Test Bank

Chapter 1: Introduction to Criminology

# Multiple Choice

1. The field that attempts to define, explain, and predict criminal behavior is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. criminalistics

b. applied criminology

c. criminology

d. theology

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Criminology is concerned with all of the following except for \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. analyzing the phenomena of crime and criminality

b. performing scientifically accurate studies

c. developing sound theoretical explanations of crime and criminal behavior

d. scientific evaluation of physical evidence

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. Which of the following statements pertaining to criminology is true?

a. The field of criminology concentrates on the physical evidence of crime.

b. Related areas of inquiry in criminology may include juvenile delinquency and victimology.

c. Societal reaction to criminal activity is not a concern of criminologists.

d. Criminology is occupied with practical, applied concerns, such as technical aspects of policing and correction.

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. Most of the modern-day developments in criminology have taken place in which country?

a. England

b. Italy

c. Spain

d. United States

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. Which of the following crimes was considered to be a major problem in the ’60s?

a. robbery

b. murder

c. arson

d. skyjacking

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Fads and Fashions in Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The early writings of \_\_\_\_\_\_, including his famous essay, *On Crimes and Punishments*, led to the reform of criminal law in Western Europe.

a. Auguste Comte

b. Emile Durkheim

c. Edwin Sutherland

d. Cesare Beccaria

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Which stage of the progression of knowledge is the use of philosophy, rationality, and logical argument to explain crime most reflective of?

a. theological

b. metaphysical

c. scientific

d. futuristic

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Criminology is considered a sub-discipline of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. biology

b. psychology

c. sociology

d. theology

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. According to French sociologist Auguste Comte, the last stage of the progression of knowledge is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. theological

b. metaphysical

c. scientific

d. postmodernism

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Prior to the emergence of modern criminal law in the eighteenth century, which of the following was considered the primary basis of social control beyond kinship organization?

a. science

b. education

c. politics

d. religion

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Medium

11. Behavior that is outside the range of normal societal toleration is best described as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. criminal

b. deviant

c. felonious

d. *mala in se*

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Crime and Deviance
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Definitions of deviance are relative to all of the following except

for \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. time

b. place

c. person

d. crime

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Crime and Deviance
Difficulty Level: Medium

13. Practices and beliefs that are prized by or believed to be of benefit to the group are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. practical beliefs

b. cultural universals

c. societal values

d. cultural values

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Deviance
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Which of the following is an example of a person violating a folkway?

a. openly expressing distaste for a meal you are being served at a friend’s house

b. copying answers from a friend’s homework assignment

c. stealing a car to go joyriding

d. killing a bartender in a botched robbery attempt

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Medium

15. Mores are \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. norms that are preferred, but carry no serious consequences if broken

b. the comprehensive set of morals in a given society

c. strong norms that carry sanctions/punishment if broken

d. always codified into law

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. The least serious norms that refer to usages, traditions, customs, or niceties are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. values

b. laws

c. mores

d. folkways

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Which of the following represents a formal mode of control?

a. Laws

b. Rules

c. Mores

d. Folkways

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Medium

18. Corporate violence, racism, structured inequality, and systematic wrongdoing by political officials are examples of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. overcriminalization

b. undercriminalization

c. felonies

d. misdemeanors

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Medium

19. \_\_\_\_\_\_ involves the overextension of criminal law to cover acts that are inappropriately or not responsibly enforced by such measures.

a. Overcriminalization

b. Undercriminalization

c. Deviance

d. Prohibition

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Gambling is an example of an act that is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. *mala in se*

b. *mala prohibita*

c. a violation of all norms

d. considered deviant

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Medium

21. Being arrested for possession of marijuana would be best described as an act \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. that is *mala in se*

b. that is *mala prohibita*

c. that violates folkways

d. of deviance

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Driving 26 miles per hour in an area where the speed limit is 25 miles per hour would be best described as an act \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. *mala in se*

b. *mala prohibita*

c. of overcriminalization

d. of felonious proportions

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Medium

23. Prohibition had the intended goal of forbidding alcohol consumption to reduce substance abuse. This intended goal is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a manifest function of the law

b. a latent function of the law

c. *mala in se*

d. undercriminalization

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

24. As society becomes increasingly complex and heterogeneous, which of the following is typically true of society's efforts to maintain order?

a. Society becomes increasingly reliant on informal methods of social control.

b. Society becomes increasingly reliant on formal, codified laws.

c. Society becomes entirely reliant upon police and the criminal justice system.

d. Society becomes more reliant on religious organizations.

