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| 1. Criminology is an academic discipline that uses scientific methods to study the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 2. The criminological enterprise subarea of victimology is concerned with specific criminal behavior systems such as white-collar crime and violent crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 3. The mid-eighteenth-century belief stressing that the relationship between crime and punishment should be balanced and fair can be traced to Cesare Beccaria.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 4. Use of the scientific method to conduct research in an objective, universal, and culture-free fashion is an element of classical criminology.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 5. Chicago School sociologists argued that social forces operating in urban areas created a crime-promoting environment; some areas were "natural areas" for crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 6. Critical criminologists contend that society’s economic system plays a significant role in producing criminal behavior.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 7. The juvenile delinquency research of Eleanor and Sheldon Glueck (in the 1940s and 1950s) profoundly influenced criminology and formed the basis for today’s trait theory.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 8. A crime becomes a deviant act when it is deemed by lawmakers as socially harmful or dangerous.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 9. According to the conflict view of crime, criminal laws are viewed as acts created to protect the haves from the have-nots.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 10. The consensus view of crime suggests that the definition of crime reflects the preferences and opinions of people who hold social power in a particular legal jurisdiction.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 11. The term “criminal law” refers to the written code that defines crimes and their punishments.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 12. The social control function of criminal law is tied to its sanctioning power to punish offenders.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 13. Under common law, if a new rule was successfully applied in a number of different cases, it would become a precedent.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 14. The distinction between whether a crime is classified as a felony or misdemeanor is based upon the age of the individual committing the crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 15. Over the past decades, it has been shown that criminological research has been influenced by government funding linked to topics the government wants researched and topics the government wishes to avoid.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Ethical Issues in Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.06 - 01.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 16. Bail is established at the preliminary hearing.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 17. Members of a grand jury are made up of law enforcement officers and judges.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 18. At the preliminary hearing, the judge decides whether there is probable cause sufficient for trial.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 19. ​Not all crimes are deviant and not all deviant acts are criminal.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 20. Developmental criminologists trace criminal careers over the life course.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 21. The academic discipline of criminology uses scientific methods to study the\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of criminal behavior.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​nature, extent, cause, and control | |  | b. | ​history, economics, and control | |  | c. | ​prevalence, placement, and reduction | |  | d. | ​economics, politics, and policies |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 22. Marvin Wolfgang’s 1958 study *Patterns in Criminal Homicide* is an example of which subarea of the criminological enterprise?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Developing theories of crime causation | |  | b. | ​Understanding and describing criminal behavior | |  | c. | ​Criminal statistics/crime measurement | |  | d. | ​Sociology of law |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 23. ​Gathering valid crime data, devising new research methods, and measuring crime patterns and trends fall under the \_\_\_\_\_\_ subarea of the criminological enterprise.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​victimology | |  | b. | ​penology/sentencing/corrections | |  | c. | ​theory construction | |  | d. | ​criminal statistics/crime measurement |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 24. Criminologists interested in computing criminal statistics focus on creating \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measurements of criminal behavior.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​tactical and strategic | |  | b. | ​valid and reliable | |  | c. | ​legal and positivist | |  | d. | ​current and applicable |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 25. Caesar Beccaria, in the 1700s, was one of the first scholars to develop a systematic understanding of why people commit crime. Beccaria help to form the core of what today is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ criminology.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​determinism | |  | b. | ​classical | |  | c. | ​positivism | |  | d. | ​Marxism |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 26. “Let the punishment fit the crime” refers to which criminological school of thought?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Positivist criminology | |  | b. | ​Developmental criminology | |  | c. | ​Classical criminology | |  | d. | ​Sociological criminology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 27. The man who was considered the “father of criminology” and who referred to offenders as “born criminals” was​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Lombroso.​ | |  | b. | ​Comte. | |  | c. | ​Durkheim. | |  | d. | Glueck.​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 28. Individuals interact with various people, organizations, institutions, and social norms as they mature and develop. This process is referred to as​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​integration. | |  | b. | ​socialization. | |  | c. | ​assimilation. | |  | d. | ​civilization. