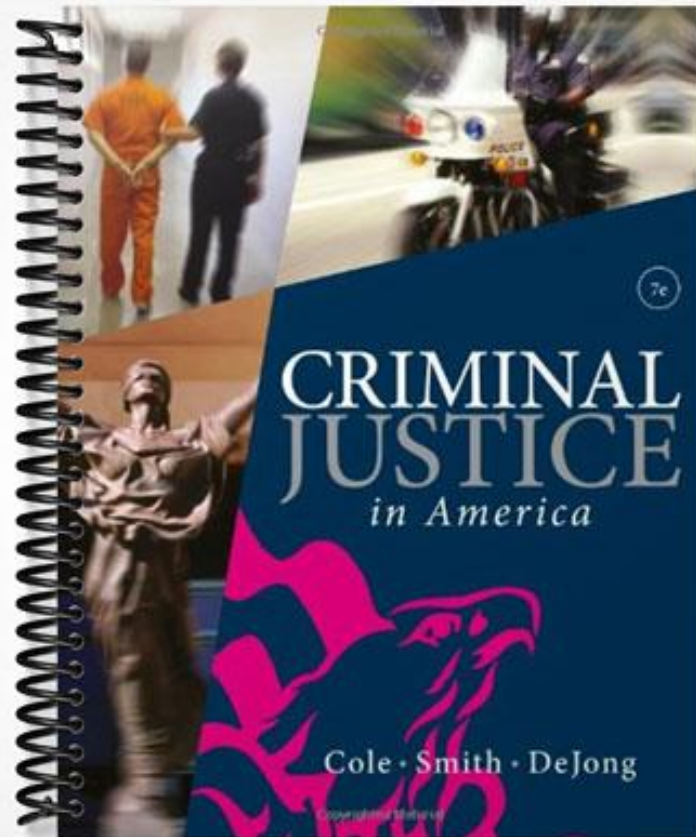


TEST BANK



TEST BANK

Chapter 2

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Crimes such as murder or assault that are traditionally considered to be wrong in themselves are known as:
- mala prohibita*
 - misdemeanors
 - transgressions
 - mala in se*
 - criminogenic

ANS: D REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

2. Crimes such as gambling or prostitution that are not "wrong in themselves" but are prohibited by government, are known as:
- mala prohibita*
 - misdemeanors
 - positivist
 - victimology
 - mala in se*

ANS: A REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

3. The type of crime, often termed "street crime" or "ordinary crime," involving criminal acts that are the least profitable and least protected is also known as:
- political crime
 - crimes without victims
 - visible crime
 - organized crime
 - occupational crime

ANS: C REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

4. Crimes that threaten the general well-being of society and challenge accepted moral principles are defined as _____.
- violent crimes
 - mala in se* crimes
 - transgressions
 - public-order crimes
 - high-visibility crimes

ANS: D REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

5. Which of the following is an example of a visible crime?
- a. murder
 - b. espionage
 - c. public drunkenness
 - d. price fixing
 - e. treason

ANS: A REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

6. Which of the following is an example of an occupational crime?
- a. murder
 - b. espionage
 - c. illegal drug sales
 - d. embezzlement
 - e. prostitution

ANS: D REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

7. Which of the following is not an example of a property crime?
- a. larceny
 - b. burglary
 - c. shoplifting
 - d. embezzlement
 - e. disorderly conduct

ANS: E REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

8. Crimes that are committed by groups with a defined organizational structure and hierarchy are known as:
- a. political crimes
 - b. crimes without victims
 - c. visible crimes
 - d. organized crimes
 - e. occupational crimes

ANS: D REF: Page 42 OBJ: 2

9. Which of the following offenses fall into the category of cyber crime?
- a. distributing illegal pornography via the Internet
 - b. sending spam in order to obtain bank account and credit card numbers
 - c. emailing viruses meant to corrupt computer systems
 - d. hacking into a bank account to steal money
 - e. all of these can be classified as cyber crime

