An Introduction to Criminology 1st edition Davies Test Bank

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Testbank

Please use the below test bank when submitting instructor test bank questions and answers, adding or removing chapters and questions as appropriate.

If your title will also be supported by a Course Cartridge, please take extra care not to alter the format below including capitalisation, spacing and following the question (even if phrased as a statement) with a? Please also ensure that questions aren't contingent on earlier questions because instructors may want to randomise questions. Finally, please do not phrase your questions so that the answer would be anything akin to 'none of the above' or 'both A and B'.

Example:

1. Question?

a. Choice 1

b. Choice 2

c. Choice 3

d. Choice 4

Ans: A

Chapter 2: History of crime

1. Which of these best defines the cultural history approach?

a. An approach primarily concerned with examining history through the lense of media and circulating ideas and their impacts

b. An approach used to examine crime statistics throughout history

c. An approach primarily concerned with how past cultural norms apply to the present day

d. An approach primarily exploring laws and legal responses to crime in the past

Ans: A

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2. Which of the following best describes criminologists who study the history of crime, from any time period, with the primary aim of explaining current crime and/or crime regulation trends?

a. Historians of crime

b. Contemporary criminologists

c. Historians of a particular place/period

d. Historical criminologists

Ans: D

3. Which piece of legislation legalised homosexuality between men, but only over the age of 21 and in private?

a. Sex Discrimination Act 1975

b. Sexual Offences Act 1976

c. Sexual Offences Act 1967

d. Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994

Ans: C

4. What year was marital rape officially made a crime in England and Wales, following the House of Lords ruling on the R v R case?

a. 1997

b. 1973

c. 1991

d. 1980

Ans: C

5. Prior to the Theft Act 1968, which of the following would be considered burglary?

a. The offender breaks into a commercial property at 1.00 am and commits theft

b. The offender breaks into a residential at 9.30 pm and commits theft

c. The offender breaks into a residential property at 8.30 pm and commits theft

d. The offender steals something from the front lawn of a residential property at 5.00 am

Ans: B

6. In what year did Sir Robert Peel create the Metropolitan Police?

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a. 1805

b. 1829

c. 1833

d. 1819

Ans: B

7. Which of the following best describes 'historicising' in the context of crime?

a. Understanding contemporary crime trends

b. Understanding past crimes exclusively through the lens of present-day criminological theory

c. Understanding crime in relation to offenders past criminal records

d. Understanding past crimes in historically specific ways

Ans: D

8. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using the case study approach to study the history of crime?

a. It can be used to make commentary on how particular crimes were viewed at the time

b. It can be used to study poorly documented or lower-profile cases that may have had important impacts

c. It can be used to explore economic conditions at the time

d. It can be used to demonstrate public perceptions of crime and policing at the time

Ans: B

9. What is the main criticism of historical criminologists' approach to studying the history of crime?

a. History of crime is used to aid the analysis of modern crime trends

b. Only very specific time periods are studied

c. History of crime and past crimes are only deemed worthy of analysis in relation to modern problems and trends

d. Historical context is never considered

Ans: C

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10. Which of the following type of scholars of the history of crime is most concerned with using crime and/or perceptions of crime to examine economic, social and political conditions in a given historical context?

a. Historians of crime

b. Historians of a particular place and/or period

c. Historical criminologists

d. Contemporary criminologists

Ans: B

Chapter 3: Crime, victimisation and criminology

1. Which of the following is NOT one of the major critical theoretical perspectives that challenged early work regarding the agency of crime victims?

a. Critical victimology

b. Culpability victimology

c. Feminist victimology

d. Radical victimology

Ans: B

2. What is a common feature shared by legal definitions of 'victim'?

a. A focus on economic loss

b. The label of 'victim' comes about as a social process

c. The harm suffered must be directly caused by a criminal offence

d. Inclusive of family members of those who are victims of any crime

Ans: C

3. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Rock's (2002) definition of a victim?

a. Recognition as a victim by self

b. 'Victim' is a process

c. Recognition as a victim by others

d. The harmful/offending act is violent in nature

Ans: D

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4. What are ‘deserving victims’?