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

25. Which of the following is true of laws?

a. Laws are the most efficient means of social control.

b. Laws define which behaviors classify as “deviant” in a given society.

c. Laws can be enforced by either political or moral authorities.

d. Laws become more common when informal methods of social control are weakened.

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

26. Prohibition had the unintended effect of increasing corruption, disobedience, and public disrespect for the law. This unintended effect is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a manifest function of law

b. latent function of law

c. *mala in se*

d. mens rea

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. Gemeinschaft refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a communal society that predominantly relies on informal methods of social control

b. a heterogeneous society in which codified laws are necessary to maintain control

c. a view that holds that law is a means of preserving the status quo on behalf of the powerful

d. a person who has a strong knowledge of law and criminal justice procedures

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. The residents of Country X have diverse viewpoints regarding which behaviors are considered moral. People in this society tend to be individualistic, which may be a product of the economic structure, which is characterized by extensive division of labor. Country X would be considered a \_\_\_\_\_\_ society.

a. Gemeinschaft

b. Gesellschaft

c. theocratic

d. communal

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. Famed sociologist Émile Durkheim argued that crime is normal. By this, he meant that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. criminals should be viewed no differently than non-criminals within society

b. criminal labels are arbitrary and serve no function in society; thus, criminal law should be abolished

c. a positive product, a functional necessity in a healthy society

d. crime is so pervasive in society that it becomes normalized

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

30. Which of the following is a characteristic of Gesellschaft societies?

a. simple

b. normative consensus

c. heterogeneous

d. communal

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

31. Which of the following is considered a characteristic of Gemeinschaft societies?

a. associational

b. complex

c. homogenous

d. individualistic

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. Intended, planned, or anticipated consequences of introduced changes or of existing social arrangements are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. latent functions

b. manifest functions

c. mores

d. norms

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

33. Which of the following entail unintended or unanticipated consequences, ones that may have either positive or negative outcomes?

a. latent functions

b. manifest functions

c. mores

d. norms

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

34. The argument that drug laws are a tool for the wealthy to control the dangerous classes is consistent with the \_\_\_\_\_\_ view of crime.

a. conflict

b. purist legal

c. consensus

d. metaphysical

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Consensus Versus Conflict Versus Interactionist Model of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

35. The belief that criminal law originates from an agreement among members of society is consistent with \_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

a. consensus

b. conflict

c. interactionist

d. functionalist

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Consensus Versus Conflict Versus Interactionist Model of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

36. Which of the following schools of thought views humans as responding to abstract meanings and symbols as well as to concrete meanings?

a. consensus

b. conflict

c. interactionist

d. functionalist

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Consensus Versus Conflict Versus Interactionist Model of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

37. Which of the following theories views criminality as a stigma attached by a societal reaction that is subject to shifting standards?

a. anomie

b. strain

c. labeling

d. differential association

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Consensus Versus Conflict Versus Interactionist Model of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

38. Crimes that are considered less serious and are punished by less than a year in jail are considered \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. felonies

b. misdemeanors

c. infractions

d. status offenses

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

39. \_\_\_\_\_\_ laws are considered inappropriate.

a. Civil

b. *Mala* *in se*

c. *Ex post facto*

d. *Actus reus*

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

40. The act itself, or the physical element, is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. *actus reus*

b. *mens rea*

c. *ex post facto*

d. *nullum crimen sine lege*

Ans: A

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

41. A particular crime is punishable by five years in prison; this crime is most likely \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. a misdemeanor

b. a felony

c. a folkway

d. *mens rea*

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

42. All of the following are characteristics of criminal law except \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. it is assumed by political authority

b. it contains penal sanctions

c. it is uniformly applied

d. it must be administered by federal authorities

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

43. Which of the following statements regarding the crime problem is true?

a. Political regimes have rendered countries exempt from crime.

b. Lower levels of crime have become established as a reflux of affluence.

c. There has been an obvious increase in crime internationally since World War II.

d. It is easy to measure economic costs of crime.

