Introduction to Criminal Justice A Balanced Approach 1st edition Payne Test Bank

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QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is a legal definition of crime?
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: MC
a. certain behaviors that are against the moral code and thus labeled deviant by society
*b. an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defense or justification and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor
c. moral principles that are used to determine right from wrong
d. offenses that are defined as such in order to allow the justice system to dispense with them readily

2. Criminal law differs from other forms of law in that it
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: MC
a. provides boundaries between behaviors and classifications of specific offenses.
b. defines a moral code that society is expected to follow.
c. uses principles of science to measure one's behavior.
*d. proscribes specific punishments for offenders who are convicted of violating the criminal law.

3. Which of the following is a summary offense?
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: MC
*a. disorderly conduct
b. aggravated assault
c. arson
d. terrorism

4. How has law enforcement changed as offenders' crimes have changed over the years?
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: MC
*a. by expanding the reach of federal law
b. by becoming more localized
c. by enhancing hours of police officer training
d. by restricting citizens' constitutional rights

5. Compared to common law, criminal law defines elements of a crime more

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@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: MC
a. fairly
b. concisely
c. punitively
*d. specifically

6. Which phrase means "guilty mind"?
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: MC
*a. mens rea
b. actus reus
c. yoir dire
d. nolo contendre

7. The concept of strict liability excludes which legal element of criminality?
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: MC
*a. criminal intent
b. causation
c. concurrence
d. commission of an act

8. Which type of law is an example of strict liability?
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: MC
a. status offenses
*b. statutory rape
c. mala in se offenses
d. criminal negligence

9. Peter's defense is built around the assertion that he could not have robbed the bank, because he was home with his partner. Peter is likely using a(n) _____ defense.
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act Without Defense; Question Type: MC
a. justification
*b. alibi
c. consent
d. affirmative

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10. Dagmar is a social justice advocate who lives in a high-crime neighborhood. Dagmar is organizing a community group to address the crime program in her neighborhood. Which issue will Dagmar likely focus on at her meeting?
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer Location: Crime as a Social Justice Issue; Question Type: MC
a. the legal code in the state
b. the parenting practices of neighborhood families
c. the difference between right and wrong
*d. the high poverty rate in the neighborhood

11. Which is of the following an example of a status offense?
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as a Juvenile Delinquency; Question Type: MC
a. assault with a deadly weapon
b. child neglect
*c. running away
d. failure to pay taxes

12. At age 19, Joe sexually assaulted a woman in a mall parking lot. Legally, Joe is considered a(n)
@ Learning Objective 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer Location: Crime as a Juvenile Delinquency; Question Type: MC
a. status offender
b. juvenile delinquent
*c. criminal
d. deviant

13. The term *more* is best described as a _____ concept.
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Crime as a Violation of Norms; Question Type: MC
a. criminal
b. legal
*c. sociological
d. psychological

14. Which example would most likely be considered criminal in the United States?
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer Location: Crime as a Violation of Norms; Question Type: MC
a. Shannon injures her partner while sparring in martial arts class
*b. Zach hits his wife returning home from a cocktail party
c. Talia slaps her 4-year-old son at the market

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d. Steve slams into his neighbor's car while backing out of the driveway

15. Which crime violates natural law?
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Ethical Violation; Question Type: MC
*a. murder
b. spanking
c. burglary
d. pollution

16. According to Erich Goode, marijuana is a drug, because it
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as a Social Construction; Question Type: MC
a. affects one's physical and psychological functioning
b. is illegal
c. always has been
*d. is labeled a drug by society

17. In which way does the repeal of the Volstead Act suggest that states socially construct their laws based on political and social factors?
@ Learning Objective: 2-4: Compare and contrast norm and violations and ethical violations; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Crime as a Social Construction; Question Type: MC
a. The repeal supported the fact that society viewed alcohol as a dangerous and harmful drug.
b. The repeal promoted family values by banning alcohol consumption in public places.
c. The repeal encouraged the use of cocaine and heroin, which led to an increase in violent crime.
*d. The repeal recognized the social acceptability of alcohol and that taxes on the sale of alcohol could raise needed government funds.