ANS: E REF: Page 44 OBJ: 2

10. The term “hate crime” refers to:
- violent crimes motivated by a bias against individuals of a particular race, ethnicity, sexuality, or religion
 - all crimes motivated by a bias against individuals of a particular race, ethnicity, sexuality, or religion
 - only crimes in which a bias against individuals of a particular race, ethnicity, sexuality, or religion is verbally expressed
 - all violent crimes in which the perpetrator and victim are of two different races
 - all violent crimes in which the perpetrator is sufficiently angered to be incapable of acting rationally

ANS: B REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2

11. Concerning the issue of “hate crimes” legislation the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that
- hate crimes statutes unfairly target particular racial groups
 - hate crimes statutes violate the U.S. Constitution
 - hate crimes legislation may not be enacted by state governments but only at the federal level
 - state laws providing for more severe sentences in hate crimes related cases does not violate the U.S. Constitution or the rights of the accused
 - Hate crimes legislation is itself discriminatory

ANS: D REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2

12. According to UCR and other government sources, over the past thirty years the rate of violent crime has
- remained about the same
 - generally and consistently decreased
 - generally trended upward
 - showed a sharp and consistent increase
 - been immeasurable

ANS: B REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2

13. The concept that much more crime occurs than is reported to police is known as which of the following?
- invisible crime
 - the dark figure of crime
 - lost crime
 - mala in se*
 - mala prohibita*

ANS: B REF: Page 46 OBJ: 3

14. Which of the following is a statistical summary of crimes reported to the police?
- the NCVS
 - the DBR
 - the UCR
 - NIBRS
 - the BIS

ANS: C REF: Page 46 OBJ: 3

15. Of the following crimes, which crime are people least likely to report?
- Homicide
 - Motor vehicle theft
 - Rape
 - Robbery
 - Aggravated assault

ANS: C REF: Page 46 OBJ: 2

16. Which of the following statements is true concerning the UCR?
- The UCR provides a useful but incomplete picture of crime levels
 - The UCR is an accurate compilation of criminal statistics
 - Because it is compiled at the federal level the UCR is more reliable than data compiled at the state level
 - The UCR is compiled at the local level under direction of state governments
 - The UCR is unreliable and generally of little practical use

ANS: A REF: Page 48 OBJ: 2

17. A source of crime data from interviews conducted to gather on unreported as well as reported crimes is called:
- the National Crime Victimization Survey
 - the National Burglary Registry
 - the Uniform Crime Reports
 - the National Incident-Based Reporting System
 - the Bureau of Information Systems

ANS: A REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2

18. Why does the NCVS not measure homicide?
- homicide is excluded from the NCVS as a Part I offense
 - homicide victims cannot be surveyed
 - not all homicides are identified as such, so rates are unreliable
 - homicide is measured by the UCR
 - there is little physical evidence of homicide

ANS: B REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2

19. According to Cole and Smith, which is not an explanation for the recent drop in both violent and property crime?
- the aging of the baby boomers
 - increased use of security systems
 - a dramatic decline in the use of crack cocaine
 - greater awareness of the societal costs of crime
 - aggressive police efforts to keep handguns off the streets

ANS: D REF: Page 51 OBJ: 3

20. Which of the following statements concerning instruments of crime measurement is TRUE?
- The UCR is the most accurate.
 - The NCVS is the most accurate.
 - Both the UCR and the NCVS are equally accurate.
 - Both the UCR and the NCVS are distorted because of the differences in crime measurement
 - The UCR and the NCVS, if taken together, create an accurate picture.

ANS: D REF: Page 51 OBJ: 3

21. According to the lifestyle exposure model, which of the following groups is most likely to be victimized?
- elderly white females
 - elderly white males
 - elderly black females
 - young black males
 - young white males

ANS: D REF: Page 54 OBJ: 3

22. Which of the following statements concerning race and crime victims is TRUE?
- Most violent crime is interracial.
 - Whites are most likely to be victims of violent crime.
 - Most victims and offenders are from different social classes.
 - Whites are not fearful of being victimized by black strangers.
 - African-Americans and other minorities are most likely to be victims of violent crimes.