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe the economic effects of crime.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Crime Problem
Difficulty Level: Medium

44. The cost of crime is in the \_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. hundreds

b. thousands

c. millions

d. billions

Ans: D

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe the economic effects of crime.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Cost of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

45. Which of the following has been ranked as the criminal world’s greatest source of income?

a. human trafficking

b. sale of illegal weapons

c. sale of illegal narcotics

d. white-collar crime

Ans: C

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe the economic effects of crime.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Cost of Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

46. Economic assessments of crime include which of the following?

a. loss of productivity

b. corporate price-fixing

c. medical and health care costs

d. pain and suffering

Ans: B

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe the economic effects of crime.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: The Cost of Crime
Difficulty Level: Medium

**True / False**

1. Criminology is generally defined as the science or discipline that studies **crime** and criminal behavior.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Criminology is a sub-discipline of sociology.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

3. The field of criminalistics is focused on the scientific evaluation of physical evidence.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. The fields of criminal justice and criminology are highly complementary and interrelated.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

5. The progression of knowledge consists of three stages: theological, metaphysical, and cultural.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

6. The scientific orientation of the progression of knowledge uses supernatural or otherworldly bases for understanding reality.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

7. Criminology, as a field of inquiry, had its beginnings in the United States.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. Despite its American roots, most of the major developments in modern criminology took place in Europe.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. “Deviant behavior” is defined as “behavior which is in violation of written laws.”

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Deviance
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Deviance refers to a broad range of activities that the majority in society may view as eccentric, dangerous, annoying, bizarre, outlandish, gross, abhorrent, etc.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Deviance
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. Definitions of deviance are relative to the time, place, and person(s) making the evaluation.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Crime and Deviance
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. All societies have cultural values.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Crime and Deviance
Difficulty Level: Easy

13. In decades past, societies possessed cultural values that were practices and beliefs intended to benefit a group of people. Cultural values do not hold the same level of importance today.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Crime and Deviance
Difficulty Level: Easy

14. Folkways refer to serious customs that involve moral judgments as well as sanctions.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

15. Folkways refer to usages, traditions, customs, or niceties that are preferred but are not subject to serious sanctions, such as manners.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

16. Mores represent formal modes of control, codified rules of behavior.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

17. Mores refer to more serious customs that involve moral judgments as well as sanctions (rewards or punishments).

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

18. Norms represent formal modes of control, codified rules of behavior.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

19. Laws represent informal methods of attempting to assure social control.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

20. Practicing bad manners such as putting elbows on the table while eating is an example of Sumner’s mores.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

21. Gambling is an act that would be considered *mala prohibita*.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Medium

22. Murder, rape, and assault are crimes and acts that are considered *mala in se*.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Easy

23. Overcriminalization involves the overextension of civil law to cover acts that are inappropriately or not responsibly enforced by such measures.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Easy

24. When the criminal law fails to prohibit acts that many feel are *mala in se*, it is a phenomenon known as undercriminalization.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Easy

25. Not all deviant acts are criminal nor are all criminal acts necessarily deviant.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Easy

26. As society becomes more complex, it becomes increasingly reliant on informal methods of social control to maintain order.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

27. Latent functions entail unintended or unanticipated consequences, ones that may have either positive or negative outcomes.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

28. Manifest functions are intended, planned, or anticipated consequences of introduced changes or of existing social arrangements.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

29. Durkheim’s theory of the functional necessity of crime proposes that wrongdoing or crime serves to force societal members to react, condemn, and thus establish the borders of society and reconfirm its values.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

