

True / False

1. Politicians often try to be "tough on crime" without fully understanding the costs and consequences of such policies.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

2. The administration of justice in a democracy also differs from that in an authoritarian state in the nature and extent of the protections provided for an accused person while guilt is determined and punishment imposed.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

3. In a democracy, it is easy to maintain public order and protect individual freedom.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

4. Conservatives believe in strict law enforcement of the law by expanding police forces.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

5. American laws reflect the desire to prevent unnecessary deprivations of liberty.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

6. The crime control model assumes that the criminal justice system operates to emphasize efforts to repress crime.
- a. True
  - b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

7. The due process model is not concerned with freedom or liberty.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

8. All countries of the world have the same definitions of rape as a crime.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crimes

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

9. Misdemeanors are usually punished by sentences of more than one year in prison.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

10. Crime policies are often enacted that are popular, but do little to actually reduce crime.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

11. Most types of occupational crime are profitable and do not come to the public's attention.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

12. Italian-Americans are responsible for all organized crime.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole15.01.04 - 01.04

13. Visible crimes are typically committed by older career criminals in their forties.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

14. In Western democracies, there are relatively few political crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

15. The risk of lethal violence is much higher in the United States than in other industrial democracies.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

16. Legislators merely write and approve laws in their desire to address problems, please the public, and gain reelection.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

17. In studying criminal justice, it is easy to keep track of crime because of the availability of accurate data.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

18. 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.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

19. FBI data show that crime is not continually increasing.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

20. High-profile criminal cases are an accurate picture of the nature of crime in the United States.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

21. American crime rates have dropped since the early 1980s for many crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

22. Males aged 16-24 are the most likely group to commit crimes.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

23. It is easy to point to specific factors that increase or decrease crime rates.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

24. Street crimes are the least profitable for the offender.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

25. Public order crimes can include public drunkenness, vandalism, and disorderly conduct.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* True

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

26. Identity theft is a huge problem that typically affects young, lower class females.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

27. Men age 32-36 are the most crime prone age group.

- a. True
- b. False

*ANSWER:* False

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

#### Multiple Choice

28. What entity in our society is primarily responsible for crime and justice issues?

- a. government
- b. interest groups
- c. grass roots groups
- d. scholars

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

29. Scholars focused on income policies and social fairness would recommend criminal justice policies that

- a. criminalize the dangerous acts of the poor
- b. create a correctional system that offers no dignity
- c. establish economic and social justice
- d. all of these

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

30. According to the text, which of the following groups favor stricter enforcement of the law?

- a. liberals
- b. conservatives
- c. moderates
- d. anarchists

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* ANS: B LO: 2 REF: Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

31. In which of Packer's models would the adversarial system be most likely used?

- a. due process
- b. legislative inquiry
- c. crime control
- d. constitutional liability

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

32. The goals of controlling crime and protecting the rights of individuals are

- a. impossible to achieve
- b. easy to achieve
- c. difficult to achieve
- d. not necessary to achieve

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

33. A model of the criminal justice system that emphasizes efficiency, speed, and finality and the capacity to apprehend, try, convict, and dispose of a high proportion of offenders is called the

- a. crime control model
- b. due process model
- c. constitutional model
- d. democratic model

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

34. A model of the criminal justice system that emphasizes the adversarial process, the rights of defendants, and the formal decision-making procedures is called the
- crime control model
  - due process model
  - constitutional model
  - democratic model

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

35. Which of the following are values that must be respected in a democracy by police, prosecutors, judges, and correctional officials?
- rule of law
  - civil liberties
  - Justice
  - All of these

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

36. Crimes, such as murder or assault, that are traditionally "wrong in themselves", are called
- mala prohibita*
  - mala in se*
  - Misdemeanors
  - Norms

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Defining Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

37. Crimes, such as gambling or prostitution, that are not "wrong in themselves" but are prohibited by government, are called
- mala prohibita*
  - mala in se*
  - Criminogenics
  - Norms

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Defining Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

38. Criminal acts often termed "street crime" or "ordinary crime" that are the least profitable and least protected are called
- political crime
  - victimless crime
  - visible crime
  - organized crime

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

39. According to your text, an example of a "visible crime" is:
- Murder
  - Espionage
  - white collar
  - price fixing

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

40. Crimes committed in the context of a legal business or profession are called
- political crime
  - victimless crime
  - occupational crime
  - organized crime

