**What is Criminology?**

**True/False**

1. There is one primary viewpoint within the field of criminology as to the fundamental nature of crime.

Answer: F

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2

1. The legalistic perspective defines crime as conduct in violation of the criminal law.

Answer: T

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2

1. The legalistic approach yields the moral high ground to individuals who have no influence on the making of laws.

Answer: F

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2

1. American statutory law is based on English common law.

Answer: T

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 3

1. Formalized laws have always existed.

Answer: F

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 3

1. The political perspective defines crime in terms of popular notions of right and wrong.

Answer: F

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 3

1. The sociological perspective sees crime as encompassing any harmful acts.

Answer: T

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 4

1. Adopting the psychological perspective of crime would greatly expand the scope of criminology.

Answer: T

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 4

1. A unified definition of crime is simple to achieve.

Answer: F

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 4

1. All criminal behavior is deviant.

Answer: F

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 4

1. All forms of deviant behavior are violations of the criminal law.

Answer: F

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 4

1. Some types of common and accepted behavior may be illegal.

Answer: T

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 5

1. It is possible for a behavior to be illegal in one jurisdiction but legal in another.

Answer: T

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 5

1. The pluralistic perspective is most applicable to societies characterized by a shared belief system.

Answer: F

Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?

Page number: 6

1. A shared consensus is Basic to achieve in the United States.

Answer: F

Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?

Page number: 6

1. There is a growing tendency to apply the term *criminologist* to anyone who works in the criminal justice field.

Answer: F

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. A judge is a criminalist.

Answer: F

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. Most criminological research results are published in journals.

Answer: T

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. The attempt to understand crime predates written history.

Answer: T

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 9

1. The linguistic definition of criminology focuses on criminology as a discipline.

Answer: F

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 10

1. Criminology is an interdisciplinary field.

Answer: T

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 11

1. Criminology is primarily a collection of theories, rather than a profession.

Answer: F

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 12

1. Theoretical criminology focuses on describing crime and its occurrence.

Answer: F

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 13

1. The more generalizable a theory, the more it can be applied to other situations.

Answer: T

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 13

1. A general theory of crime focuses on explaining one specific type of criminal behavior.

Answer: F

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 13

1. According to various professional groups, prolonged viewing of media violence can lead to emotional desensitization towards violence in real life.

Answer: T

Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?

Page number: 14

1. The concern over the relationship between media violence and violent juvenile crime is an example of how criminological research may impact social policy.

Answer: T

Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?

Page number: 14

1. Crime in the United States has been increasing for the past decade.

Answer: F

Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?

Page number: 14

1. The social problems perspective is also known as the individual responsibility perspective.

Answer: F

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 15-16

1. The social responsibility perspective considers the cause of crime to be individual perpetrators.

Answer: T

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 16

1. The Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 was substantially influenced by the social responsibility perspective.

Answer: T

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 16

1. According to the text, crime is an isolated individual activity.

Answer: F

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 17

1. Crime does not affect everyone equally.

Answer: T

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 17

1. Inputs are the background causes of crime.

Answer: F

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 17

1. Background contributions to crime are generally not very important.

Answer: F

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 17

1. The term *interpretations* indicates that crime has a lasting impact on the participants and on society.

Answer: T

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 17

1. Research suggests that there is a link between child-rearing practices and criminality in later life.

Answer: T

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 18

1. A distinct personality is a foreground contribution by the offender.

Answer: F

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 18

1. Proper system response may increase crime.

Answer: F

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 18

1. The failure of a system-sponsored crime prevention program may contribute to a criminal event.

Answer: T

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 18

1. A crime requires the victim to be an active participant.

Answer: F

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 19

**Chapter 1 Fill-in-the-Blank**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective sees crime as human conduct that violates the criminal law.

Answer: legalistic

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2

1. The concept of crime as a behavior that violates the criminal law derives from earlier work from criminologists such as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Paul Tappan

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2

1. English common law did not use written \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: statutes

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 3

1. Seeing crime as the result of criteria that have been built into the law by powerful groups is the basis of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective on crime.

Answer: political

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 3

1. The sociological perspective considers crime to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ act.

Answer: antisocial

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 4

1. The psychological perspective is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.

Answer: maladaptive

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 4

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective suggests that behaviors should be criminalized when members of society generally agree that such laws are necessary.

Answer: consensus

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 6

1. The pluralistic perspective of crime recognizes the importance of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in modern societies.

Answer: diversity

Objective: Who decides what should be criminal? How are such decisions made?

