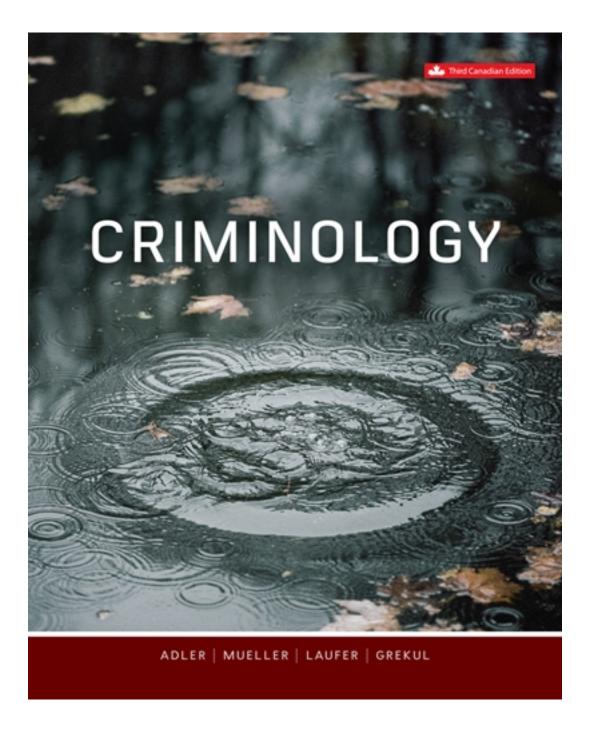
Test Bank for Criminology 3rd Edition by Adler

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Test Bank

Answers are located in the second half of this document.

TRUE/FALSE - Write	'T	" if the statement	is true ar	ıd 'F	" if the statemen	t is false
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- 1) A crime is any human conduct that violates a criminal law and is subject to punishment.
 - true
 - (false)

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law.

Topic: 01-11 The Concept of Crime

- 2) Criminology is not an empirical science.
 - o true
 - false

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain why criminology can be described as multi-disciplinary.

Topic: 01-08 What Is Criminology?

- 3) The term "deviance" describes behavior that violates social norms.
 - o true
 - false

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law.

Topic: 01-09 The Making of Laws

- 4) Conflict theorists view society as a stable entity in which laws are created for the general good.
 - o true
 - false

Version 1

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law. Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

- 5) In Canada, the study of Criminology is a subdiscipline of Psychology.
 - o true
 - false

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain why criminology can be described as multi-disciplinary.

Topic: 01-08 What Is Criminology?

- 6) An absolute-liability offence exempts the Crown from proving mens rea of the offence.
 - o true
 - false

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss the elements common to all crimes.

Topic: 01-05 Media

- 7) An objective view of deviance claims that there is not shared trait or characteristic that defines deviance.
 - o true
 - false

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law.

Topic: 01-10 Deviance

- 8) Most criminal charges result in convictions.
 - o true
 - false

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain how a defence can negate one or more of the elements of a crime.

Topic: 01-18 The Defences

- 9) Scientists who study the criminal justice system are frequently referred to as "criminal justice specialists."
 - o true
 - false

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-07 Discuss how society deals with lawbreakers.

Topic: 01-21 Criminology and the Criminal Justice System

- **10**) Sex trafficking women and children for sexual exploitation is the fastest growing criminal enterprise in the world.
 - true
 - false

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law.

Topic: 01-11 The Concept of Crime

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

- 11) What are people who use their political, economic, or educational influences to raise awareness about an issue and work toward changing laws termed?
 - A) Moral Entrepreneurs
 - B) Criminologists
 - C) Media Pundits
 - D) Activists

Question	Details
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss some of the ways in which the boundaries of criminology change.

Topic: 01-04 Moral Entrepreneurs and Context

- **12)** Who initially coined the term "criminology" in 1885?
 - A) Cesare Lombroso
 - B) Raffaele Garofalo
 - C) Enrico Ferri
 - D) Paul Topinard

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain why criminology can be described as multi-disciplinary.

Topic: 01-08 What Is Criminology?