30. Status offenses generally refer to offenses punishable by a year or more in a state or federal prison.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

31. A purist legal view of crime would define it as violation of criminal law

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

32. The law contains penal sanctions enforced by punishments administered by the state.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

33. The Consensus Model reflects the social control theory of Locke, Hobbes, and Rousseau.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Consensus Versus Conflict Versus Interactionist Model of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

34. The interactionist model of law says that crime is defined by abstract meanings and symbols and is a label assigned by society.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Consensus Versus Conflict Versus Interactionist Model of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

35. The interactionist model sees the criminal law as originating in the conflict of interests of different groups.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Consensus Versus Conflict Versus Interactionist Model of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

36. Criminologists have a clear understanding of the economic, social, and psychological impacts of crime.

Ans: F

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe the economic effects of crime.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Cost of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

37. Fear, mistrust, a curtailing of public activity, and a decline in the quality of life are but a few of the inestimable impacts of crime on society.

Ans: T

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe the economic effects of crime.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: The Cost of Crime
Difficulty Level: Easy

**Short Answer**

1. Identify the three stages of knowledge outlined by Auguste Comte.

Ans: Theological, metaphysical (philosophical), and scientific

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: The Emergence of Criminology
Difficulty Level: Easy

2. Provide one example of a folkway in the contemporary US society.

Ans: Answers may vary. Examples: No elbows on the table; treat your elders with respect; shake a person’s hand at a first meeting; chew with your mouth closed; wear clothing appropriate to the social situation

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Medium

3. List Sumner’s three types of norms in the order from the least to the greatest.

Ans: Folkways, mores, and laws

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Easy

4. Provide an example of an act that is considered *mala in se*.

Ans: Answers may vary. Examples: Rape and murder

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Medium

5. Describe the difference between overcriminalization and undercriminalization. Provide several examples of each.

Ans: Overcriminalization describes an overextension of criminal law to penalize acts that are inappropriately or not responsibly enforced by such measures. Examples include morality crimes such as drug use, sexual conduct, and other behavior that does not involve a clear victim. Undercriminalization refers to the fact that the criminal law fails to prohibit acts that many feel should be criminalized. Examples include corporate violence, racism, structured inequality, and systematic wrongdoing by political officials.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Hard

6. Identify one manifest function of a law prohibiting marijuana possession.

Ans: Answers may vary. Example: Reducing the presence of marijuana in society

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

7. Identify two characteristics of a Gesellschaft society.

Ans: Answers may vary, but may include either of the following: complex, individualistic, extensive division of labor, secular, heterogeneous, and heavily reliant on social controls

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

8. What were Émile Durkheim’s ideas concerning social change and crime?

Ans: Crime is normal and is a functional necessity in a healthy society.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Comprehension

Answer Location: Social Change and the Emergence of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

9. List the three models of the origin of criminal law.

Ans: Conflict, consensus, and interactionist

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.3: Discuss how definitions of crime and laws change in relation to social change.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Consensus Versus Conflict Versus Interactionist Model of Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

10. Define *mens rea*.

Ans: Criminal intent or “guilty mind”

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

11. What are the four characteristics of law?

Ans: It is assumed by political authority; it must be specific, defining both the offense and the prescribed punishment; the law is uniformly applied; and the law contains penal sanctions enforced by the state.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Easy

12. Provide the definition of a misdemeanor and an example.

Ans: Less serious offenses punished by less than a year in jail. Examples may vary, but can include either of the following: speeding, public lewdness, petty theft, public intoxication, simple assault, trespassing, and indecent exposure

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Medium

**Essay**

1. Is criminology a science? Discuss and defend your view.

Ans: Criminology is generally defined as the science or discipline that studies crime and criminal behavior. Specifically, the field of criminology concentrates on forms of criminal behavior, the causes of crime, the definition of criminality, and the societal reaction to criminal activity; related areas of inquiry may include juvenile delinquency and victimology (the study of victims). While there is considerable overlap between criminology and criminal justice, criminology shows a greater interest in the causal explanations of crime, whereas criminal justice is more occupied with practical, applied concerns, such as technical aspects of policing and corrections. In reality, the fields are highly complementary and interrelated, as indicated by overlapping membership in the two professional organizations representative of the fields: the American Society of Criminology and the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.1: Define criminology and discuss the emergence of criminology as a discipline.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Criminology
Difficulty Level: Hard

2. Describe the relationship between the law and informal methods of social control, both over time and in the contemporary United States.