Page number: 6-8

1. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ specializes in the collection and examination of the physical evidence of crime.

Answer: criminalist

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. The official publication of the Academy of Criminal Justice Sciences is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: *Justice Quarterly*

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. Preliterate people appear to have explained deviant behavior by reference to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: spirit possession

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 9

1. The term *criminology* was coined by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Paul Topinard

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 10

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ definitions of criminology focus on criminology as a field of study or body of knowledge.

Answer: Disciplinary

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 10

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an interdisciplinary profession built around the scientific study of crime and criminal behavior.

Answer: Criminology

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 11

1. In addition to being a field of study or a collection of theories, criminology is also a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: profession

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 12

1. Criminology contributes to the discipline of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: criminal justice

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 12

1. Criminology gives prominence to questions about the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: causes of criminality

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 12

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theories provide potentially wider explanatory power.

Answer: Integrated

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 13

1. American crime rates have been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ steadily during the past ten years.

Answer: decreasing

Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?

Page number: 14

1. Proponents of the social problems perspective advocates solutions based on a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model.

Answer: public health

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 15

1. The social problems perspective is characteristic of what social scientists term a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach.

Answer: macro

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 16

1. The social responsibility perspective is also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ responsibility perspective.

Answer: individual

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 16

1. Background causes of crime are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: contributions

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 17

1. Personal life experiences are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ features.

Answer: background

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 17

1. A specific intent is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contribution to crime by the offender.

Answer: foreground

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 18

1. An innocent victim killed outside his/her home by random gunfire from a drive-by shooting is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ participant in the crime.

Answer: passive

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 19

1. The primacy of sociology emphasizes that crime is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: social phenomenon

Objective: What discipline has contributed the most to theoretical understandings of crime causation over the past century?

Page number: 21

**Chapter 1 Multiple Choice**

1. When defining crime, which of the following is *not* one of the definitional perspectives found in contemporary criminology?
   1. Political
   2. Psychological
   3. Environmental
   4. Sociological

Answer: C

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2

1. “Human conduct that is in violation of the criminal laws of a state, the federal government, or a local jurisdiction that has the power to make such laws” is a definition of
   1. criminology.
   2. crime.
   3. criminal.
   4. deviance.

Answer: B

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2

1. The legalistic approach would suggest that crime is socially relative in the sense that is created by
   1. legislative activity.
   2. social mores.
   3. the democratic process.
   4. human conduct.

Answer: A

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2-3

1. Which of the following is *not* a problem with the legislative perspective?
   1. It yields the moral high ground to powerful individuals who can influence the making of laws.
   2. It insists that the nature of crime cannot be separated from the nature of law.
   3. It fails to recognize that formalized laws have not always existed.
   4. They are all problems with the legislative perspective**.**

Answer: D

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 2-3

1. In a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ state, an individual may be prosecuted for violating traditional notions of right and wrong, even though no violation of written law occurred.
   1. statutory law
   2. common law
   3. criminalized
   4. none of the above

Answer: B

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 3

1. According to John F. Galliher, legal definitions of criminality are arrived at through a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ process.
   1. sociological
   2. mainstream
   3. political
   4. psychological

Answer: C

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 3

1. The belief that crime is the result of criteria that have been built into the law by powerful groups is the basis of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective on crime.
   1. legal
   2. political
   3. sociological
   4. psychological

Answer: B

Objective: What is crime? What is the definition of crime that the author of this textbook has chosen to use?

Page number: 3

1. The belief that crime is an antisocial act of such a nature that repression is necessary to preserve the existing system of society is the basis of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective on crime.
   1. legal
   2. political
   3. sociological
   4. psychological

Answer: C

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 4

1. Ron Classen sees crime primarily as
   1. a violation of a law.
   2. an offense against human relationships.
   3. a form of social maladjustment.
   4. problem behavior.

Answer: B

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 4

1. The psychological perspective sees crime primarily as
   1. a violation of a law.
   2. an offense against human relationships.
   3. a form of social maladjustment.
   4. problem behavior.

Answer: D

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 4

1. Which of the following statements about deviance and crime is/are true?
   1. All deviant behavior is criminal.
   2. All criminal behavior is deviant.
   3. Deviant behavior and criminal behavior overlap.
   4. Deviant behavior and criminal behavior are identical.

Answer: C

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 4-5

1. Because you were late for this exam, you exceeded the speed limit by about 10 to 15 miles per hour while driving to class. This is an example of behavior that is
   1. deviant but not criminal.
   2. criminal but not deviant.
   3. both deviant and criminal.
   4. neither deviant nor criminal.