a. Individuals and groups are easily able to attain the label of victim

b. Individuals or groups are unable to attain the label of victim

c. Those who are denied the legitimate label of the victim even if they deserve it

d. All victims of criminal acts

Ans: A

5. Von Hentig’s (1948) idea that victims have certain psychological or social characteristics making them more prone to victimisation is known as:

a. Victim attribution

b. Victim culpability

c. Victim proneness

d. Victim precipitation

Ans: C

6. Which of the following best describes the concept of ‘victim culpability’?

a. Based upon a thirteen-fold typology, victims can range from ‘completely innocent’ to ‘criminal’ in how responsible they are for their own victimisation

b. Based upon a thirteen-fold typology, victims can range from ‘completely innocent’ to ‘most guilty’ in how responsible they are for committing criminal offences

c. Based upon a six-fold typology, victims can range from ‘completely innocent’ to ‘most guilty’ in how responsible they are for their own victimisation

d. Based upon a six-fold typology, people can range from ‘completely innocent’ to ‘most guilty’ in how responsible they are for committing a criminal offence

Ans: C

7. According to Wolfgang (1958), what are ‘victim precipitated offences’?

a. Offences in which the victim is also an offender

b. Offences in which the victim directly attempts to prevent the crime

c. Offences in which the victim has no influence regarding the offence committed towards them

d. Offences in which the victim is a direct, positive precipitator in the crime

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Ans: D

8. The concept of the 'ideal victim' describes:

a. A person or a category of individuals who purposefully present themselves in a manner to appear as 'innocent' as possible

b. A person or a category of individuals who are most readily given the status of causing their own victimisation

c. A person or a category of individuals who are most readily given the complete and legitimate status of being a victim of crime

d. . A person or a category of individuals who are easy to dislike or resent

Ans: C

9. A perpetrator of crime who is easy to dislike or resent, and therefore allows for my sympathy towards the victim, is known as:

a. The 'ideal victim'

b. The 'ideal enemy'

c. The 'ideal criminal'

d. The 'ideal agent'

Ans: B

10. Which of the following best describes Lee's (2017) 'risk-fear paradox'?

a. When socio-demographic groups who are least likely to be victimised report higher levels of fear of crime

b. When socio-demographic groups who are most likely to be victimised report higher levels of fear of crime

c. When socio-demographic groups who are least likely to be victimised report lower levels of fear of crime

d. When socio-demographic groups who are most likely to be victimised report lower levels of fear of crime

Ans: A

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Chapter 4: Tool of the trade: Crime, survey and big data

1. What are the two main sources of crime measurement used in criminology?

a. Police recorded crime and self-report surveys

b. Police recorded crime and crime counts

c. Administrative data and self-report surveys

d. Police recorded data and administrative data

Ans: A

2. What was the previously most used crime survey in England and Wales before the CSEW?

a. British Crime and Victim Survey

b. British Crime Survey

c. British Crime Study

d. Survey of British Crime

Ans: B

3. How often is the CSEW conducted?

a. Yearly

b. Monthly

c. Every two years

d. Every 6 months

Ans: A

4. What does CSEW stand for?

a. Crime Statistics for England and Wales

b. Criminal Statistics for England and Wales

c. Crime Survey for England and Wales

d. Criminal Survey for England and Wales

Ans: C

5. Which of the following is NOT an example of an international crime survey?

a. International Social Survey Programme

b. International Violence Against Women Survey

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c. International Crime Victims Survey

d. International Self-Report Delinquency Study

Ans: A

6. Which of the following is NOT a form of crime measurement?

a. Crime count

b. Crime concentration

c. Prevalence rates

d. Community impact

Ans: D

7. How many victim forms are given to respondents of the CSEW who report crime experiences in the main questionnaire?

a. 8

b. 6

c. 4

d. 3

Ans: B

8. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of using police recorded crime for research?

a. It can show us which crimes are more likely to be reported to the police

b. It can provide insight into the issues with how the police choose to report crime

c. It accurately and reliably reflects national crime trends

d. It records homicide statistics

Ans: C

9. By how much did knife crime in Kent rise between 2010-2018 as a result of gangs travelling from London to Kent?

a. 137%

b. 160%

c. 152%

d. 120%

Ans: C

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10. Which of these is NOT a benefit of using administrative data to help analyse crime statistics?