ANS: E REF: Page 54 OBJ: 3

23. These individuals are at highest risk of victimization for violent crime, according to the lifestyle-exposure model?
- Older, White Females
 - Middle-aged, African-American males
 - Young, African-American males
 - Middle-aged, White males
 - Young, White females

ANS: C REF: Page 54 OBJ: 3

24. Supporters of tough crime-control policies use which of the following as justifications for their support?
- Crime causes poverty
 - Laws must ensure strict and certain penalties
 - Longer prison sentences removes hardened criminals from the community
 - Police must have resources and legal backing to pursue criminals
 - All of the above are justifications used to support tough crime-control policies

ANS: E REF: Page 52 OBJ: 5

25. Of the following, which is NOT a question that victimology advocates would seek to focus attention?
- What are the negative effects of mandatory sentencing on offenders?
 - Who is victimized?
 - What is the impact of crime?
 - What happens to victims in the criminal justice system?
 - What roles do victims play in causing the crimes they suffer?

ANS: A REF: Page 52 OBJ: 4

26. According to U.S. Department of Justice statistics, which of the following demographic groups is least likely to become a victim of violent crime?
- Middle-aged Asian men and women
 - White female juveniles
 - African-American men and women over 65 years of age
 - White men and women over 65 years of age
 - Men and women living on college campuses

ANS: D REF: Page 54 OBJ: 3

27. Which of the following has research shown as being a risk factor in exposure to crime?
- Low income city dwellers
 - Age
 - Race
 - Gender
 - All of the above are considered risk factors

ANS: E REF: Page 55 OBJ: 3

28. Which of the following is true concerning female victims of rape?
- About three-quarters of sexual assaults against women are perpetrated by an acquaintance of the victim
 - Most women do not take protective measures to avoid being attacked by strangers
 - Many women place themselves at risk of assault due to behavioral patterns
 - Most rapes occur in outside areas away from the victim's home
 - Pepper spray and other weapons are excellent deterrents against sexual assaults

ANS: A REF: Page 56 OBJ: 3

29. Which of the following statements is NOT true concerning the costs of crime?
- Crime generates economic costs, such as medical expenses
 - Crime has been shown to balance with economic advantages, such as the creation of criminal justice system jobs
 - Crime may contribute to lower economic productivity
 - Crime may have emotional costs, such as a diminished quality of life
 - Crime often generates psychological costs

ANS: B REF: Page 56 OBJ: 4

30. The economic losses from crime were estimated by the Bureau of Justice Statistics in 2008 at about
- \$2 million
 - \$10 million
 - \$17 million
 - \$17 billion
 - \$5 trillion

ANS: D REF: Page 57 OBJ: 4

31. Which of the following is true concerning the general fear of crime in American society?
- Fear limits freedom
 - Fear creates anxieties that affect well-being
 - Many Americans adjust their daily activities to prevent victimization
 - Television has a strong influence on American views of crime risks
 - All of the above are true

ANS: E REF: Page 57 OBJ: 4

32. Which of the following statements does NOT reflect a major principle of classical criminology?
- Criminal behavior is rational.
 - People who commit crimes weigh the costs and benefits.
 - Fear of punishment keeps most people in check.
 - Punishment should be tailored to each individual person.
 - The criminal justice system must be predictable, with laws and punishments known to the public.

ANS: D REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5

33. The Classical School of criminology was heavily influenced by the philosopher _____.
- Cesare Beccaria
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Adam Smith
 - Edwin Sutherland
 - Socrates

ANS: A REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5

34. Which of the following is NOT considered a factor in biological explanations of crime?
- Free will
 - Nutrition
 - Genetic predisposition
 - IQ
 - Neurology

ANS: A REF: Page 61 OBJ: 5

35. Which type of criminology studied the body, mind, and environment of the offender using the scientific method?
- classical
 - neoclassical
 - positivist
 - victimology
 - criminogenic