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 29. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ was a group of urban sociologists who examined how neighborhood conditions, such as poverty levels, influenced crime rates. Their sociological vision transformed into social structure theory.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Philadelphia School | |  | b. | ​Seattle School | |  | c. | ​Chicago School | |  | d. | ​New York School |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 30. The writings of Karl Marx have had a great impact on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ criminology , which faults the economic system for producing the conditions that lead to high crime rates.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​classical | |  | b. | ​positivist | |  | c. | ​developmental | |  | d. | ​critical |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 31. According to the structural perspective, crime rates are a function of \_\_\_\_\_ forces, such as neighborhood conditions, cultural factors, and norm conflict.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​situational | |  | b. | ​internal | |  | c. | ​political | |  | d. | ​ecological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 32. According to the biological/psychological perspective, which type of forces account for crime?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Internal | |  | b. | ​Political | |  | c. | ​Ecological | |  | d. | ​Situational |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 33. A deviant act becomes a crime when it is defined,   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​challenged, and banned under common law. | |  | b. | ​stigmatized, and banned under procedural law. | |  | c. | ​prohibited, and punished under criminal law. | |  | d. | ​prohibited, and punished under civil law. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 34. Which of the following situations reflects an act of deviance as opposed to a crime?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A thief who steals an unlocked automobile | |  | b. | ​A passerby who observes a person drowning and does not offer aid | |  | c. | ​A person who withdraws from family after joining a religious cult | |  | d. | ​A man who rapes a woman |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 35. In the 1930s, Harry Anslinger, then head of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics, launched a successful effort to criminalize marijuana, which had been legal until that time. Which concept of crime does Anslinger’s moral crusade reflect?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Consensus view of crime | |  | b. | ​Conflict view of crime | |  | c. | ​Interactionist view of crime | |  | d. | ​Legalistic view of crime |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 36. Which concept of crime implies that crimes are behaviors that *all* members of society consider to be repugnant, be they rich and powerful or poor and powerless?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Consensus view of crime | |  | b. | ​Conflict view of crime | |  | c. | ​Interactionist view of crime | |  | d. | ​Legalistic view of crime |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 37. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view of crime sees society as a collection of diverse groups who are in a constant and continuing struggle to gain political power in order to advance their economic or social situation.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​consensus | |  | b. | ​conflict | |  | c. | ​interactionist | |  | d. | ​legalistic |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 38. *Male in se* crimes such as murder and rape reflect which view of crime?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Consensus view of crime | |  | b. | ​Conflict view of crime | |  | c. | ​Interactionist view of crime | |  | d. | ​Legalistic view of crime |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 39. For the conflict, or interactionist view of crime, it is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ that defines crimes and their punishments.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​social contract | |  | b. | ​legal code | |  | c. | ​moral code | |  | d. | ​written code |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 40. Which of the following is *not* a legitimate social goal of the criminal law?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Enforcing social control | |  | b. | ​Encouraging revenge | |  | c. | ​Expressing public opinion and morality | |  | d. | ​Deterring criminal behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 41. *Mala prohibitum* crimes, such as traffic offenses and gambling violations, change according to social conditions and attitudes. Criminal law is used to codify these changes, reflecting which purpose of law?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Enforcing social control | |  | b. | ​Creating equity | |  | c. | ​Expressing public opinion and morality | |  | d. | ​Maintaining social order |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 42. The American legal system is a direct descendent of​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Roman appellate law. | |  | b. | ​British appellate law. | |  | c. | ​British common law. | |  | d. | ​Roman common law. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 43. The most famous set of written laws of the ancient world was a code based on punishment via physical retaliation, “an eye for an eye,” but the severity of punishment was dependent on one’s class standing. This code was known as the​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Code of Hammurabi. | |  | b. | ​Mosaic Code. | |  | c. | ​Judeo-Christian Code | |  | d. | ​Code of the Israelites |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 44. Under common law, if a royal judge successfully applied a ruling in a number of different cases and published that ruling in order that other judges could apply the ruling in their subsequent decisions, the ruling would become​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​a precedent. | |  | b. | ​a royal order. | |  | c. | ​statutory law. | |  | d. | ​a key decision. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 45. Which of the following offenses would be classified as a felony?