CJ 4th edition Gaines Test Bank

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TRUE/FALSE

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

Correct Answer : B

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 hormones.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

4 : Shaw and McKay found that residents in high-crime neighborhoods had adopted the fundamental values and norms that were absent in their environment.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

5 : Deteriorating buildings and other infrastructures are some of the factors that lead to crime in high-crime neighborhoods.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

6 : The stronger a social bond, the less likely it is that any individual will commit a crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

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

Correct Answer : A

8 : The drug-using lifestyle is experienced by people who commit crimes motivated by drug abuse or to further the illegal drug trade.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

9 : Part I 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 : A

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

Correct Answer : B

11 : Self-reported surveys are based on many of the same principles as victim surveys but focus instead on offenders.
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 a strong correlation between minority status and crime.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

14 : Statistically, women are at a lower risk of being victims of domestic violence.
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 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 : Which of the following is true of the scientific method of studying criminal behavior?
A : It suggests that the unequal structure of society is to blame for criminal behavior.
B : It best explains the concept of anomie.
C : It suggests that certain biological traits in individuals incline them toward criminal behavior.
D : It helps predict patterns that will occur in the future.

Correct Answer : D

18 : A _____ is a proposition that can be tested by researchers or observers to determine if it is valid.
A : hypothesis
B : corroboration
C : prediction
D : verification

Correct Answer : A

19 : Which of the following best describes 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 biochemistry, or the chemistry of living matter, can influence criminal behavior.

Correct Answer : B

20 : According to the rational choice theory, an individual is likely to commit a crime when he or she:
A : possesses the practical and emotional skills necessary to participate in illegal activity.
B : feels a disconnect from society due to 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 : Social disorganization theory
B : Biological theory
C : Rational choice theory
D : Trait theory

Correct Answer : C

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

Correct Answer : B

23 : Four months after giving birth to her son, Sarah tried to kill the infant by smothering him with a pillow. During the trial, Sarah pled not guilty to the attempted murder charge and cited postpartum psychosis as her defense. Considering the fact that biochemistry can influence criminal behavior, which of the following is likely to be responsible for this form of mental illness in Sarah?
A : Underlying social conditions
B : Hormonal changes after childbirth
C : Early childhood experiences
D : Drug abuse after childbirth

Correct Answer : B

24 : Which of the following increases the chances of violent behavior in schizophrenics?
A : Seeking professional help
B : Early childhood experiences
C : Hormonal changes after childbirth
D : Use of drugs or alcohol

Correct Answer : D

25 : Like biological theories of crime, _____ 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

26 : With reference to social disorganization theory, which of the following factors contributes to increased levels of antisocial behavior in high-crime neighborhoods?
A : The concentration of double-parent families
B : A lack of social controls
C : Low levels of high school dropouts
D : Rigid societal norms

Correct Answer : B

27 : According to social disorganization theory, one of the factors that leads to crimes in high-crime neighborhoods is:
A : high literacy.
B : the absence of anomie.
C : the concentration of two-parent families.
D : chronic unemployment.

Correct Answer : D

28 : _____ 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

29 : 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

30 : James is a 17-year-old who lives in an impoverished neighborhood where the crime rate is very high. He dropped out of school after his father was imprisoned for drug peddling, leaving James responsible for his younger siblings. As a result, James started working for the towns drug lord in order to make ends meet. Based on the concept of anomie, which of the following factors is likely to have led to Jamess choice of employment?
A : Jamess physiological attributes
B : The seduction of crime
C : The absence of social norms
D : Jamess lack of primary education

Correct Answer : C

31 : 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

32 : According to social conflict theories, which of the following is a reason the poor commit property crimes?
A : They are influenced by the society they live in.
B : They desire the same financial rewards as everybody else.
C : They are not exposed to the values of family and peers.
D : They have a general disregard for the criminal justice system.

Correct Answer : B

33 : The basis of _____ is that the potential for criminal behavior exists in everyone and will be realized depending on an individuals interaction with various institutions and processes of society.

A : social process theories
B : strain theory
C : social disorganization theory
D : trait theories

Correct Answer : A

34 : 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

35 : According to Sutherlands theory of differential association, an individual is more likely than not 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

36 : According to practitioners of life course criminology, which of the following factors predisposes an individual to a life of crime?
A : Poverty
B : Illiteracy
C : Misconduct during childhood
D : Lack of social control

Correct Answer : C

37 : 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

38 : According to the U.S. Department of Justice, nearly 50 percent of inmates in state prisons have relatives who have also been incarcerated. Which of the following theories does this example best reflect?
A : Life course theories
B : Sociological theories
C : Choice theories
D : Social process theories

Correct Answer : D

39 : Which of the following 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

40 : People who follow the _____ believe that 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 : status passage model
C : criminal model of addiction
D : crime control model

Correct Answer : A

41 : 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 sociological model of drug abuse

Correct Answer : C

42 : Unlike the medical model of addiction, the criminal model of addiction holds that drug abusers and addicts should be:
A : treated as mentally ill.
B : punished the same as those who commit non-drug-related offenses.
C : rehabilitated instead of punished.
D : penalized through fines and spared the threat of incarceration.