ANS: C REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5

36. Researchers who focus on the genetic predispositions to criminal behavior are working under these theoretical perspectives of behavior:
- Classical theories
 - Psychological theories
 - Sociological theories
 - Life course theories
 - Biological theories

ANS: E REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5

37. According to Sigmund Freud's theory of personality, which stage of life is held to be most significant?
- fetal development
 - early childhood
 - adolescence
 - middle age
 - old age

ANS: B REF: Page 62 OBJ: 5

38. Psychological explanations of crime include which of the following?
- Genetics
 - Free will
 - Antisocial personalities
 - Gender
 - Nutrition

ANS: C REF: Page 62 OBJ: 5

39. The social process theory which holds that all members of society have the capacity to commit crime, but that most are restrained by social norms, is known as:
- labeling theory
 - learning theory
 - control theory
 - normal theory
 - political theory

ANS: C REF: Page 64 OBJ: 5

40. The concept of anomie refers to:
- The process by which offenders are labeled as criminal
 - A breakdown in the rules or norms of a society
 - The biological factors that increase the likelihood of crime
 - Political influences on crime policy
 - The conflict between economic classes

ANS: B REF: Page 63 OBJ: 5

41. _____ theories view criminality as normal behavior, believing that everyone has the potential to become a criminal depending on influences.
- Social conflict
 - Life course
 - Social process
 - Integrated
 - Pessimistic

ANS: C REF: Page 64 OBJ: 5

42. Which of the following is NOT one of the social process theories?
- Learning theories
 - Theory of differential association
 - Critical criminology
 - Control theories
 - Labeling theories

ANS: C REF: Page 64 OBJ: 5

43. _____ theories postulate that criminal behavior occurs when the bonds that tie and individual to society are broken or weakened.
- Control
 - Labeling
 - Feminist
 - Integrated
 - Anomie

ANS: A Ref: Page 65 Obj: 5

44. Longitudinal studies that follow individuals from childhood to adulthood in order to identify the factors associated with beginning, avoiding, continuing, or ceasing individual behavior.
- Critical theories
 - Life course theories
 - Victimology
 - Criminogenics
 - Experiential learning

ANS: B REF: Page 65 OBJ: 5

45. _____ theories draw from multiple disciplines with differing perspectives to create a larger model for explaining criminal behavior:
- Integrated
 - Strain
 - Control
 - Psychological
 - Life course

ANS: A REF: Page 65 OBJ: 5

46. The concept of anomie refers to:
- The process by which offenders are labeled as criminal
 - A breakdown in the rules or norms of a society
 - The biological factors that increase the likelihood of crime
 - Political influences on crime policy
 - The conflict between economic classes

ANS: B REF: Page 63 OBJ: 5

47. Which of the following arguments does NOT explain the current trend in female arrest and conviction rates?
- With the expansion of job opportunities available to women, fewer women need to resort to crime to support themselves.
 - As women and men become more equal, gender differences in criminality decrease.
 - The increase in job opportunities available to women also increases their opportunities to commit crime.
 - Women are less likely to receive preferential treatment from police and prosecutors than in the past.
 - All of these arguments contribute to explaining the current trend in female arrest and conviction rates.

ANS: B REF: Page 67 OBJ: 6

CRITICAL THINKING

Lynn is a college student who became frustrated with the small amount of money she was making as an associate in a retail store. A friend suggested that she consider working in the “escort” business. Lynn later became a prostitute who catered to high end clients. She is able to pay tuition and buy many of the items that she wants. Lynn was recently arrested during a sting operation targeting interstate organized crime syndicates, of which Lynn had become involved.