18. What is the concern with restricting the definition of crime to offenses that are felonies and misdemeanors?
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: MC
a. It minimizes the importance of formal punishment.
b. It disregards violations against the individual.
*c. It excludes illegal offenses that are treated by the justice system as illegal.
d. It emphasizes legal offenses and juvenile offenses that are technically illegal.

19. One criticism of social constructionists is that they

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@ Learning Objective: 2-4: Compare and contrast norm and violations and ethical violations; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as a Social Construction; Question Type: MC
*a. do not try to change the political and social structure that creates definitions of crime.
b. are too forceful and aggressive in trying to change laws.
c. do not provide sufficient insight into the way that laws are shaped, developed, implemented, and enforced.
d. are too dismissive of their powerful enemies.

20. All of the following are components of the behavioral perspective of crime *except:*
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Behavioral Perspectives of Crime; Question Type: MC
a. the actions of a particular individual
*b. how members of a society define crime
c. the harm caused by an individual's action
d. whether behaviors can be captured within broader conceptualization of crime

21. Dr. Newman's current research involves administering questionnaires to federal inmates. Dr. Newman is conducting _____ research on _____ offenders.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer Location: Survey Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
a. archival, at-risk
b. electronic, juvenile
c. experimental, active
*d. survey, incarcerated

22. Which definition of crime is most closely associated with the concept of sustainable justice?
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as a Social Justice Issue; Question Type: MC
a. crime as a violation of norms
b. crime as an ethical violation
c. crime as a social construction
*d. crime as a social justice issue

23. Which of the following is an example of a telephone survey?
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Survey Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
a. The New York Prison Project
b. The Psychopathy Checklist-Revised

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c. The Stanford Prison Experiment
*d. The National Violence Against Women Survey

24. The coding schedule used in archival research is similar to that of a
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Archival Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
*a. survey
b. guilty verdict
c. jury
d. criminal investigation

25. Reviews of police records and judicial decisions are examples of _____ research.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Archival Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
a. legal
b. survey
*c. archival
d. experimental

26. Which policing experiment examined the ability of patrol efforts to control crime and changed our understanding of policing?
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Experiments and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: MC
*a. The Kansas City Preventive Patrol Experiment
b. The Stanford Prison Experiment
c. The Pizzaro Police and Homicide Study
d. The Minneapolis Domestic Violence Arrest Experiment

27. Which type of research is considered the gold standard for testing criminal justice policies and practices?
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Experiments and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: MC
a. surveys
b. archival research
*c. experiments
d. field research

28. In a classic experiment, which group is manipulated?
@ Learning objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Experiments and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: MC

a. the control group
*b. the experimental group
c. the social group
d. the randomly selected group

29. Ethics are essentially _____ principles that are used to determine right from wrong.
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Ethical Violation; Question Type: MC
a. legal
b. sociological
*c. moral
d. legitimate

30. At which stage of criminal justice research do researchers study their notes and observations?
@ Learning Objective: 2-5: Discuss the behavioral perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Field Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
*a. analysis
b. getting in
c. departure
d. note taking

31. Kira is observing juvenile delinquents at a residential treatment facility as part of her study for her thesis. Which concern should she be particularly aware of?
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer Location: Field Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
a. the pseudo patient phenomenon
b. field variables
c. social construction
*d. the Hawthorne effect

32. Which term best describes the criminal career of Chic Conwell in Edwin Sutherland's case study?
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Case Studies an Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: MC
*a. professional
b. naïve
c. unsuccessful
d. terminal

33. What was the significance to criminal justice of Matt Delisi's study on a pretrial services unit after the Columbine Massacre?
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Case Studies and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: MC
a. It helped us understand the criminal minds of the perpetrators.
b. It exposed the long-term effects of video game violence on the young.
c. It was the first to imply that school massacres are a type of terrorism.
*d. It showed that a significant event like Columbine affects the criminal justice system response in a community.

