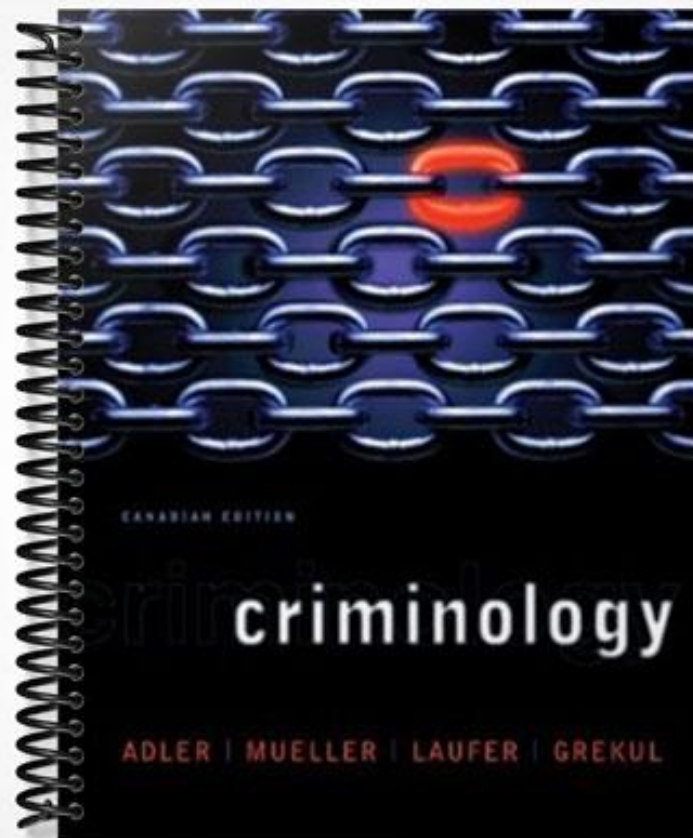


TEST BANK



7. A hypothesis is a testable proposition that describes how two or more factors are related.
True False
8. Researchers who take part in many of the activities of the groups they are studying to gain acceptance, while making clear the purpose of their participation, are engaging in participant observation.
True False
9. The insanity defence in Canada, if successfully applied, would result in a determination that the offender is 'not criminally responsible' for the act.
True False
10. In the case that a defendant claims by reason of a factual error that he did not and could not realize that he did something wrong, the following defence may be claimed.
A. insanity defence
B. mistake of fact
C. defence of necessity
D. self-defence
11. _____ allows scientists to test hypotheses about how two or more variables are related.
A. experimentation
B. the case study
C. the survey
D. non-participant observation
12. A(n) _____ is an analysis of all pertinent aspects of one unit of study, such as an individual, an institution, a group, or a community.
A. experiment
B. case study
C. survey
D. participant observation
13. Which of the following statements is not true about the UCR?
A. It provides information on the distribution of law enforcement personnel.
B. It provides crime rates.
C. It includes the number of offences cleared by arrest.
D. It tells us about the dark figure of crime.
14. The General Social Survey is
A. conducted every 5 years in Canada.
B. the main source of national victimization data in Canada.
C. helpful in telling us more about the dark figure of crime.
D. all of the above
15. What are some of the limitations of the GSS?
A. Some respondents exaggerate events.
B. The data reported suffer from the fact that memories may fade over time.
C. Some respondents telescope events.
D. all of the above
16. Self-report surveys reveal which of the following?
A. Only a small percentage of the general population commits crime.
B. Boys and girls commit the same amount of offences.
C. An estimated 90% of youths commit delinquent or criminal acts.
D. There is no relationship between violence and educational attainment.

