

1. The UCR is criticized for the following:
 - a. Taking in too much data
 - b. Not examining violent crimes
 - *c. Not getting at the dark figure of crime
 - d. Not getting input from law enforcement agencies

2. Theory is defined as _____:
 - a. Philosophical renderings about why a phenomenon happens
 - *b. Concepts that are linked together by a series of statements to explain why an event occurs
 - c. A legal examination of a particular event
 - d. An untested idea about why something happens

3. _____ is defined as evil in itself
 - a. Mala prohibita
 - *b. Mala in se
 - c. Mala insane
 - d. Mala dominate

4. _____ is defined as evil as prohibited.
 - *a. Mala prohibita
 - b. Mala in se
 - c. Mala insane
 - d. Mala dominate

5. The _____ perspective assumes individuals have free will.
 - a. Positive school
 - *b. Classical school
 - c. Conflict
 - d. Integrated

6. The _____ perspective assume individuals are passive subjects of determinism
 - *a. Positive school
 - b. Classical school
 - c. Conflict
 - d. Integrated

7. The study of crime using groups or aggregate statistics is known as:
 - *a. Macro-level analysis
 - b. Micro-level analysis
 - c. Consensual analysis
 - d. Conflict analysis

8. _____ is explaining a phenomenon in the simplest way possible.
 - a. Scope
 - b. Testability
 - *c. Parsimony

d. Logical consistency

9. _____ is the extent to which a theoretical model is supported by scientific research.

- a. Scope
- b. Testability
- *c. Empirical validity
- d. Logical consistency

10. X is also known as the _____ variable

- a. Explanatory
- *b. Predictor
- c. Demographic
- d. Theoretical

11. Which of the following is not a criteria for causality:

- a. Temporal ordering
- b. Correlation
- *c. Logical foundation
- d. Spuriousness

12. Lombroso thought that individuals with _____ would be criminal

- a. Birthmarks
- b. Single parents
- c. Large sums of money
- *d. Tattoos

13. The most widely use source of crime statistics is:

- *a. The UCR
- b. The NCVS
- c. NIBRS
- d. The national crime report

14. _____ produces the UCR.

- a. The DEA
- b. The ATF
- *c. The FBI
- d. The BJS

15. _____ are also known as part one offenses.

- a. Non-index
- *b. Index
- c. Non-violent
- d. White collar crimes

16. The NCVS is collected through obtaining data from _____.

- a. Police departments

- b. Inmates
- *c. Households
- d. Federal agencies

17. Crime tends to increase during what time of year

- a. Winter
- b. Spring
- *c. Summer
- d. Fall

18. A _____ is an area in a city or community with high levels of criminal activity

- a. Impact area
- b. No-good neighborhood
- *c. Hot spot
- d. Low-lying area

19. The wearing of a scarlet letter would be considered what type of sanction.

- a. Criminal sanction
- b. Formal control
- *c. Informal control
- d. Re-integrative control

20. _____ have the highest rate of victimization and offending for murder

- a. Women
- b. Hispanics
- *c. Blacks
- d. Children

21. _____ has one of the highest murder rates in the United States

- *a. Washington DC
- b. Houston
- c. Miami
- d. Chicago

22. The _____ effect relates to a large proportion of young people being a part of the US population.

- a. Generation X
- b. Juvenile
- *c. Baby boom
- d. Under-age

23. What social policy in America proved to be a disaster in the 1920's

- a. The new deal
- b. The war on poverty
- *c. Prohibition
- d. Suffrage

24. _____ is the human tendency to perceive events as having occurred more recently than they actually have.

- a. Transparency
- b. Telekenesis
- c. Time misperception
- *d. Telescoping

25. What percentage of crimes are estimated to go unreported to the police.

- a. 10%
- b. 20%
- *c. 50%
- d. 80%

26. According to the Positive School, all of the following are considered factors that determine individual behavior EXCEPT:

- a. IQ
- b. economics
- *c. age
- d. peer influences

27. Theories that emphasize the primarily the group are called:

- a. conflict theory analysis
- *b. macro level of analysis
- c. consensual perspective
- d. micro level of analysis

28. _____ theory assumes that all individuals have a predisposition to be greedy, selfish, and violent.

- *a. control
- b. deviance
- c. legalistic
- d. conflict

29. What does the author cite as the most important reason why so much attention is given to low-self-control theory?

- *a. simplicity
- b. scope
- c. logical consistency
- d. testability

30. _____ is perhaps one of the most important characteristics used in determining how good a theory is at explaining a given phenomenon.

