

TEST BANK

CHAPTER 1 Criminology and the Sociological Perspective

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice:

Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. All societies have standards of behaviors called _____.
- Individual phenomenon
 - National ideals
 - Social norms
 - Communal spirit

Answer: c

Objective: Explain the sociological perspective.

Page Number: 5

Level: Basic

2. Which of the following statements is true?
- Crime is not only an individual phenomenon but also a social one.
 - Crime can only be studied from a classical perspective.
 - The structure of society does not play a significant role in how crime is rooted.
 - Popular sources of our knowledge of crime focus on its social roots.

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the sociological perspective.

Page Number: 2

Level: Basic

3. Which of the following is not vying for prominence in the study of crime?
- Biology
 - Psychology
 - Sociology
 - Phrenology

Answer: d

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 2

Level: Intermediate

4. The sociological perspective stresses that:
- Crime is largely the result of personality defects.
 - People make decisions based on free will.
 - People are social beings more than mere individuals.
 - Crime can be traced to biological abnormalities.

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 3

Level: Basic

5. _____ stressed that social forces influence our behavior and attitudes.

- a. Emile Durkheim
- b. Cesare Beccaria
- c. Adam Smith
- d. Sigmund Freud

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 3

Level: Basic

6. In his study of suicide, Durkheim found that:
- a. People in groups with high social integration had higher suicide rates.
 - b. People in groups with high social integration had lower suicide rates.
 - c. Social integration did not play a role in suicide rates.
 - d. Jews had higher rates of suicides than Protestants.

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 3

Level: Intermediate

7. _____ refers to how a society is organized in terms of social relationships and social interactions.
- a. Social learning
 - b. Social deviance
 - c. Social structure
 - d. Social construct

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 3

Level: Basic

8. Which of the following best describes *horizontal social structure*?
- a. It is how society ranks different groups of people.
 - b. It is the basis of understanding the biological workings of the brain.
 - c. It is rooted in psychological theory.
 - d. It is the social and physical characteristics of communities and the networks of social relationships to which an individual belongs.

Answer: d

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 3-4

Level: Intermediate

9. Which of the following best describes *vertical social structure*?
- a. It is how society ranks different groups of people.
 - b. It is the basis of understanding the biological workings of the brain.
 - c. It is rooted in psychological theory.
 - d. It is the social and physical characteristics of communities and the networks of social relationships to which an individual belongs.

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 4

Level: Intermediate

10. C. Wright Mills emphasized that:

- a. Personality is developed through vertical social structure.
- b. Social structure lies at the root of private troubles.
- c. Private troubles are best analyzed through biological theories.
- d. The social imagination limits one's ability to understand and change the social forces underlying one's troubles.

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 4

Level: Intermediate

11. According to Mills, people are better able to understand and change the social forces that underlie their troubles when they acquire a/an _____.

- a. Horizontal social life
- b. Vertical social life
- c. Social imagination
- d. Public issues

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 4

Level: Intermediate

12. Which of the following best reflects what Peter Berger referred to as the "debunking motif"?

- a. Sociological research often exposes false claims about reality and taken-for-granted assumptions.
- b. Sociological research often shows that conventional wisdom is correct rather than false.
- c. Sociologists tend to seek justice rather than wisdom when conducting research.
- d. Sociologists prefer to research "urban legends" and show that they are largely true.

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 4

Level: Intermediate

13. The text suggests:

- a. Research in psychology is driven by sociological methodology.
- b. Criminology illuminates the privileges of those at the top of the social hierarchy.
- c. Income does not play a role in understanding criminal behavior.
- d. Most white-collar crime is committed by minorities.

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 4
Level: Intermediate

14. Behaviors that violate norms and arouse negative social reactions are called _____.
a. Vertical
b. Horizontal
c. Felonious
d. Deviant

Answer: d

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 7

Level: Basic

15. The classical school would suggest which of the following regarding legal punishment for a crime?
a. The focus should be on rehabilitation.
b. It should reflect community standards.
c. Its basis should be rooted in religious texts such as the Koran.
d. It should be severe enough to deter potential criminals from offending.

Answer: d

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 5

Level: Intermediate

16. How might Durkheim describe crime?
a. It is purely a product of free will.
b. It is a normal part of a healthy society.
c. It is always a reflection of a society in decline.
d. It prohibits social change.