Ans: Laws represent formal modes of control, codified rules of behavior. If one accepts the consensus model of law (to be discussed shortly), laws represent an institutionalization. Informally, society controls the actions of individuals through acceptance or lack thereof. Folkways are the least serious norms and refer to usages, traditions, customs, or niceties that are preferred but are not subject to serious sanctions: manners, etiquette, and dress styles, for example. Mores refer to more serious customs that involve moral judgments as well as sanctions (rewards or punishments). The mores cover prohibitions against behaviors that are felt to be seriously threatening to a group’s way of life. Our previous examples of lying, cheating, stealing, and killing are most certainly included in the mores. Both folkways and mores are examples of informal modes of social control and are characteristic of small, homogeneous cultures that feature simple technology and wide-scale consensus.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: Sumner’s Types of Norms
Difficulty Level: Hard

3. What is the difference between acts that are considered *mala prohibita* and *mala in se*? Give examples of both.

Ans: Acts that are defined as *mala prohibita* refer to those that are “bad because they have been prohibited.” That is, such acts are not viewed as bad in themselves but are violations because the law defines them as such. Traffic violations, gambling, and infractions of various municipal ordinances might serve as examples. Such laws are viewed as assisting human groups in making life more predictable and orderly, but disobedience carries little stigma other than (usually) fines. The criminalization of such acts might be viewed as institutionalization of folkways. On the other hand, acts *mala in se* are “acts bad in themselves,” forbidden behaviors for which there is a wide-scale consensus on the mores for prohibition. The universality of laws against murder, rape, assault, and the like, irrespective of political or economic systems, bears witness to the lack of societal conflict in institutionalizing such laws. One can note that not all deviant acts are criminal, nor are all criminal acts necessarily deviant, assuming that laws against many acts *mala prohibita* are commonly violated.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.2: Identify Sumner’s three types of norms.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Application

Answer Location: *Mala in Se* and *Mala Prohibita*
Difficulty Level: Medium

4. In criminological/sociological study, what are some of the limitations to defining “crime” as only those actions in violation of criminal law? Do you feel that criminologists should limit their study in this manner? Support your response.

Ans: This would relegate the field of criminology to a position as status quo handmaiden of political systems. Hitler’s genocide or Stalin’s purges were accepted conduct within their political ideological systems. Criminologists must study the deviants—the criminals—as well as the social structural contexts that define them. To provide additional perspectives on crime, it is sometimes viewed in ways other than those suggested by the standard legal definitions. Such alternatives define crime in terms of the type of victim (child abuse), the type of offender (white collar crime), the object of the crime (property crime), or the method of criminal activity (organized crime). Such definitions usually cover one or more of the standard legal definitions. For example, organized crime may include fraud, extortion, assault, or homicide. What is considered criminal changes over time and within societies?

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.5: Describe the economic effects of crime.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Analysis

Answer Location: What is Crime?
Difficulty Level: Hard

5. Identify the criteria that must be met in the US criminal law for an act to be considered a crime.

Ans: The act is prohibited by law and contains legally prescribed punishments. A criminal act must have taken place. Social harm of a conscious, voluntary nature is required, meaning there must be injury to the state of the people. The act is performed intentionally, although cases of negligence and omission may be exceptions. The voluntary misconduct must be causally related to the harm, meaning it must be shown that the decision or act directly or indirectly caused harm.

KEY: Learning Objective: 1.4: Explain the influence of criminal law on crime definitions.

REF: Cognitive Domain: Knowledge

Answer Location: Crime and Criminal Law
Difficulty Level: Medium