Answer: B

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 5

1. The pluralistic perspective suggests that behaviors are typically criminalized through
   1. general agreement of members of society.
   2. the existence of shared norms and values.
   3. a political process.
   4. none of the above

Answer: C

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 7

1. The gun control debate is an example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective.
   1. consensus
   2. psychological
   3. sociological
   4. pluralistic

Answer: D

Objective: What is deviance? How are crime and deviance similar? How do they differ?

Page number: 7

1. One who studies crime, criminals, and criminal behavior is called a
   1. scientist.
   2. criminal justice professional.
   3. criminologist.
   4. criminalism.

Answer: C

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. The official publication of the American Society of Criminology is
   1. *Criminology*.
   2. *Justice Quarterly*.
   3. *The Journal of Quantitative Criminology*.
   4. *Crime and Delinquency*.

Answer: A

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. Which of the following jobs probably would *not* fall within the field of criminalistics?
   1. Forensics examiner
   2. Polygraph operator
   3. Fingerprint examiner
   4. Correctional officer

Answer: D

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. A police officer or probation officer is best described as a
   1. criminologist.
   2. criminalist.
   3. criminal justice professional.
   4. none of the above

Answer: C

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. An academic or research criminologist generally holds a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ degree.
   1. doctoral
   2. law
   3. medical
   4. none of the above

Answer: A

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. Criminologists work for
   1. universities and other academic institutions.
   2. federal research agencies.
   3. private research organizations.
   4. all of the above

Answer: D

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. The number of personnel employed by private security agencies today is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that of public law enforcement agencies.
   1. half
   2. equal to
   3. twice
   4. four times

Answer: C

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 8

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ definition of criminology literally defines the term as the study of crime.
   1. linguistic
   2. disciplinary
   3. causative
   4. scientific

Answer: A

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 10

1. Which of the following is a disciplinary definition of criminology?
   1. Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding the social problem of crime.
   2. Criminology is the scientific study of crime.
   3. Criminology is the study of the causes of crime.
   4. Criminology is the scientific study of crime, criminals, and criminal behavior.

Answer: A

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 10

1. Which of the following is *not* one of the three principal divisions of criminology proposed by Edwin Sutherland?
   1. The sociology of law
   2. The scientific analysis of the causes of crime.
   3. Crime control
   4. The study of the criminal justice system

Answer: D

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 10-11

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ definitions focus on criminology’s role in uncovering the underlying causes of crime.
   1. Disciplinary
   2. Causative
   3. Scientific
   4. None of the above

Answer: B

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 11

1. The field of study that is concerned primarily with the causes and consequences of crime is
   1. criminology.
   2. criminal justice.
   3. criminality.
   4. criminalistics.

Answer: A

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 11

1. Criminology is
   1. a field of study.
   2. a collection of theories.
   3. a profession.
   4. All of the above

Answer: D

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 12

1. Criminal justice emphasizes
   1. the application of the criminal law.
   2. the study of the components of the criminal justice system.
   3. both a and b
   4. none of the above

Answer: C

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 12

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of crime is one that attempts to explain all or most forms of criminal conduct through a single, overarching approach.
   1. complete
   2. unicausal
   3. integrated
   4. general

Answer: D

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 13

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory does not necessarily attempt to explain all criminality.
   1. general
   2. integrated
   3. unicausal
   4. complete

Answer: B

Objective: What is criminology? What do criminologists do?

Page number: 13

1. According to various professional groups, violence in television, music, video games, and movies
   1. may lead to increased levels of violent behavior among children.
   2. may lead to decreased levels of violent behavior among children.
   3. may have no effect on levels of violent behavior among children.
   4. may lead to emotional sensitization toward violence in real life.

Answer: A

Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?

Page number: 14

1. According to a recent Gallup poll, the majority of respondents believed that crime in the United States is
   1. more prevalent than it was a year ago.
   2. less prevalent than it was a year ago.
   3. occurring at about the same rate as in the previous year.
   4. fluctuating wildly.

Answer: A

Objective: How is social policy in the area of crime control determined? What role does criminological research play in the establishment of such policy?