1. Lynn considers her activities as victimless; which of the following is the most common justification given for the prosecution of such “victimless” crimes?
- society as a whole is harmed because its moral fabric is threatened
 - most victimless crimes eventually lead to violence
 - most victimless crimes are drug related
 - investigation of victimless crimes usually leads to discovery of serious crimes
 - victimless crimes are normally connected to organized crime groups

ANS: A REF: Page 43 OBJ: 1

2. Though Lynn considers her activities to be victimless, nonetheless, the criminal laws of her state consider her activities to be criminal. Advocates of Lynn's freedom to choose such a lifestyle would classify her activity as a(an)
- mala in se* crime
 - mala prohibita* crime
 - immoral crime
 - public order crime
 - crime of shared culpability

ANS: D REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

3. Proponents of the lifestyle-exposure model would argue that, even though Lynn considers her activities as victimless, which of the following could be a negative result of her choice?
- She could be charged with a felony
 - Her age would affect the amount of money she would make
 - Her reputation could be tarnished
 - She dramatically increases her likelihood of becoming a victim of violent crime
 - Since the actions are victimless her actions have no negative results

ANS: D REF: Page 54 OBJ: 3

During a recent statewide election voters elected a much more ideologically conservative state legislature. Over the next couple of years that legislature enacted several "get tough" laws aimed at restoring capital punishment, creating mandatory sentences, and removing several options for appeal of the convictions. The legislature justified these actions by arguing that victims were not being considered strongly enough in the criminal process and that convicted persons needed to take responsibility for their crimes.

4. A resurgence of some of the ideas of classical criminology occurred in the late twentieth century. This more recent conservative school of thought is referred to as
- New Age Criminology
 - Rigid Criminology
 - Positivist Criminology
 - Neoclassical Criminology
 - Resurgent Criminology

ANS: D REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5

5. A foundation of classical criminology is the belief and advocacy of _____.
- criminogenics
 - genetic predisposition
 - neurological factors
 - free will
 - all of the above

ANS: D REF: Page 61 OBJ: 5

Anna Bert is a college graduate who has worked for a well-known bank as a VP for ten years. Anna grew up in a middle class family with her mother, father, and brother. She is married and has a five month old little girl. On a Saturday night, Ms. Bert suffocates her daughter with a pillow. When law enforcement arrives, she states that the baby would just not be quiet and she could not take it anymore.

6. Soon after Ms. Bert's psychological assessment, she is diagnosed with postpartum psychosis. Which category of theories explains Ms. Bert's behavior?
- biological
 - psychological
 - sociological
 - social process
 - feminist

ANS: B REF: Page 62 OBJ: 5

7. Once Ms. Bert delivered her daughter, she decided to take a one year leave of absence from her job. She also stopped going to her church. Because of her lack of recent socialization, what other theory could explain Ms. Bert's behavior?
- labeling
 - feminist
 - control
 - psychological
 - social contract

ANS: C REF: Page 64 OBJ: 5

8. Recently, scholars have determined that women who commit crimes are not adequately represented in research. As in Ms. Bert's particular case, a theory that modern researches would apply to this case would be:
- labeling
 - feminist
 - life course theories
 - social contract
 - control

ANS: C REF: Page 67 OBJ: 6

Ethan has been raised in a poverty stricken neighborhood with a single mother and five siblings. He has never met his father. He spent time in a juvenile facility for robbery when he was 13. His mother frequently told him he would never amount to anything and eventually he believed it. Ethan is currently awaiting trial for murder.

9. According to scholars, which theory may explain Ethan's behavior?
- biological
 - psychological
 - social structure
 - critical
 - feminist

ANS: C REF: Page 68 OBJ: 5

10. With the information provided, scholars may also determine that this theory explains Ethan's behavior:
- control
 - social process
 - biological
 - feminist
 - critical

ANS: B REF: Page 68 OBJ: 5

TRUE/FALSE

1. Robberies and other visible crimes are among the least profitable criminal activities.

ANS: T REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

2. Visible crimes are typically committed by older career criminals.

ANS: F REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

3. Occupational crimes are often profitable and do not come to the public's attention.

ANS: T REF: Page 42 OBJ: 1

4. Organized crime has been observed in all American immigrant groups as one of the first steps on the so-called "ladder of social mobility."

ANS: F REF: Page 42 OBJ: 1

5. Relatively few political crimes take place in western democracies compared with other countries.

ANS: T REF: Page 43 OBJ: 1

6. It is fairly easy to track crime for criminal justice research purposes because of the wide availability of accurate data.

