Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**TRUE/FALSE - Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.  
1)** The principal crime problems of today are totally globalized.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**2)** Criminology is not an empirical science.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**3)** Conflict theorists view society as a stable entity in which laws are created for the general good.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**4)** In saying that criminologists have to study the process of lawbreaking, Edwin H. Sutherland meant that they should particularly determine whether someone has violated the criminal law.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**5)** Most criminological research supports the belief that escalating punishments is an effective way to deal with the crime problem.

⊚ true  
 ⊚ false

**MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.  
6)** According to the wheel of terrorism, which is not a transnational crime that is directly relevant to terrorism?

A) illicit arms trafficking   
 B) money laundering  
 C) animal poaching  
 D) computer crime

**7)** Which of the following individuals initially coined the term "criminology" in 1885?

A) Cesare Lombroso   
 B) Raffaele Garofalo  
 C) Enrico Ferri  
 D) Paul Topinard

**8)** Edwin H. Sutherland mandated that criminologists, like all other scientists, collect information for study and analysis in accordance with

A) the research methods of modern science.   
 B) history.  
 C) the law.  
 D) what the research design will allow.

**9)** Which of the following disciplines is related to criminology?

A) sociology   
 B) economics  
 C) political science  
 D) all of these

**10)** Criminology is the scientific study of

A) the making of laws.   
 B) the breaking of laws.  
 C) society's reaction to the breaking of laws.  
 D) all of these

**11)** Natural-law philosophers believed that

A) some forms of behavior are innately criminal.   
 B) homicide and theft should not be universally condemned.  
 C) criminology is narrowly focused on crime.  
 D) none of these

**12)** All early societies imposed punishment for acts that were detrimental to their existence, such as

A) homicide.   
 B) treason.  
 C) theft.  
 D) vandalism.

**13)** Research has revealed that society's reaction to lawbreaking has often been

A) productive.   
 B) irrational.  
 C) nonarbitrary.  
 D) impassive.

**14)** According to Emile Durkheim, an act can be considered criminal if it violates or offends the

A) criminal law.   
 B) civil law.  
 C) collective conscience.  
 D) natural law.

**15)** The consensus model of law assumes that

A) the members of a society by and large agree on what is right and wrong.   
 B) the appropriate object of criminological investigation is the conflict within society.  
 C) the criminal justice system is a means of controlling the classes that have no power.  
 D) the criminal law expresses the values of the ruling class in a society.

**16)** The conflict model of law assumes that

A) certain acts are deemed so threatening to the society's survival that they are designated crimes.   
 B) the criminal law expresses the values of the ruling class in a society.  
 C) members of a society by and large agree on what is right.  
 D) society is a stable entity in which laws are created for the general good.

**17)** Conflict theorists claim that the basic feature of human existence is

A) a struggle for power.   
 B) consensus.  
 C) a sense of belonging.  
 D) turbulence.

**18)** Scientists who study the criminal justice system are referred to as

A) sociologists.   
 B) criminologists.  
 C) criminalists.  
 D) criminal justice specialists.

**19)** Criminology generally focuses on the study of

A) decision-making processes.   
 B) the efficiency of the criminal justice system.  
 C) correctional systems.  
 D) crime and criminality.

**20)** Criminal justice generally focuses on all of the following areas *except*

A) the just treatment of offenders.   
 B) the needs of victims.  
 C) crime.  
 D) the effect of sentencing philosophy.

**21)** A common characteristic of the criminal justice systems in the United States is that

A) they are based on constitutional principles.   
 B) they are unrelated to the heritage of the common law.  
 C) they are based on the assumption that crime is a universal event calling for a federal response.  
 D) they are based on the assumption that crime is unrelated to opportunity.

**22)** At the turn of the twentieth century, criminal behavior was attributed to

A) opportunity.   
 B) feeblemindedness.  
 C) economic hardship.  
 D) social conditions.

**23)** Which of the following is *not* a characteristic of terrorism?

A) It involves the use or threat of violence.   
 B) It is politically motivated.  
 C) It is generally local in nature.  
 D) It is related to a host of transnational crimes.

**24)** Which of the following transnational crimes is *not* related to the financial support of terrorism?

A) illicit drug trafficking   
 B) destruction of cultural property  
 C) money laundering  
 D) infiltration of legal business

**25)** Who generated the most widely accepted definition of criminology?

A) Cesare Beccaria   
 B) Edwin H. Sutherland  
 C) Cesare Lombroso  
 D) Raffaele Garofalo

**26)** Criminologists distinguish between which two conflicting perspectives on the origin of criminal law?

A) political and scientific   
 B) sociological and psychological  
 C) criminological and criminal justice  
 D) conflict and consensus

**ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.  
27)** Explain the seven forms of transnational criminality that are in the wheel of terrorism, and explain their relationship to terrorism.

**28)** Explain the similarities and differences between deviance and crime, and provide examples.

**29)** Contrast the consensus model and conflict model of law and crime.

**30)** Discuss Edwin H. Sutherland's definition of criminology and why criminology can be described as a multidiscipline.

**Answer Key**Test name: chapter 1

1) TRUE

2) FALSE

3) FALSE

4) FALSE

5) FALSE

6) C

7) B

8) A

9) D

10) D

11) A

12) B

13) B

14) C

15) A

16) B

17) A

18) D

19) D

20) C

21) A

22) B

23) C

24) B

25) B

26) D

27) Answers will vary.

28) Answers will vary.

29) Answers will vary.

30) Answers will vary.