17. What are some of the limitations of self-report surveys?
 - A. The questions are often limited to petty acts.
 - B. Many self-report measures lack validity.
 - C. The samples are never biased.
 - D. both a and b
18. Which of the following is true of criminal acts?
 - A. Violent victimization rates are lowest in urban areas.
 - B. There are no regional differences in crime across Canada.
 - C. Victimization occurs more frequently in commercial establishments or public places.
 - D. Crime rates are stable throughout the seasons.
19. When it comes to young adults and crime,
 - A. young offender overrepresentation is greatest for property crimes.
 - B. young adults are overrepresented in criminal court statistics.
 - C. criminal activity for most crime types decreases with age.
 - D. all of the above
20. What is the name of the explanation for why criminal activity peaks in the middle or late teens and then declines throughout life?
 - A. mid-life crisis
 - B. aging-out phenomenon
 - C. life-course persistent offending
 - D. none of the above
21. The life-course perspective argues that
 - A. factors that lead to onset of offending do not vary.
 - B. the number and type of offences committed do not vary.
 - C. the frequency of offending may go down for most offenders, but some chronic offenders commit the same amount of crime over time.
 - D. the factors that lead to desistance from offending do not vary.
22. To learn how the causes of crime vary at different ages, Alfred Blumstein and his colleagues suggest that criminologists study
 - A. age.
 - B. gender.
 - C. socioeconomic status.
 - D. criminal careers.
23. Most of the crime committed by females in Canada tends to consist of
 - A. homicide.
 - B. petty offences such as shoplifting.
 - C. sexual assault.
 - D. aggravated assault.
24. The 2004 GSS shows that Aboriginals
 - A. are more likely than non-Aboriginals to report being victims of violent victimization.
 - B. are more likely than non-Aboriginals to die from violence.
 - C. have higher male suicide rates.
 - D. all of the above
25. What type of data source suggests that the gender differences in crime may be narrowing?
 - A. self-report surveys
 - B. police statistics
 - C. victimization surveys
 - D. Uniform Crime Reports

26. The importance of class as a factor related to crime is problematic because
- A. the term 'class' can have many meanings.
 - B. police are not biased.
 - C. all types of crimes are explored in self-report studies.
 - D. none of the above
27. According to the aging-out phenomenon, which of the following statements is true?
- A. Criminal activity for most crime types increases with age.
 - B. The inclination to commit crime peaks in adulthood and then declines.
 - C. The inclination to commit crime peaks in the middle or late teens and then declines.
 - D. The inclination to commit crime is constant throughout an individual's lifetime.

02 Key

1. List and describe the three legal ingredients of a crime in Canada.
(p. 22-23)
*Adler - Chapter 02 #1
page reference: EMPTY*
2. Discuss the three major reasons for measuring crime. Then, discuss three of the five methods of collecting data mentioned in the text, listing each method's strengths and weaknesses.
(p. 25-28)
*Adler - Chapter 02 #2
page reference: EMPTY*
3. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of the Uniform Crime Reports, the General Social Survey, and self-report surveys in estimating the nature and extent of crime in Canada.
(p. 30-38)
*Adler - Chapter 02 #3
page reference: EMPTY*
4. Outline some of the reasons victims of violent crime do report their victimizations, and some of the reasons why these victims do not report their violent victimizations.
(p. 35)
*Adler - Chapter 02 #4
page reference: EMPTY*
5. Explain the difference between the aging-out phenomenon and the life-course perspective.
(p. 45-46)
*Adler - Chapter 02 #5
page reference: EMPTY*
6. The facts and observations that researchers gather for the purpose of a particular study are called secondary data.
(p. 25)
FALSE
*Adler - Chapter 02 #6
page reference: EMPTY*
7. A hypothesis is a testable proposition that describes how two or more factors are related.
(p. 25)
TRUE
*Adler - Chapter 02 #7
page reference: EMPTY*
8. Researchers who take part in many of the activities of the groups they are studying to gain acceptance, while making clear the purpose of their participation, are engaging in participant observation.
(p. 27)
TRUE
*Adler - Chapter 02 #8
page reference: EMPTY*
9. The insanity defence in Canada, if successfully applied, would result in a determination that the offender is 'not criminally responsible' for the act.
(p. 24)
TRUE
*Adler - Chapter 02 #9
page reference: EMPTY*
10. In the case that a defendant claims by reason of a factual error that he did not and could not realize that he did something wrong, the following defence may be claimed.
(p. 24)
A. insanity defence
B. mistake of fact
C. defence of necessity
D. self-defence
*Adler - Chapter 02 #10
page reference: EMPTY*

11. _____ allows scientists to test hypotheses about how two or more variables are related.
(p. 26)
- A.** experimentation
 - B. the case study
 - C. the survey
 - D. non-participant observation

Adler - Chapter 02 #11
page reference: EMPTY

12. A(n) _____ is an analysis of all pertinent aspects of one unit of study, such as an individual, an institution, a group, or a community.
(p. 27)
- A. experiment
 - B.** case study
 - C. survey
 - D. participant observation

Adler - Chapter 02 #12
page reference: EMPTY

13. Which of the following statements is not true about the UCR?
(p. 30)
- A. It provides information on the distribution of law enforcement personnel.
 - B. It provides crime rates.
 - C. It includes the number of offences cleared by arrest.
 - D.** It tells us about the dark figure of crime.