34. Legal strategies where the defendant admits to committing the crime but provides either a justification or an excuse are called
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act Without Defense; Question Type: MC
a. legal alibis
*b. affirmative defenses
c. strict liabilities
d. status offenses

35. Which individual would most likely be labeled a juvenile delinquent?
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer Location: Crime as Juvenile Delinquency; Question Type: MC
*a. a 16-year-old who sells drugs in her high school
b. a 19-year-old who skips her criminology class for two weeks in a row
c. a 17-year-old who cheats on his history exam
d. a 22-year-old who sets fire to his neighbor's garage

36. According to the social perspective of crime, a violation of norms is synonymous with
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as a Violation of Norms; Question Type: MC
*a. deviance
b. crime
c. mores
d. ethics

37. Sarah was raised in a culture where it is unacceptable for a couple to live together before marriage. Sarah and her partner recently moved in together and have no plans to marry. According to the social perspective of crime, Sarah is a _____ who is violating a(n) _____.

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@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer location: Crime as a Violation of Norms; Question Type: MC
a. criminal, law
b. delinquent, folkway
*c. deviant, more
d. subject, code

38. Mala in se is to _____ as mala prohibita is to _____.
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Ethical Violation; Question Type: MC
*a. murder, public intoxication
b. public intoxication, murder
c. guilt, innocence
d. innocence, guilt

39. Which type of survey would be most helpful when research subjects have varying reading levels?
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Survey Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
a. mail surveys
*b. face-to-face surveys
c. archival surveys
d. electronic surveys

40. All of the following individuals are criminal justice scientists *except:*
@ Learning Objective: 2-5: Discuss the behavioral perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Behavioral Perspectives of Crime; Question Type: MC
a. your professor
b. the authors of this textbook
c. a researcher who is studying crime in Malaysia
*d. a juvenile delinquent

41. Police records and trial transcripts are examples of materials for use in _____ research.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Archival Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
*a. archival
b. survey
c. experimental
d. field

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42. Which of the following is a disadvantage of archival research?
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Popular Media; Question Type: MC
a. The presence of researchers affects the research
b. Criminal justice trends can be examined only at one point in time
c. Only small samples can be used
*d Archives are inflexible

43. The two most popular types of criminal justice studies are
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Archival Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: MC
a. experiments and case studies
b. field studies and experiments
c. case studies and archival research
*d. archival research and surveys

44. Self-report studies of juveniles typically find that crime occurs more frequently than crime statistics suggest.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Surveys; Question Type: TF
*a. true
b. false

45. As a case proceeds through the justice process, the standards of proof for establishing the legal elements of criminality decrease.
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: TF
a. true
*b. false

46. Xavier got on the elevator on the ground floor and sang loudly until he reached the 45th floor. Xavier has violated a more.
@ Learning Objective: 2-4: Compare and contrast norm and violations and ethical violations; Cognitive Domain: Application; Answer Location: Crime as a Violation of Norms; Question Type: TF
a. true
*b. false

47. Most criminal justice studies are experiments.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Experiments and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: TF

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a. true
*b. false

48. Compared to common law, criminal law statutes are more specific in defining the various elements of a crime.
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: TF
*a. true
b. false

49. Individuals can be charged with and convicted of an offense without direct proof of criminal intent.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: TF
*a. true
b. false

50. Most states define juveniles as individuals under the age of 21.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Crime as Juvenile Delinquency; Question Type: TF
a. true
*b. false

51. Calling in sick for work when one isn't really sick is an example of a status offense.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as Juvenile Delinquency; Question Type: TF
a. true
*b. false

52. Social constructionists assert that, in order to address the crime problem, social issues such as poverty and homelessness must first be addressed.
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as a Social Construction; Question Type: TF
a. true
*b. false

53. Behavioral perspectives classify crime as either harmful conduct or research definitions.

@ Learning Objective: 2-5: Discuss the behavioral perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Behavioral Perspectives of Crime; Question Type: TF
*a. true
b. false

54. Mail surveys typically require direct, face-to-face contact between the researcher and the respondent.
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Survey Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: TF
a. true
*b. false

55. David May and Peter Wood's research on incarcerated offenders found that sanctions that are often viewed as lenient by the public are viewed as punitive by offenders.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Survey Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: TF
*a. true
b. false

56. According to the behavioral perspective of crime, acts do not have to be illegal to be considered crimes.
@ Learning Objective: 2-5: Discuss the behavioral perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as Harmful Conduct; Question Type: TF
*a. true
b. false

57. Cheating on a test meets the legal definition of crime.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Legal Perspectives of Crime; Question Type: TF
a. true
*b. false

58. In the past, law enforcement was traditionally done at the _____ level.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act according to the Criminal Law; Question Type: FIB
*a. state

59. According to social constructionists, society's decision to attach the label of crime to certain behaviors is influenced by social and _____ factors.