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

41. An example of an occupational crime is
- Murder
  - Espionage
  - drug sales
  - price fixing

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02



42. Historically associated with images of certain ethnic groups, this type of crime is a framework of the perpetration of such criminal acts as gambling, drugs, and prostitution:
- political crime
  - victimless crime
  - visible crime
  - organized crime

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

43. Offenses against morality involving a willing and private exchange of goods and services that are in strong demand, but are illegal are called
- political crime
  - victimless crime
  - visible crime
  - organized crime

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crimes

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

44. Criminal acts by either the government, or against the government, that are carried out for ideological purposes are called
- political crime
  - victimless crime
  - visible crime
  - organized crime

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

45. An example of a “political crime “is
- Prostitution
  - Espionage
  - selling illegal narcotics
  - price fixing

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

46. After the 1960's, the changes in how our country dealt with crime were:
- a. a reflection of political agendas
  - b. a reflection that we cannot avoid making choices about how to use the police, courts, and corrections system most effectively.
  - c. a reflection that population changes in specific age groups alter crime rates
  - d. a reflection that one cannot predict legislative changes in crime

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

47. The term referring to the idea that much more crime occurs than is reported to police is called
- a. hate crimes
  - b. dark figure of crime
  - c. Victimology
  - d. *mala in se*

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

48. When compared to the United States, Icelandic crime rates are
- a. extremely low
  - b. Low
  - c. Similar
  - d. High

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.13.05.05 - 5

49. A statistical summary of crimes reported to the police is known as the
- a. NCV
  - b. dark figure of crime
  - c. UCR
  - d. NIBRS

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

50. A source of crime data from interviews conducted to gather on unreported as well as reported crimes is called
- NCVS
  - dark figure of crime
  - UCR
  - NIBRS

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

51. Why does the NCVS not measure homicide?
- Homicide is not usually reported to the police.
  - You cannot survey victims of homicide.
  - Homicide is unimportant to track.
  - Police departments may lie about their homicide rate.

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

52. Which of the following statements reflects how the FBI reports crime?
- UCR
  - NCVS
  - Both UCR and NCVS
  - Neither the UCR or NCVS

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

53. Citizens' involvement in shaping public policies, laws, and the quality of life in society is called
- Crime
  - due process
  - legalistic enforcement
  - civic engagement

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

54. In 2010, members of what rival motorcycle gang of Hell's Angels were convicted for planning violent attacks against them?
- a. Pagans
  - b. Outlaws
  - c. MS-13
  - d. Bloods

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

55. According to a 2011 poll of Americans, crime did not appear among the top eleven problems cited by Americans when asked to name the most important problem facing the country today. Instead, the problems cited included:
- a. economic declines
  - b. unemployment rates
  - c. healthcare and education issues
  - d. all of these

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

56. This survey is dependent on interviews of samples of the U.S. population conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics to determine the number and types of criminal victimization, and thus, the extent of unreported as well as reported crime.
- a. National Incident-Based Reporting System
  - b. National Crime Victimization Survey
  - c. Uniform Crime Report
  - d. National Crime Offender Survey

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

57. The creation of new crimes and the size of criminal justice agency budgets are decided by legislators responding to the demands of \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. congress
  - b. law enforcement
  - c. voters
  - d. federal prosecutors

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

58. A specific act of commission or omission in violation of the law, for which a punishment is prescribed.

- a. public policy
- b. justice
- c. evidence based practices
- d. behavior

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

59. Priorities and actions developed by government to use public resources as a means to deal with issues affecting society.

- a. public policy
- b. justice
- c. evidence based practices
- d. behavior

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

60. Organization that was formed because of a mother's heartbreak after the death of her daughter due to a drunk driver.

- a. MADD
- b. Brady Center to Prevent Gun Violence
- c. SADD
- d. BADD

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

61. Serious crimes usually carrying a penalty of incarceration for more than one year or the death penalty.

- a. misdemeanors
- b. felonies
- c. visible crime
- d. violent crime

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

62. This particular type of crime includes homicide, assault, and rape.

- a. visible crime
- b. property crime
- c. organized crime
- d. victimless crime

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

Sherry is a 40 year old old white female who frequently participates in prostitution to provide for her crack habit.

She was raised in a single parent home and has been selling herself for the last 18 years. She has been arrested several times and has no hope to make a better life for herself.

63. Sherry willingly participates in prostitution and feels as though her actions should not be considered criminal. Which type of crime does Sherry participate in?