a. It provides better insight into potential social causes of crime

b. It can be difficult to access

c. It allows for more collaborative work between certain organisations and policy makers who deal with victims and offenders

d. It allows more in-depth analysis of crime trends

Ans: B

Chapter 5: Crime and the media

1. What phrase does Surette use to refer to the idea that the media tends to misrepresent the reality of crime?

a. The rule of distortion

b. The law of opposites

c. The elementary denial

d. Tabloid adversarialism

Ans: B

2. Which genre did Foucault see as important in signalling the shifting culture interest from 'the execution to the investigation'?

a. The reality television show

b. The prison movie

c. The cop show

d. The detective novel

Ans: D

3. Which of the following refers to the tendency of news outlets to transform complex news stories into simplistic, catchy messages about crime:

a. Adversarialism

b. Media distortion

c. Mediatisation

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d. Sloganization

Ans: D

4. News reporting on violence has:

a. Remained the same over time

b. Increased post-Second World War

c. Decreased post-Second World War

d. Become impossible to measure

Ans: B

5. Cohen's original study of moral panics focused on:

a. White collar crime in the 1950s

b. Altercations between two British youth-subcultural groups in the 1960s

c. News coverage of 'mugging' in the 1970s

d. Party drug-users in the 1980s

Ans: B

6. Which of the following is widely seen as a criterion of moral panic:

a. Disproportionality

b. The existence of a folk hero

c. Responsibilisation

d. Long-lasting cultural effects

Ans: A

7. One alternative paradigm to 'moral panic' is:

a. Folk devils

b. The deviance amplification spiral

c. The cautionary tale

d. Tabloidization

Ans: C

8. Folk devils are:

a. The group that becomes the focus of concern and censure in a moral panic

b. Those who administer crime control measures during periods of moral panic

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c. Those who speak up on behalf of those vilified during a moral panic

d. Journalists and editors who produce news items that contribute to a moral panic

Ans: A

9. Which of the following is an example of citizen journalism:

a. Eye-witness film footage taken on a mobile phone, circulated via social media

b. News reporting on political events that affect public policy

c. Journalism that is mindful of citizens' needs for transparency and accountability

d. 24/7 news coverage that provides citizens with live news updates

Ans: A

10. When was 24/7 news introduced:

a. The 1970s

b. The 1980s

c. The 1990s

d. The 2000s

Ans: B

Chapter 6: Approaches to criminological theory

1. Which of the following theories follows a rational actor model of crime?

a. Labelling theory

b. Ecological explanations

c. Routine activities theory

d. Positivism

Ans: C

2. Which of the following is NOT a theory that follows a pre-destined actor model of crime?

a. Alienation and anomie

b. Biological explanations

c. Ecological explanations

d. Conflict theory

Ans: D

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3. Which of the following best describes the focus of theories following a pre-destined actor model of crime?

a. Crime/criminal behaviour can be explained as rational choices made by the offender

b. Crime/criminal behaviour can be explained as the product of environmental and/or biological factors

c. Crime/criminal behaviour can be explained as solely biologically driven

d. Crime/criminal behaviour can be explained as socially generated, and reflective of existing power structures

Ans: B

4. Which of the following best describes the ecological explanation of crime?

a. Crime/criminal behaviour is caused by the physical and social landscape in cities and neighbourhoods

b. Crime/criminal behaviour is caused by biological predispositions

c. Crime/criminal behaviour is caused by crime opportunities

d. Crime/criminal behaviour is caused by the labelling of certain acts as criminal as part of wider power structures

Ans: A

5. Which of the following best describes conflict theories of crime?

a. Crime/criminal behaviour is caused by the physical and social landscape in cities and neighbourhoods

b. Crime/criminal behaviour is caused by biological predispositions

c. Crime/criminal behaviour is caused by crime opportunities

d. Crime/criminal behaviour is caused by the labelling of certain acts as criminal as part of wider power structures

Ans: D

6. Which of the following best describes 'Differential Association' as used in the context of sub-cultural theories of crime

a. Crime is socially constructed

b. Those who offend make rational decisions to do so

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