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@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Social Construction and Crime; Question Type: FIB
*a. political

60. In experimental research, the manipulation is also known as the
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Experiments and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: FIB
*a. treatment

61. Ethics are essentially _____ principles that are used to determine right from wrong.
@ Learning Objective: 2-4: Compare and contrast norm and violations and ethical violations; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Ethical Violation; Question Type: FIB
*a. moral

62. When using a(n) _____, the defendant does not acknowledge any type of responsibility for the crime.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act Without Defense; Question Type: FIB
*a. alibi

63. Electronic and mail are methods of _____ research.
@ Learning Objective 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Survey Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: FIB
*a. survey

64. Case studies in criminal justice research have a sample size of _____ subject(s).
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Case Studies and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: FIB
*a. one

65. How society creates definitions of appropriate and inappropriate behavior is referred to as the _____ of crime.
@ Learning Objective: 2.3l Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Social Perspectives of Crime; Question Type: FIB
*a. social perspective

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66. The processes whereby criminologists use mass communication for the purposes of interpreting, informing, and altering the images of crime and justice, crime and punishment, and criminals and victims is called _____ criminology.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Archival Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: FIB
*a. newsmaking

67. A study that mimics experiments but does not possess all of the qualities of the classic experiment is called a(n) _____ experiment.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Experiments and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: FIB
*a. quasi

68. _____ law involves violations against the individual.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: FIB
*a. Civil

69. Misdemeanors are less serious offenses for which the punishment is no greater than _____ in jail.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Crime as an Illegal Act According to the Criminal Law; Question Type: FIB
*a. one year

70. According to the element of concurrence, the criminal act and the _____ must be joined together.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: FIB
*a. intent

71. Sitting in your class facing backward violates a _____.
@ Learning Objective: 2-4: Compare and contrast norm and violations and ethical violations; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as a Violation of Norms; Question Type: FIB
*a. folkway

72. Legal scholars have recognized _____ elements of criminality.
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: FIB
*a. five

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73. Distinguish between strict liability and vicarious liability offenses.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; Strict liability suspects can be held accountable regardless of whether criminal intent is proven when the state or governing authority believes it is appropriate to establish laws waiving the intent requirement. Vicarious liability holds employers accountable for their employees' behaviors.

74. Identify three roles that researchers fulfill in criminal justice field studies.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Field Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; Complete observer, participant as observer, and complete participant.

75. List two research subjects commonly used in surveys.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Knowledge; Answer Location: Surveys; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; active offenders, incarcerated offenders, victims, criminal justice practitioners, members of the public, and criminal justice officials

76. Which two overlapping factors determine whether norm violations are crimes?
@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as a Violation of Norms; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; how the audience defines the norm violation, and the context surrounding the norm violation.

77. Briefly describe one problem with defining crime as violation of the legal code.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Legal Perspectives of Crime; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; Many different types of legal codes exist, and not everyone would agree that violations of those legal codes are necessarily crimes.

78. Why is social justice sometimes described as a contentious concept?
@ Learning Objective: 2-2: Define how crime is a violation of the criminal law; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Crime as a Social Justice Issue; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; because it is interpreted so many different ways

79. Identify the factors that affect whether norm violations are defined as criminal under the social perspective of crime.

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@ Learning Objective: 2-3: Discuss the social perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Crime as an Ethical Violation; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; the setting, relationships, justifications, and time.

80. Explain the primary limitation of Tappan's definition of crime.
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Experiments and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; Tappan defined crime as felonies and misdemeanors, which excludes a number of behaviors that are technically illegal and are treated by the justice system as illegal.