ANS: F REF: Page 46 OBJ: 2

7. The UCR and NCVS do not provide a clear picture of the amount of crime because of the differences in the way that each measures crime.

ANS: T REF: Pages 46-50 OBJ: 2

8. Most people do not report auto theft to the police.

ANS: F REF: Page 46 OBJ: 2

9. The NCVS incorporates a survey of businesses to assess their rate of victimization.

ANS: T REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2

10. Males aged 16-24 are the most crime-prone demographic group.
ANS: T REF: Page 51 OBJ: 3
11. Both the UCR and NCVS indicate that crime in the U.S. has been decreasing since 1993.
ANS: T REF: Page 51 OBJ: 3
12. An individual whose lifestyle includes visiting nightclubs and staying out late has an increased risk of victimization over someone who stays home in the evenings.
ANS: T REF: Page 53 OBJ: 3
13. Race is a key factor in exposure to crime, in that White citizens are more likely to be victimized than Black citizens.
ANS: F REF: Page 54 OBJ: 3
14. Sexual assault victims are most likely to be assaulted by someone they know.
ANS: T REF: Page 56 OBJ: 3
15. Politicians' statements may contribute to fear of crime.
ANS: T REF: Page 58 OBJ: 4
16. Explanations of criminal behavior in the 1970s focused on the influence of the devil on individual behavior.
ANS: F REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5
17. Classical criminology holds that criminal behavior is irrational.
ANS: F REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5
18. Positivist criminologists believe that scientific methods can be effectively used to discover the causes of crime and to treat deviants.
ANS: T REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5
19. Proposals for chemical castration of repeat sex offenders are based upon sociological explanations of crime.
ANS: F REF: Page 61 OBJ: 5
20. The term "anomie" applies to a situation in which the rules or norms that guide behavior have been strengthened or reinforced.
ANS: F REF: Page 63 OBJ: 5

21. Control theories emphasize that individuals exhibit criminal behavior due to the social processes inherent in the criminal justice system.

ANS: F REF: Page 64 OBJ: 5

22. Life course theories of criminal behavior attempt to identify important developmental pathways to criminal behavior.

ANS: T REF: Page 65 OBJ: 5

23. Most theories about crime are based on men's behavior.

ANS: T REF: Page 66 OBJ: 6

24. Recent data indicates that women's involvement in violent crimes is skyrocketing.

ANS: F REF: Pages 66-67 OBJ: 6

COMPLETION

1. Crimes that are prohibited by government but are not necessarily wrong by nature are called _____.

ANS: *mala prohibita*

REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

2. Crimes that are traditionally considered wrong by nature are called _____.

ANS: *mala in se*

REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

3. Offenders convicted of _____ typically serve less than one year in jail.

ANS: misdemeanors

REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

4. _____ crimes are those crimes that are committed in the context of a legal business or profession.

ANS: Occupational

REF: Page 42 OBJ: 1

5. Gambling, prostitution and drug use are sometimes referred to as crimes without _____.

ANS: victims

REF: Page 43 OBJ: 1

6. _____ crimes are committed by or against a government.

ANS: Political

REF: Page 43 OBJ: 1

7. The _____ measures crime based on victim interviews.

ANS: National Crime Victimization Survey

REF: Page 49 OBJ: 2

8. _____ crime is often referred to as "street crime."