Adler - Chapter 02 #13
page reference: EMPTY

14. The General Social Survey is
(p. 33)
- A. conducted every 5 years in Canada.
 - B. the main source of national victimization data in Canada.
 - C. helpful in telling us more about the dark figure of crime.
 - D.** all of the above

Adler - Chapter 02 #14
page reference: EMPTY

15. What are some of the limitations of the GSS?
(p. 35)
- A. Some respondents exaggerate events.
 - B. The data reported suffer from the fact that memories may fade over time.
 - C. Some respondents telescope events.
 - D.** all of the above

Adler - Chapter 02 #15
page reference: EMPTY

16. Self-report surveys reveal which of the following?
(p. 37)
- A. Only a small percentage of the general population commits crime.
 - B. Boys and girls commit the same amount of offences.
 - C.** An estimated 90% of youths commit delinquent or criminal acts.
 - D. There is no relationship between violence and educational attainment.

Adler - Chapter 02 #16
page reference: EMPTY

17. What are some of the limitations of self-report surveys?
(p. 37)
- A. The questions are often limited to petty acts.
 - B. Many self-report measures lack validity.
 - C. The samples are never biased.
 - D.** both a and b

Adler - Chapter 02 #17
page reference: EMPTY

18. Which of the following is true of criminal acts?
(p. 41-42) A. Violent victimization rates are lowest in urban areas.
B. There are no regional differences in crime across Canada.
C. Victimization occurs more frequently in commercial establishments or public places.
D. Crime rates are stable throughout the seasons.

Adler - Chapter 02 #18
page reference: EMPTY

19. When it comes to young adults and crime,
(p. 45) A. young offender overrepresentation is greatest for property crimes.
B. young adults are overrepresented in criminal court statistics.
C. criminal activity for most crime types decreases with age.
D. all of the above

Adler - Chapter 02 #19
page reference: EMPTY

20. What is the name of the explanation for why criminal activity peaks in the middle or late teens and then declines throughout life?
(p. 45) A. mid-life crisis
B. aging-out phenomenon
C. life-course persistent offending
D. none of the above

Adler - Chapter 02 #20
page reference: EMPTY

21. The life-course perspective argues that
(p. 46) A. factors that lead to onset of offending do not vary.
B. the number and type of offences committed do not vary.
C. the frequency of offending may go down for most offenders, but some chronic offenders commit the same amount of crime over time.
D. the factors that lead to desistance from offending do not vary.

Adler - Chapter 02 #21
page reference: EMPTY

22. To learn how the causes of crime vary at different ages, Alfred Blumstein and his colleagues suggest that criminologists study
(p. 46) A. age.
B. gender.
C. socioeconomic status.
D. criminal careers.

Adler - Chapter 02 #22
page reference: EMPTY

23. Most of the crime committed by females in Canada tends to consist of
(p. 47) A. homicide.
B. petty offences such as shoplifting.
C. sexual assault.
D. aggravated assault.

Adler - Chapter 02 #23
page reference: EMPTY

24. The 2004 GSS shows that Aboriginals
(p. 51) A. are more likely than non-Aboriginals to report being victims of violent victimization.
B. are more likely than non-Aboriginals to die from violence.
C. have higher male suicide rates.
D. all of the above

Adler - Chapter 02 #24
page reference: EMPTY

25. What type of data source suggests that the gender differences in crime may be narrowing?
(p. 48)
- A.** self-report surveys
 - B. police statistics
 - C. victimization surveys
 - D. Uniform Crime Reports

*Adler - Chapter 02 #25
page reference: EMPTY*

26. The importance of class as a factor related to crime is problematic because
(p. 50)
- A.** the term 'class' can have many meanings.
 - B. police are not biased.
 - C. all types of crimes are explored in self-report studies.
 - D. none of the above

*Adler - Chapter 02 #26
page reference: EMPTY*

27. According to the aging-out phenomenon, which of the following statements is true?
(p. 45)
- A. Criminal activity for most crime types increases with age.
 - B. The inclination to commit crime peaks in adulthood and then declines.
 - C.** The inclination to commit crime peaks in the middle or late teens and then declines.
 - D. The inclination to commit crime is constant throughout an individual's lifetime.

*Adler - Chapter 02 #27
page reference: EMPTY*

02 Summary

<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Adler - Chapter 02	27