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 5

Level: Intermediate

17. In 1899, W.E.B. Dubois disputed a biological link to crime and attributed the relatively high rates of African-Americans to _____.
a. Excessive television viewing
b. A lack of positive role models
c. Negative social conditions
d. Poor nutrition

Answer: c

Objective: Describe the contributions of W. E. B. DuBois and Ida B. Wells-Barnett to the development of Criminology.

Page Number: 6

Level: Basic

18. Which of the following ideas was advanced at the University of Chicago?
- They attributed high crime rates to certain social and physical conditions.
 - They attributed high crime rates to the race and ethnicity of immigrants.
 - They attributed high crime rates to the increase in social programs such as welfare and food stamps.
 - They attributed high crime rates to poor nutrition in the public schools.

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 6

Level: Intermediate

19. Which of the following group of theorist is most critical of male bias in traditional sociological theories?
- Marxists
 - Feminists
 - Anomie
 - Freudian

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 6

Level: Basic

20. Edwin Sutherland defined _____ as the study of making laws, breaking laws and society's reaction to the breaking of laws.
- Sociology
 - Psychology
 - Criminology
 - Philosophy

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 7

Level: Intermediate

21. Because deviance is relative concept,:
- All countries have the same laws.
 - What is considered criminal may vary over time and from place to place.
 - Behaviors considered deviant are similar regardless of country.
 - Religious beliefs are the driving force behind criminal laws.

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 7

Level: Basic

22. The example that anthropologists found that sexual acts condemned in some societies are often practiced in others is an example of?
- Anomie

- b. Normlessness
- c. Deviance being relative in space
- d. Deviance being relative in time

Answer: c

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 7

Level: Difficult

23. Marx and Engels are considered the early creators of which theory?

- a. Feminist
- b. Conflict
- c. Consensus
- d. Rational Choice

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 8

Level: Intermediate

24. Which of the following would be considered a *mala prohibita* crime?

- a. Public intoxication
- b. Murder
- c. Rape
- d. Burglary

Answer: a

Objective: Describe the two key elements of criminal intent.

Page Number: 10

Level: Difficult

25. A _____ study involves studying the same group of participants over time.

- a. occasional
- b. occupational
- c. latitudinal
- d. longitudinal

Answer: d

Objective: Explain the three kinds of information gathered by surveys.

Page Number: 13

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 True/False

1. Crime is one of our most important social problems.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the sociological perspective.

Page Number: 2

Level: Basic

2. Crime is solely an individual problem.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the sociological perspective.

Page Number: 2

Level: Basic

3. Structural criminology takes into account the social and physical characteristics of communities.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 2

Level: Basic

4. Above all else, the sociological perspective stresses that people are social beings more than individuals.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 3

Level: Basic

5. Vertical social structure refers to the social and physical characteristics of a community.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 3-4

Level: Intermediate

6. People who acquire a social imagination are better able to understand and change the social forces underlying their private troubles.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 4

Level: Intermediate

7. Inequality and gender do not have important consequences for criminality and victimization.
 - a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 4

Level: Basic

8. All behavior considered deviant is also considered criminal.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 7

Level: Difficult

9. Sigmund Freud developed the anomie theory.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 6

Level: Intermediate

10. Retribution is a goal of the American criminal justice system.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: List the goals of criminal law.

Page Number: 8

Level: Intermediate

11. Someone who was induced to commit a crime by police would likely utilize an insanity defense.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Know the legal defenses to criminal liability.

Page Number: 11

Level: Intermediate

12. Experiments are as common in criminology and sociology as they are in psychology.
- a. True
 - b. False

Answer: b

Objective: Explain the advantages and disadvantages of experiments and of qualitative research.

Page Number: 12

Level: Intermediate

13. Criminologists have observed police as well as criminals.
- a. True

- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Explain the three kinds of information gathered by surveys.

Page Number: 13

Level: Intermediate

14. Much of the work of Durkheim, Marx and Weber was historical.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: a

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 14

Level: Intermediate

15. One of the major goals of the criminal law is to suppress the rights of minorities.

- a. True
- b. False

Answer: b

Objective: List the goals of criminal law.

Page Number: 9

Level: Basic

Chapter 1 Fill-in-the-blank

Write the word that best completes each statement or answers the question.

1. The ____ perspective stresses that people are social beings more than mere individuals.

Answer: Sociological

Objective: Explain the sociological perspective.

Page Number: 3

Level: Basic

2. ____ social structure refers to the social and physical characteristics of communities.