Correct Answer : B

43 : Which of the following is a result of the legalization of marijuana?
A : Possession of the substance is treated as an infraction.
B : The substance is unavailable for recreational use to all persons, irrespective of their age.
C : The substance is treated in roughly the same manner as alcohol and tobacco.
D : None of the above

Correct Answer : C

44 : Through which of the following means does the Department of Justice release the national crime statistics?
A : The Uniform Crime Report
B : The National Crime Victimization Survey
C : The National Incident-Based Reporting System
D : The Drug Use Forecasting Program

Correct Answer : A

45 : Which of the following is a measurement used by local law enforcement agencies to

compile the Uniform Crime Report (UCR)?
A : The number of inmates released
B : The deaths and injuries of police officers
C : The number of persons arrested
D : All of the above

Correct Answer : C

46 : Which of the following is true of a Part I offense that is considered a stereotypical crime?
A : The offenders of the crime are rarely incarcerated.
B : The offender and the victim usually do not know each other.
C : It is usually not reported by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
D : It occurs more commonly than Part II offenses.

Correct Answer : B

47 : 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, the masked man got into Kellys car and drove away. Based on the nature of the crime, it would be classified as a _____.
A : Part III offense
B : Part II offense
C : Part I offense
D : None of the above

Correct Answer : C

48 : Identify a true statement about Part II offenses.
A : They are measured by witness statements.
B : They exclude felonies.
C : They are more common than Part I offenses.
D : They are rarely recorded in the Uniform Crime Report.

Correct Answer : C

49 : 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

50 : Identify the data-collecting system in which 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 : Victim surveys
B : Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
C : Crime statistics collection system
D : National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)

Correct Answer : D

51 : The first large-scale victim survey in 1966 helped researchers by:
A : portraying the unfairness of the criminal justice system at the time.
B : providing a better understanding of the actual amount of crime that occurs in America.
C : depicting the various means by which crime rates were exaggerated by victims.
D : showing the inefficiency of law enforcement officers.

Correct Answer : B

52 : Which of the following best describes the term dark figure of crime?
A : It refers to the stereotypical crimes that take place in America.
B : It refers to the Part I offenses reported annually by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).
C : It is used to list out instances of repeat victimization.
D : It is used to describe the actual amount of crime that takes place.

Correct Answer : D

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

Correct Answer : C

54 : Which of the following is true of a crime victim in a court proceeding?
A : The victim has no say in the prosecution of the offender.
B : The victim is not allowed to testify in court.
C : The victim has the power to object to the final verdict.
D : The victim is not entitled to restitution.

Correct Answer : A

55 : The Crime Victims Rights Act of 2004 (CVRA) gives victims the right to:
A : participate in the system.
B : refuse a testimony.
C : object to verdicts in court.
D : challenge the rights of the accused.

Correct Answer : A

56 : 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 best explains Dylans reason for drug peddling?
A : The seduction of crime
B : Scarcity of legitimate employment
C : Absence of social norms
D : A lack of self-control

Correct Answer : B

57 : Which of the following statements is true of violence within the African American community?

A : African Americans are less likely to be homicide victims than whites.
B : Most crimes are classified as Part II offenses.
C : African Americans are less susceptible to gun violence than whites.
D : Most murder victims are killed by someone of the same race.

Correct Answer : D

58 : 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

59 : 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 : such cases do not occur.
D : of gender bias.

Correct Answer : B

FILL IN THE BLANK

60 : Practitioners of the _____ believe that severe punishment can deter criminal activity by adding another variable to the decision-making process. A. social learning theory B. rational choice theory C. trait theory D. strain theory

Correct Answer : rational choice theory

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

Correct Answer : Control theory

62 : The _____ says 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. social disorganization theory

Correct Answer : continuity theory of crime

63 : The criminal justice system tends to favor the _____ over the medical model. A. continuity theory of crime B. disease model of addiction C. criminal model of addiction D. enslavement theory of addiction

Correct Answer : criminal model of addiction

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

Correct Answer : restitution

65 : 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 : disadvantaged neighborhoods

66 : Statistically, women are at a greater risk than men of being victims of _____. A. hate crimes B. domestic violence C. credit card fraud D. drug abuse

Correct Answer : domestic violence

ESSAY

67 : Peter proposes a theory that shows a correlation between low levels of literacy and violent behavior. List the various steps that Peter would have to take to scientifically prove his theory.

Correct Answer : A theory is an explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning. Peter would have to observe facts and their consequences to develop a hypothesis about what will occur when a similar fact pattern is present in the future. This hypothesis would have to be tested to determine its validity. After this, the hypothesis would have to be verified. If enough authorities do find Peter's hypothesis valid, it will be accepted as a theory.

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

Correct Answer : 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. Those who follow the medical model of addiction believe that addicts are not criminals, but mentally or physically ill individuals who are forced into acts of petty crime to "feed their habit." 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.

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

Correct Answer : 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. These crimes include both misdemeanors and felonies. While Part I offenses are almost always felonies, Part II offenses include criminal behavior that is often classified as a misdemeanor. 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.

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

Correct Answer : 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 as the actual amount of crime that takes place, appears to be much larger than the UCR or NCVS would suggest.

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

Correct Answer : 1. The right to be informed. This includes receiving information about victims' rights in general, as well as specific information such as the dates and time of court proceedings relating to the relevant crime. 2. The right to be present. This includes the right to be present at those court hearings involving the case at hand, as long as the victim's presence does not interfere with the rights of the accused. 3. 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.

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

Correct Answer : 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. To put it bluntly, crime is an overwhelmingly male activity. Almost 62 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 14 percent of the national jail population and 7 percent of the national prison population are female, and in 2013 only 26 percent of all arrests involved women. Between 1991 and 2013, the number of men arrested each year declined about 12 percent. Over that time period, annual arrests for women increased by 34 percent. It has become clear that a significant percentage of women arrested are involved in a narrow band of wrongdoing, mostly drug- and alcohol-related offenses or 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."

73 : Summarize the relationship between class and crime.

Correct Answer : 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.