Page number: 15

1. The social problems perspective holds that crime is
   1. a manifestation of underlying social problems.
   2. chosen by individual perpetrators.
   3. not going to be solved by social programs.
   4. none of the above

Answer: A

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 15

1. Which of the following crime reduction or prevention strategies is most characteristic of the social problems perspective?
   1. A government-funded initiative to enhance educational opportunities among low-income individuals
   2. A move to broaden police powers by increasing the number of exceptions to the Exclusionary Rule
   3. Rewriting state statutes to increase the severity of punishment for violent offenders, such as three-strikes laws
   4. All of the above

Answer: A

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 15

1. Which of the following statements about the social problems perspective is *not* true?
   1. It suggests that crime is a symptom of underlying social problems such as poverty and discrimination.
   2. It emphasizes the development of social and educational opportunities as a way of dealing with the crime problem.
   3. It emphasizes crime prevention efforts such as harsher sentences and the development of rehabilitation programs.
   4. It sees crime as a public health problem as well as a criminal justice problem.

Answer: C

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 15-16

1. The social responsibility perspective is affiliated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.
   1. routine activities
   2. culture conflict
   3. rational choice
   4. social learning

Answer: C

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 16

1. Which of the following recent developments in national crime control policy was *not* substantially influenced by the social responsibility perspective?
   1. The increase in the number of capital crimes under federal law
   2. The enactment of a federal three-strikes law
   3. The increase in penalties for offenders convicted of drug trafficking
   4. The development of the Job Corps to reduce unemployment by encouraging the development of job skills

Answer: D

Objective: What is the theme of this book? Upon what two contrasting viewpoints does it build?

Page number: 16

1. The more immediate propensities and predispositions of the actors involved in the crime are known as
   1. contributions.
   2. interpretations.
   3. inputs.
   4. outputs.

Answer: C

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 17

1. Which of the following is *not* a foreground contribution by an offender?
   1. A particular motivation
   2. A peculiar biology
   3. A specific intent
   4. A drug-induced state of mind

Answer: B

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 18

40. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ contributes to the criminal event by failing to prevent criminal activity.

* 1. victim
  2. offender
  3. criminal justice system
  4. general public

Answer: C

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 18

41. Which of the following is *not* an immediate input provided by the justice system that may enhance or reduce the likelihood of criminal occurrences?

* 1. The presence or absence of police officers
  2. A prison that acts as a crime school
  3. Police response time to a crime scene
  4. The availability or lack of official assistance

Answer: B

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 18

1. A victim may actively contribute to his/her own victimization through the appearance of
   1. defensiveness.
   2. exposure.
   3. defenselessness.
   4. precipitation.

Answer: C

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 19

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the process by which one acquires the cultural values of one’s society.
   1. Socialization
   2. Integration
   3. Social relativity
   4. Criminalistics

Answer: A

Objective: What does it mean to say that “criminal activity is diversely created and variously interpreted”?

Page number: 19

1. A large number of modern criminological theories fall within the framework of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.
   1. psychological
   2. legal
   3. economic
   4. sociological

Answer: D

Objective: What discipline has contributed the most to theoretical understandings of crime causation over the past century?

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**Answer Key**

**Chapter 1 True/False**

1. FALSE

2. TRUE

3. FALSE

4. TRUE

5. FALSE

6. FALSE

7. TRUE

8. TRUE

9. FALSE

10. FALSE

11. FALSE

12. TRUE

13. TRUE

14. FALSE

15. FALSE

16. FALSE

17. FALSE

18. TRUE

19. TRUE

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22. FALSE

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24. TRUE

25. FALSE

26. TRUE

27. TRUE

28. FALSE

29. FALSE

30. TRUE

31. TRUE

32. FALSE

33. TRUE

34. FALSE

35. FALSE

36. TRUE

37. TRUE

38. FALSE

39. FALSE

40. TRUE

41. FALSE

**Chapter 1 Fill-in-the-Blank**

1. legalistic

2. Paul Tappan

3. statutes

4. political

5. antisocial

6. maladaptive

7. consensus

8. diversity

9. criminalist

10. *Justice Quarterly*

11. spirit possession

12. Paul Topinard

13. Disciplinary

14. Criminology

15. profession

16. criminal justice

17. causes of criminality

18. Integrated

19. decreasing

20. public health

21. macro

22. individual

23. contributions

24. background

25. foreground

26. passive

27. social phenomenon

**Chapter 1 Multiple Choice**

1. C

2. B

3. A

4. D

5. B

6. C

7. B

8. C

9. B

10. D

11. C

12. B

13. C

14. D

15. C

16. A

17. D

18. C

19. A

20. D

21. C

22. A

23. A

24. D

25. B

26. A

27. D

28. C

29. D

30. B

31. A

32. A

33. A

34. A

35. C

36. C

37. D

38. C

39. B

40. C

41. B

42. C

43. A

44. D