Answer: Horizontal

Objective: Explain the sociological perspective.

Page Number: 3

Level: Basic

3. ____ social structure refers to how a society ranks different groups of people.

Answer: Vertical

Objective: Explain the sociological perspective.

Page Number: 4

Level: Basic

4. Behavior that violates norms is described as _____.

Answer: Deviant

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 5

Level: Basic

5. _____ criminologists study the role of gender and criminal behavior.

Answer: Sociological

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 4

Level: Intermediate

6. Labeling and _____ theories emphasize bias and discrimination.

Answer: Conflict

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 6

Level: Intermediate

7. _____ theory originated in the work of Durkheim.

Answer: Consensus

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page Number: 8

Level: Intermediate

8. To protect the rights and _____ of the nation's citizenry is a goal of the criminal justice system.

Answer: Freedoms

Objective: List the goals of criminal law.

Page Number: 9

Level: Intermediate

9. Despite the attention it receives, the _____ defense is rarely used.

Answer: Insanity

Objective: Know the legal defenses to criminal liability.

Page Number: 11

Level: Intermediate

10. Observational studies are also known as _____ studies.

Answer: Field

Objective: Explain the three kinds of information gathered by surveys.

Page Number: 13

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1 Matching:

Match the key words or phrases with the associated phrase.

1. sociological perspective	a. society ranking different groups of people
2. structural criminology	b. result of personal biography with historical and social conditions
3. vertical social structure	c. behavior that violates social norms and receives negative social reactions
4. private troubles	d. understanding crime with specific attention to the issues of poverty, race, and ethnicity, as well as the structure of communities and social relationships
5. criminology	e. unwritten and informal social norms
6. customs	f. social and physical characteristics of communities and the networks of social relationships
7. entrapment	g. focuses on the idea that people are social beings more than mere individuals
8. deviance	h. situations where a crime is committed because law enforcement agents induced the offender to do so
9. experiments	i. the study of crime and criminal justice
10. horizontal social structure	j. less common way to obtain data in criminology and sociology than in psychology

1. *g
2. *d
3. *a
4. *b
5. *i
6. *e
7. *h
8. *c
9. *j
10. *f

Objective: n/a

Page number: n/a

Level: Intermediate

Chapter 1 Essay:

1. Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Answer: Crime, victimization, and criminal justice cannot be fully understood without appreciating their structural context. Using Mills' terminology, crime and victimization are public issues rather than private troubles. They are rooted in the social and physical characteristics of communities, in the network of relationships in which people interact, and in

the structured social inequalities of race and ethnicity, social class, and gender. Reflecting this point, many of criminology's important concepts, including anomie, relative deprivation, and social conflict, draw from concepts originally developed in the larger body of sociology.

Additional information may be included in the answer.

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page number: 3-5

Level: Difficult

2. Explain the differences between *mens rea* and *actus reus*, and provide an example of each.

Answer: *Actus reus* (actual act) refers to the actual criminal act of which the defendant is accused. For a defendant to be found guilty, the evidence must indicate beyond a reasonable doubt that he or she committed a criminal act. *Mens rea* (guilty mind) refers to criminal intent. This means that the state must show that the defendant intended to commit the act. Although the concept of criminal intent is complex, it generally means that the defendant committed a criminal act knowingly. Examples will vary, but should clearly demonstrate the two concepts.

Objective: Describe the two key elements of criminal intent.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

3. Explain the three major goals of the criminal law. Give your opinion regarding these goals. Are the representative of the criminal justice system? Should other goals be included?

Answer: The goals of the criminal law are to: 1) help keep the public safe from crime and criminals or; 2) articulate our society's moral values and concerns, and; 3) protect the rights and freedoms of the nation's citizenry. Opinions will vary.

Objective: List the goals of criminal law.

Page number: 8-9

Level: Difficult

Chapter 1 Critical Thinking:

1. Durkheim expresses how crime can sometimes push societal boundaries and even lead to positive social change. Can you think of any examples from US history where this has been the case? Discuss the process of how that changed occurred.

Answer: Answers will vary.

Objective: Discuss the mutual relevance of sociology and criminology.

Page number: 3-5

Level: Intermediate

2. Your text discusses the terms *mala in se* and *mala prohibita*. Can you think of any behaviors that are currently considered *mala in se* but better fit the *mala prohibita* definition? Why?

Answer: Answers will vary

Objective: List the goals of criminal law.

Page number: 9-10

Level: Intermediate