81. Briefly describe how research using newspaper articles can help our understanding of criminal justice issues.
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Archival Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; Newspaper articles can help in demonstrating how criminal justice problems are defined and framed in the popular media. The articles can also serve as a source of specific information that can be used to study a criminal justice problem.

82. Provide a thorough definition of crime from a legal perspective.
@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Comprehension; Answer Location: Legal Perspectives of Crime; Question Type: SA
*a. Answers vary; Crime is an illegal act according to the criminal law, crime is an illegal act committed without defense, and juveniles who violate the criminal law are defined as juvenile delinquents.

83. Choose one criminal justice issue that could be studied using archival research. Describe which type of archive you would use and why. Include the limitations of this type of research.
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Archival Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: EES
*a. Answers vary; archival records such as criminal justice records or popular media records.

84. Discuss why the notion of intent is so central to the legal definition of crime, yet also complicated. Explain the four types of intent. In what situations may an individual be charged with and convicted of an offense without direct proof of criminal intent?

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@ Learning Objective: 2-1: Discuss the legal perspectives of crime; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Legal Elements of Criminality; Question Type: ESS
*a. Answers vary; General Intent: The suspect intended to commit the crime but may not have intended the specific consequences.
Specific Intent: The suspect intended to commit the crime, and the specific consequences from the crime can be linked "specifically" to the criminal act.
Transferred Intent: An individual is held liable for the behavior of others on the assumption that the individual's behavior contributed to the crime.
Criminal Negligence: Individuals fail to act in a reasonable way, and this failure to act can be connected to harmful results.
Individuals can be charged with and convicted of strict liability and vicarious liability offenses without direct proof of criminal intent.

85. Compare and contrast two types of surveys.
@ Learning Objective: 2-6: Determine the types of research methods used in scholarly criminal justice studies; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Survey Research and Criminal Justice; Question Type: ESS
*a. Answers vary; Face-to-face surveys entail situations where researchers ask the questions in person. Such a process is particularly useful when research subjects have varying reading levels, because the respondents will not have to read the survey. Also, being able to see the research subject allows the researcher to read the respondents' visual cues and follow up with probing questions if the researcher sees that the respondent reacts in a certain way to a specific question.
Telephone surveys are studies where scholars call research subjects on the telephone and ask them questions orally. Of course, it is typically not the scholar conducting the study who is making the phone calls; instead, research assistants—often undergraduate and graduate students—are hired to administer the telephone surveys. With changes in technology and individuals using cell phones much more than they have in the past, it has become more difficult to conduct telephone surveys.
Mail surveys are studies where researchers mail questionnaires to the respondents' home or business addresses. These surveys involve no direct personal contact between the researcher and the respondent.
Electronic surveys are similar to mail surveys, except researchers use electronic technologies to correspond with the research subjects. The advantage of such a process is that researchers can reach a large number of potential respondents with a few clicks on the computer keyboard. Of course, the disadvantage is that many individuals may not complete online surveys, or if the surveys are sent to the respondent's e-mail, they may get caught in the spam filter or ignored altogether by the e-mail recipient. Still, such surveys have grown tremendously in criminal justice.
On-site administration surveys are used when researchers ask a group of respondents who happen to be at the same place at the same time to complete a survey. This process is quick, easy to administer, and cost effective.

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86. Choose one criminal who you are familiar with, and write a case study. Include how an in-depth analysis of the case helps our understanding of criminal justice.
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Case Studies and Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: ESS
*a. Answers vary

87. Discuss the reasons that classic experiments are rare in criminal justice research.
@ Learning Objective: 2-7: Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of common criminal justice research strategies; Cognitive Domain: Analysis; Answer Location: Experiments in Criminal Justice Research; Question Type: ESS
*a. Answers vary; classic experiments are more common in other sciences, including psychology, biology, and medicine. They can be time consuming to conduct, and criminal justice scholars do not always receive a great deal of training in their graduate coursework on how to conduct and evaluate experiments. As well, some have argued that the importance or value of experiments in criminal justice is overstated.

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