularly susceptible to gun violence. Homicide rates are not the only area in which there is a divergence in crime trends between the races. Official crime data seem to indicate a strong correlation between minority status and crime: African Americans—who make up 13 percent of the population—constitute 36 percent of those arrested for violent crimes and 28 percent of those arrested for property crimes.To put it bluntly, crime is an overwhelmingly male activity. Almost 63 percent of all murders involve a male victim and a male perpetrator, and in only 2.5 percent of homicides are both the offender and the victim female. Only about 9 percent of the national prison and jail population are female, and in 2015 only 24 percent of all arrests involved women. Between 1991 and 2015, the number of men arrested each year declined about 18 percent. Over that time period, annual arrests for women increased by 31 percent. However, a significant percentage of women arrested are involved in a narrow band of wrongdoing, mostly drug- and alcohol-related offenses or minor property crimes.Research shows that as recently as the 1980s, many of the women now in prison would not have been arrested or would have received lighter sentences for their crimes. Consequently, more scholars are convinced that rising female criminality is the result of a criminal justice system that is "more willing to incarcerate women."