- a. victimless crime
- b. political crime
- c. occupation crime
- d. organized crime

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

64. Sherry is arrested for possession with intent to sell after being picked up for prostitution. The judge agrees to the plea bargain that requires that she pleads guilty to all charges with a five year prison sentence. She is pushed quickly through the court system. This would be an example of what model?

- a. crime control
- b. due process
- c. evidence based
- d. justice based

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

65. One night, during a planned meeting with one of Sherry's "clients", she is raped, sexually assaulted, and robbed.

Sherry does not call and report the crime to law enforcement because of her history. This encounter would be an example of the \_\_\_\_\_

- a. criminal figure of crime
- b. statistical figure of crime
- c. dark figure of crime
- d. true figure of crime

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

66. Sherry's crime is a questionable crime by many who feel that prostitution is not wrong in and of itself. This type of crime is referred to as \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_.
- a. mala prohibita
  - b. mala in se
  - c. felony
  - d. misdemeanor

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

James is a vice president of a local banking organization. He and his wife have been in danger of foreclosure on their home after his wife lost her job last year. James recently found out that he can transfer a small percentage of his client's earnings into his own account without drawing attention to those in power. He has been able to transfer enough money to break even on their mortgage. He is aware that he is breaking the law; however, he does not see his crime as being on the same scale as a violent crime. He is also aware that if he is caught, the criminal justice system will go easy on him because he is a first time offender.

67. When James walked into his office on Wednesday morning, he was met by his supervisor and law enforcement. What crime did James participate in?
- a. organized crime
  - b. political crime
  - c. victimless crime
  - d. occupational crime

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

68. When caught, James admitted to stealing approximately \$100,000 from his employer over the last year through through financial deception. This is what Edwin Sutherland referred to as \_\_\_\_\_
- a. organized crime
  - b. felony crime
  - c. white collar crime
  - d. white criminal crime

*ANSWER:* c

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

69. James is quickly educated on how to navigate the court system. He is made aware that the state must PROVE that he is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt. This is known as the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. crime control model
  - b. due process model
  - c. criminal justice model
  - d. due justice model

*ANSWER:* b

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

Elizabeth is a middle age female who was planning to purchase a new spring wardrobe with her credit card. When she handed her salesperson her credit card, she was surprised to find out that it was denied. Elizabeth had no idea how this could possibly have happened. She has a \$20,000 credit limit and currently has a zero balance. Elizabeth realized that a crime had been committed against her.

70. Elizabeth was most likely the victim of what type of crime?
- a. transnational crime
  - b. money laundering
  - c. organized crime
  - d. identity theft

*ANSWER:* d

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

71. The offender who committed identity theft against Elizabeth committed an act that would be considered wrong just by the very nature of the act itself. This would also be known as a \_\_\_\_\_ crime.
- a. mala in se
  - b. mala prohibita
  - c. felony
  - d. misdemeanor

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

72. Elizabeth was a victim involving the use of computers and the Internet to commit acts, which is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. cybercrime
  - b. identify theft
  - c. organized crime
  - d. political crime

*ANSWER:* a

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04



73. Credit card fraud, such as what Elizabeth suffered, are responsible for the loss of \_\_\_\_\_ per year to merchants.
- a. 1 million
  - b. 10 million
  - c. 1 billion
  - d. 10 billion

*ANSWER:* c  
*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

#### Completion

74. The \_\_\_\_\_ model emphasizes efficiency and the capacity to catch offenders.

*ANSWER:* crime control  
*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

75. The \_\_\_\_\_ model assumes freedom is so important that every effort must be made to ensure that crime justice decisions are based upon reliable information.

*ANSWER:* due process  
*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

76. According to your text, examples of \_\_\_\_\_ crimes include: Gambling, prostitution, and drug use

*ANSWER:* victimless  
*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

77. Crimes that are prohibited by government but are not wrong by nature are called \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* *mala prohibita*  
*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

78. Crimes that are wrong by nature are called \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* *mala in se*  
*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

79. \_\_\_\_\_ crimes are committed in the context of a legal business or profession.

*ANSWER:* Occupational  
*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime  
*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

80. \_\_\_\_\_ crimes are committed for ideological purposes.

*ANSWER:* Political

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

81. Offenders convicted of \_\_\_\_\_ may receive a penalty of up to one year in jail.

*ANSWER:* misdemeanors

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

82. The \_\_\_\_\_ measure crime based on counts from police departments.

*ANSWER:* Uniform Crime Reports

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

83. The \_\_\_\_\_ measures crime using victim interviews.

*ANSWER:* National Crime Victimization Survey

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

84. Edwin Sutherland developed the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ crime.

*ANSWER:* white collar

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

85. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to a framework within which criminal acts are committed.