- 13) Edwin H. Sutherland mandated that criminologists, like all other scientists, collect information for study and analysis in accordance with
 - A) the research methods of modern science.
 - B) history.
 - C) the law.
 - D) what the research design will allow.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain why criminology can be described as multi-disciplinary.

Topic: 01-08 What Is Criminology?

14) _____ are perceived standards of acceptable behaviour prevalent among members of society

- A) Rules
- B) Social norms
- C) Conduct norms
- D) Regulations

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law.

Topic: 01-10 Deviance

- 15) According to Edwin H. Sutherland, Criminology is the scientific study of
 - A) the making of laws.
 - B) the breaking of laws.
 - C) society's reaction to the breaking of laws.
 - D) all of these

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain why criminology can be described as multi-disciplinary.

Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

- **16)** According to Emile Durkheim, an act can be considered criminal if it violates or offends the
 - A) criminal law.
 - B) civil law.
 - C) collective conscience.
 - D) natural law.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law. Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

17) The consensus model of law assumes that

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

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law. Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

18) The conflict model of law assumes that

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

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law. Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

19) Criminology generally focuses on the study of

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

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-07 Discuss how society deals with lawbreakers.

Topic: 01-21 Criminology and the Criminal Justice System

- **20**) Criminal justice generally focuses on all of the following areas *except*
 - A) the just treatment of offenders.
 - B) the needs of victims.
 - C) crime.
 - D) the effect of sentencing philosophy.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-07 Discuss how society deals with lawbreakers.

Topic: 01-21 Criminology and the Criminal Justice System

- 21) In the early twentieth century, criminal behavior was attributed to
 - A) opportunity.
 - B) feeblemindedness.
 - C) heredity.
 - D) maliciousness.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain why criminology can be described as multi-disciplinary.

Topic: 01-08 What Is Criminology?

22) The interactionist model of law assumes that

- A) Members of society agree to a common set of values
- B) Law is fair and just
- C) Numerous groups with various types of power compete to achieve their own objectives
 - D) Members of a society by and large agree on what is right

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law. Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

- 23) To be convicted of a criminal offence, it must be proven that the accused carried out the act intentionally, knowingly, and willingly. This is referred to as the "guilty mind" or
 - A) Actus Rea
 - B) Mens Rea
 - C) Criminal Code
 - D) Strict-liability offence

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss the elements common to all crimes.

Topic: 01-15 Mens Rea: The "Guilty Mind" Requirement

- 24) Who generated the most widely accepted definition of criminology?
 - A) Cesare Beccaria
 - B) Edwin Sutherland
 - C) Cesare Lombroso
 - D) Raffaele Garofalo

Question Details	Ques	stion	Det	ails
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Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain why criminology can be described as multi-disciplinary.

Topic: 01-08 What Is Criminology?

- **25**) Criminologists distinguish between which two conflicting perspectives on the origin of criminal law?
 - A) political and scientific
 - B) sociological and psychological
 - C) criminological and criminal justice
 - D) conflict and consensus

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law. Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

- **26)** In Canada there are four main sources of criminal law which type of law prohibit or mandate certain acts?
 - A) Constitution Act
 - B) Statute law
 - C) Case law
 - D) Administrative Law

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-07 Discuss how society deals with lawbreakers.

Topic: 01-21 Criminology and the Criminal Justice System

27) In Canada, there are two main categories of criminal offences. A ______ offense is considered more minor. It can result in a fine up to \$5000 and a sentence of two years less a day.

- A) Indictable
- B) Summary
- C) Strict-Liability
- D) Absolute-Liability

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss the elements common to all crimes.

Topic: 01-17 Indictable and Summary Offences

- **28)** In Canada, there are two main categories of criminal offences. A ______ offense is considered the most serious. It can result in a serious punishment if the offender is convicted.
 - A) Indictable
 - B) Summary
 - C) Strict-Liability
 - D) Absolute-Liability

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss the elements common to all crimes.

Topic: 01-17 Indictable and Summary Offences

- 29) According to the textbook, _____ is the earliest legal code in existence
 - A) Roman Law of the Twelve Tables
 - B) Common Law
 - C) Sharia Law
 - D) The Code of Hammurabi

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law.