ANS: Visible

REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

9. The large numbers of crimes that are not reported is known as the _____.

ANS: dark figure of crime

REF: Page 46 OBJ: 3

10. The Uniform Crime Reports provide a useful but _____ picture of crime levels in the United States.

ANS: incomplete

REF: Page 48 OBJ: 2

11. The Uniform Crime Reports are compiled and maintained by the _____.

ANS: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

REF: Page 50 OBJ: 2

12. Among all males in the United States the crime-prone demographic group is determined by _____.

ANS: age

REF: Page 51 OBJ: 2

13. Since the 1990's the number of violent crimes in the United States has significantly _____.
- ANS: decreased
- REF: Page 51 OBJ: 2
14. The majority of sexual assaults against female victims are perpetrated by _____.
- ANS: acquaintances
- REF: Page 56 OBJ: 3
15. The field of criminology that focuses on the role of the victim is known as _____.
- ANS: victimology
- REF: Page 52 OBJ: 3
16. The _____ model holds that where someone lives and how a person spends leisure time determines the likelihood of becoming a victim of crime.
- ANS: lifestyle-exposure
- REF: Page 54 OBJ: 3
17. _____ is a school of criminology that views behavior as stemming from free will, demands responsibility and accountability of all perpetrators, and stresses the need for punishments severe enough to deter others.
- ANS: Classical criminology
- REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5
18. An early theory of explaining criminal behavior is that certain people are _____, that is, they are born criminal.
- ANS: criminogenic
- REF: Page 61 OBJ: 5
19. In his theories of criminal behavior, Robert Merton described a breakdown or disappearance of the rules of social behavior as _____.
- ANS: anomie
- REF: Page 63 OBJ: 5

20. _____ theories postulate that members of the lower class, especially the younger members, are the most likely to engage in crime.

ANS: Social structure

REF: Page 63 OBJ: 5

21. _____ criminology maintains that human behavior is controlled by physical, mental, and social factors.

ANS: Positivist

REF: Page 60 OBJ: 5

22. Freud theorized that the personality is made up of three parts: the id, the ego, and the _____.

ANS: superego

REF: Page 62 OBJ: 5

23. The idea that criminal law is an instrument used by the rich to control the poor is most characteristic of _____ theory.

ANS: social conflict

REF: Page 65 OBJ: 5

24. _____ theory suggests that criminal behavior is the result of the social definition of certain acts as criminal or deviant.

ANS: labeling

REF: Page 64 OBJ: 5

25. In 2010 women accounted for approximately _____ percent of all arrests.

ANS: 25

REF: Page 66 OBJ: 6

ESSAY

1. Based on the definition of occupational crime, would the abuse of a suspect in a police station be considered an occupational crime or a visible crime? Does this mean we should blame the government or the individual for such an offense?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 42 OBJ: 1

2. Some have argued that offenses that are *mala prohibita* should be illegal because they lead to crimes considered to be *mala in se*. Give an example of one type of crime that can lead to another, and explain how the crime fits into the *mala prohibita* and *mala in se* categories. Which type of crime should we be more worried about, and why?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 41 OBJ: 1

3. Should the acts of terrorism committed in Oklahoma City and on 9/11 be considered "crime" or "terrorism"? Why does it matter how we define these acts (or does it)?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 43 OBJ: 2

4. Provide the definition of hate crime and give an example of something that can be defined as a hate crime. Should the law provide for additional penalties in cases that could be classified as hate crimes? Why or why not?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 45 OBJ: 2

5. Both the Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Surveys attempt to measure crime rates and victimization in the United States but each is compiled using different methods and sources. Describe how each of the two measurements is compiled and discuss ways in which the two may compliment the other.

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 46-50 OBJ: 2

6. What role does age play in the rate of crime in the United States? Is age a consistent and reliable factor in criminality?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 51 OBJ: 3

7. Crime victimization has negative impacts on American society. What are some of these negative factors and what are some of their affects on society?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 56-58 OBJ: 4

8. Since the mid-1990s, crime rates have been steadily decreasing in the United States. At the same time, Americans believe there is a serious crime problem in the United States. Why do Americans feel that there is a serious crime problem? How can America's crime fear dissipate? What does media impact public perception?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 57 OBJ: 4

9. What are the primary differences in the classical and positivist schools of criminology?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 60-61 OBJ: 4

10. Some states have eliminated education programs for inmates in their prisons. Which theoretical perspective that explains criminal behavior would argue that educational programs in prison are beneficial? If prison programs are cut, what recommendations would a theorist in this field make for reducing crime among prison releasees?

ANS: Responses will vary REF: Page 64 OBJ: 5