*ANSWER:* Organized crime

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

86. \_\_\_\_\_ is often referred to as "street crime."

*ANSWER:* Visible crime

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

87. The large numbers of crimes that are not reported are called the \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* dark figure of crime

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

88. One example of \_\_\_\_\_ is when neighborhood citizens volunteer to walk students to school, as done in Operation Safe Passage.

*ANSWER:* Civic engagement

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

89. The growth of global transportation systems, international trade, computerized financial transactions, and worldwide availability of information through the Internet facilitated the expansion of the international economy.

Simultaneously, these factors provided the basis for \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* transnational crime

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

90. Those who participate in organized crime often move their criminal activities through a maze of businesses, banks, and brokerage accounts through \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* money laundering

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

91. The theft of social security numbers, credit card numbers, and other information in order to secure loans, withdraw bank funds, and purchase merchandise while posing as someone else is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* identity theft

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

92. Issued each year by the FBI, the \_\_\_\_\_ are a statistical summary of crimes reported to the police.

*ANSWER:*

*REFERENCES:* The Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

93. Policies developed through guidance from research studies that demonstrate which approaches are most useful and cost-effective for advancing desired goals are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

*ANSWER:* evidence-based practices

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issue

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

## Essay

94. Why do you think that politicians often "propose laws without carefully studying" the crimes those laws are meant to address? What is the effect of this on American society?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary, but students should reflect an understanding of the intent of laws, and how political influence, and how crime trends influence the need for laws.

*REFERENCES:* Crime and Justice as Public Policy Issues

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.01 - 01.01

95. Would the abuse of a suspect in a police station be considered an "occupational crime" or a "visible crime"? Occupational crimes can be committed "through the exercise of government authority." Does this mean we blame the government or the individual for such an offense?

**ANSWER:** Answers will vary, but students should reflect an understanding of occupation crimes and visible crimes as well as the government roles in each.

**REFERENCES:** Types of Crime

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

96. Why do some researchers believe that the crime rate declined in the 1990s because of the Supreme Court decision on abortion? Do you agree with this theory?

**ANSWER:** Answers will vary, but students should reflect an understanding of *Roe v. Wade* and its impact on abortion clinics.

**REFERENCES:** The Crime Problem Today

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

97. 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. Which type of crime should we be more worried about?

**ANSWER:** Answers will vary, but students should reflect an understanding of *mala prohibita* and *mala in se* crimes and be able to distinguish them.

**REFERENCES:** Defining Crime

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ASCJ.Cole.15.01.03 - 01.03

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

**ANSWER:** Answers will vary, but students should reflect an understanding of the differences between terrorism and organized crime.

**REFERENCES:** Types of Crime

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04

99. Why might Americans believe there is a serious crime problem in the United States, when in fact crime rates have been steadily decreasing?

**ANSWER:** Answers will vary, but students should reflect an understanding of the media influence on reporting crime, versus actual crime trends.

**REFERENCES:** Crime Problem Today

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

100. Some states have eliminated education programs for inmates in their prisons. What is the purpose of such a policy? Would it help reduce or increase crime rates?

**ANSWER:** Answers will vary, but students should reflect an understanding of inmate integration into the community and how education can impact that.

**REFERENCES:** Types of Crime

**LEARNING OBJECTIVES:** ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

101. We often think of the prosecutor and defense attorney as "adversaries" in the courtroom. What benefits might we see if they work together as a team to process criminal cases?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary but students should reflect an understanding of the roles of the prosecutor and defense attorney in the courtroom..

*REFERENCES:* Defining Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.02 - 01.02

102. How do budget cuts influence approaches to crime and crime rates within the criminal justice system?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary but students should reflect an understanding of budgetary priorities within a democracy where opposing conservative and liberal views impact our views of approaches to combatting crime.

*REFERENCES:* Crime Problem Today

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.05 - 01.05

103. What is cybercrime and how does it pose challenges to Americans as victims, as well as law enforcement agencies in detecting it?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary but students should reflect an understanding of the use of computers and the Internet to commit acts against people, property, public order, or morality; as well as the impact of cybercrime on criminal law.

*REFERENCES:* Types of Crime

*LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* ASCJ.COLE.15.01.04 - 01.04