Topic: 01-11 The Concept of Crime

- **30**) The residential school policy in Canada that resulted in thousands of Indigenous children being taken from homes and placed in schools run by religious groups was based on the
 - A) best interest of the child doctrine
 - B) assimilation doctrine
 - C) attachment doctrine
 - D) social exchange doctrine

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss the elements common to all crimes.

Topic: 01-13 The Legal Ingredients of A Crime

- 31) The residential school policy in Canada that resulted in thousands of Indigenous children being taken from homes and placed in schools run by religious groups was also known as the
 - A) "Legacy of Pain"
 - B) "Dark Days"
 - C) "Cultural genocide"
 - D) "Sixties Scoop"

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss the elements common to all crimes.

Topic: 01-13 The Legal Ingredients of A Crime

32) _____ refers to liability for a crime or violation imposed without regard to actor's guilt; criminal liability without means rea.

- A) Summary offences
- B) Hybrid Offence
- C) Strict-liability offences
- D) Absolute-liability offences

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Topic: 01-15 Mens Rea: The "Guilty Mind" Requirement

Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain how a defence can negate one or more of the elements of a crime.

- 33) _____ refers to a class of offence that does not require criminal intent or mens rea
 - A) Summary offences
 - B) Hybrid Offence
 - C) Strict-liability offences
 - D) Absolute-liability offences

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Topic: 01-15 Mens Rea: The "Guilty Mind" Requirement

Learning Objective: 01-05 Explain how a defence can negate one or more of the elements of a crime.

- **34)** ______- model focuses on the interaction and competition between numerous groups with various types of power, each pursuing their own objectives.
 - A) Conflict
 - B) Consensus
 - C) Interactionist
 - D) Control

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law. Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

- 35) There are several core issues that surround the issue of "defunding" of the police. Which of the following is not part of the discussion?
 - A) The structure of policing as an institution
- B) The role that colonialism has played in policing racialized and marginalized communities
 - C) Policing's resistance to change
 - D) The media role in promoting change in perceptions of police

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-06 Outline the influences on law-breaking behaviour.

Topic: 01-19 The Breaking of Laws

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

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

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law.

Topic: 01-10 Deviance

Topic: 01-11 The Concept of Crime

37) Contrast the consensus model and conflict model of law and crime.

Version 1

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law. Topic: 01-12 The Consensus, Conflict, and Interactionist Views of Law and Crime

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

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-02 Explain why criminology can be described as multi-disciplinary.

Topic: 01-08 What Is Criminology?

39) Describe the social construction of deviance and how it informs our understanding of crime and law.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-03 Discuss the various influences on the creation of law.

Topic: 01-10 Deviance

40) Discuss the role that media and public opinion have within the context of criminology in Canada.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-01 Discuss some of the ways in which the boundaries of criminology change.

Topic: 01-05 Media

41) Compare and contrast mens rea and actus rea.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-04 Discuss the elements common to all crimes.

Topic: 01-15 Mens Rea: The "Guilty Mind" Requirement

Topic: 01-14 Actus Reus

42) Identify and discuss the three core issues concerning policing incidents like George Floyd's murder.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-06 Outline the influences on law-breaking behaviour.

Topic: 01-19 The Breaking of Laws

43) There are four main sources of criminal law in Canada. Identify and discuss.

Question Details

Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation

Learning Objective: 01-07 Discuss how society deals with lawbreakers.

Topic: 01-21 Criminology and the Criminal Justice System

Answer Key

Test name: 001

- 1) TRUE
- 2) FALSE
- 3) TRUE
- 4) FALSE
- 5) FALSE
- 6) FALSE
- 7) FALSE
- 8) FALSE
- 9) TRUE
- 10) TRUE
- 11) A
- 12) B
- 13) A
- 14) B
- 15) D
- 16) C
- 17) A
- 18) B
- 19) D
- 20) C
- 21) B
- 22) C
- 23) B
- 24) B
- 25) D
- 26) B

- 27) B
- 28) A
- 29) D
- 30) A
- 31) D
- 32) C
- 33) D
- 34) C
- 35) D
- 36) Answers will vary.
- 37) Answers will vary.
- 38) Answers will vary.
- 39) Answers will vary.
- 40) Answers will vary.
- 41) Answers will vary.
- 42) Answers will vary.
- 43) Answers will vary.