- *a. scope
- b. simplicity
- c. logical consistency

d. empirical validity

31. What criteria to show causality is violated by Lombroso's claim that born criminals could be identified by tattoos?

a. correlation

b. covariation

*c. temporal ordering

d. accounting for spuriousness

32. A rise in unemployment in a given location is likely to lead to a rise in crime rates in the same area. This statement is an example of a(n) _____ correlation.

a. negative

*b. positive

c. absence of a

33. _____ are primarily collected by independent academic scientists or think tank agencies.

a. NCVS

*b. self-report data

c. UCR

34. _____ is the oldest and most used measure of crime rates in the United States.

*a. UCR

b. NCVS

c. self-report data

35. Generation X had a relatively low birthrate, which may contribute to _____ crime rates.

a. no change in

b. high

*c. low

36. All of the following are considered potential hot spots EXCEPT:

a. check-cashing businesses

b. fast-food restaurants

c. tattoo parlors

*d. churches

37. Crime tend to peak significantly during the _____.

a. spring

b. autumn

c. winter

*d. summer

38. In the early 1600's, when individuals committed crimes, they were _____.

a. put to death

*b. banished from society or shunned

c. stoned

d. made to pay restitution

39. According to the text, the most victimized group in the United States is _____.

- *a. Native Americans
- b. African Americans
- c. Hispanic Americans
- d. Asian Americans

40. _____ is perhaps the most important way crime and victimization tends to cluster in certain groups.

- a. ethnicity
- b. gender
- *c. age
- d. region

41. Crime rates have rarely changed in the United States since the early 1900's.

- a. True
- *b. False

42. Spuriousness is used to describe when a change in Y effects a change in X.

- a. True
- *b. False

43. Logical consistency refers to a theory making sense in sense of its terms and propositions.

- *a. True
- b. False

44. The consensual perspective argues that there is little consensus about laws that are created.

- a. True
- *b. False

45. Crime rates do not differ greatly between males and females.

- a. True
- *b. False

46. Criminology is the scientific study of crime.

- *a. True
- b. False

47. Criminology is classified as a social science.

- *a. True
- b. False

48. A good theory should be able to translate into realistic and useful practices.

- *a. True
- b. False

49. Non-index offenses are always reported, regardless of whether or not an arrest was made.

a. True

*b. False

50. Statutory rape is an index offense.

a. True

*b. False

51. The NCVS is criticized because it does not collect data on homicide.

*a. True

b. False

52. The UCR has been collected since the Civil war.

a. True

*b. False

53. Prohibition was an attempt by the government to prohibit individuals from buying firearms.

a. True

*b. False

54. Individuals may not report crime to the police because they fear retaliation.

*a. True

b. False

55. The NCVS reports 10 times more crime than the UCR.

a. True

*b. False

56. The first juvenile court was formed in the New York area in 1899.

a. True

*b. False

57. Almost all crime tends to be random.

a. True

*b. False

58. Perhaps the most chronic, most important reason for failure to report crimes can be traced to the U.S. school systems.

*a. True

b. False

59. Prior to Prohibition, gangsters had been relatively passive and had not held much power.

*a. True

b. False

60. Females commit just as many burglaries and robberies as males.

a. True

*b. False

Type: F

61. _____ used household data to find out about rates of victimization in US.

*a. NCVS

Type: F

62. The _____ paradigm believes that crime is a result of law being a tool of those in power.

*a. Conflict/Critical

Type: F

63. _____ is the term used to describe crime that goes unreported to the police.

*a. The dark figure of crime

Type: F

64. _____ rose to power during prohibition.

*a. organized crime

Type: F

65. _____ refers to the extent to which a theory can be put through scientific testing.

*a. testability

Type: E

66. Compare and contrast the UCR and NCVS. Be sure to include the strengths and weaknesses of each

*a. answers vary

Type: E

67. Name and describe the elements that make up a good theory.

*a. answers vary

Type: E

68. What are the three means of determining causality? Why is causality so important to theory development?

*a. answers vary

Type: E

69. How do race and ethnicity relate to rates of crime?

*a. answers vary

Type: E

70. How and why has crime changed since the early 1900's? Be sure to include major American milestones in your discussion.

*a. answers vary