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Petty larceny | |  | b. | ​Assault and battery | |  | c. | ​Burglary | |  | d. | ​Disturbing the peace |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 46. Which of the following offenses would be classified as a misdemeanor?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Rape | |  | b. | ​Assault | |  | c. | ​Grand theft auto | |  | d. | ​Petit theft |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 47. Not only should criminological research do no harm to subjects, but this research should also​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​lead to prestige and status for the researcher. | |  | b. | ​result in financial gain for the researcher. | |  | c. | ​result in financial gain for research subjects. | |  | d. | ​be empowering and directly useful to research subjects. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Ethical Issues in Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.06 - 01.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 48. Criminologists should be ethical in their research because​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​they may face a jail sentence if they are not. | |  | b. | ​they are moral entrepreneurs. | |  | c. | ​the lives of millions of people may be influenced by their research. | |  | d. | ​they are seeking to validate their own theories. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Ethical Issues in Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.06 - 01.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 49. Criminologists may face an ethical issue when​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​studying only poor, minority subjects while ignoring white-collar criminals. | |  | b. | ​using a mail survey instead of face-to-face interviews. | |  | c. | ​publishing findings in a public journal. | |  | d. | ​studying a juvenile rehabilitation program that does not include counseling. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Ethical Issues in Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.06 - 01.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 50. Agencies of social control include all of the following *except*​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​corrections. | |  | b. | ​courts. | |  | c. | ​police. | |  | d. | ​legislatures. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 51. Police assume which role in the criminal justice system?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Apprehending suspects | |  | b. | ​Advocates for victims | |  | c. | ​Sentencing defendants | |  | d. | ​Incarcerating the guilty |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 52. Approximately how many people are arrested each year for serious felony offenses?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​2 million | |  | b. | ​12 million | |  | c. | ​24 million | |  | d. | ​40 million |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 53. Which of the following places the decision points of the criminal justice system in order of their occurrence?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Complaint, arrest, arraignment, investigation | |  | b. | ​Plea bargaining, grand jury, correctional treatment, appeal | |  | c. | ​Custody, arraignment, adjudication, disposition | |  | d. | ​Disposition, investigation, correctional treatment, plea bargaining |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 54. The accused is brought before the trial judge and formal charges are read during which step in the criminal justice process?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Adjudication | |  | b. | ​Arrest | |  | c. | ​Arraignment | |  | d. | ​Disposition |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 55. What is the term used to describe a jury that is unable to agree on a decision?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Broken | |  | b. | ​Hung | |  | c. | ​Mixed | |  | d. | ​Tied |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| Donald was arrested for murdering an acquaintance. At the trial, Donald takes the stand and testifies that he and the victim knew each other. He admits that they would drink and use drugs together. One night while “partying,” Donald explains in his testimony, an argument got out of hand during a card game. Donald explains that the victim accused him of cheating and pulled out a knife on him and started swinging it in the air.  Donald said that he had no choice but to pull out his gun and shoot the victim. The jury convicted Donald of manslaughter.​ |

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| 56. According to Marvin Wolfgang, the incident described above is best characterized as a​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​criminological enterprise. | |  | b. | ​misdemeanor. | |  | c. | ​victim-precipitated homicide. | |  | d. | ​white-collar homicide. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 57. What subarea of criminology would be most interested in understanding the victim’s role in Donald’s case?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Crime statistics | |  | b. | ​Penology | |  | c. | ​Sociology of law | |  | d. | ​Victimology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 58. Who would argue that Donald weighed the potential costs and benefits of shooting the victim and decided to pull the trigger as a result of free will?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​A conflict theorist | |  | b. | ​A critical criminologist | |  | c. | ​A positivist | |  | d. | ​A rational choice theorist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 59. Assuming Donald’s guilt, rehabilitation would begin at what phase of the criminal justice process?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Preliminary hearing | |  | b. | ​Arrest | |  | c. | ​Trial | |  | d. | ​Incarceration |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and Criminal Justice | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.05 - 01.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| Martha is a mother of two boys, ages 6 and 10.  Her husband recently left her and the children.  Shortly after her husband left, the police came to Martha’s house to inform her that her husband was wanted for several very serious crimes.​ |

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| 60. Martha had always had the feeling that her husband was capable of hurting others.  She believed that he “looked” like a criminal and explained to the detective that his physical features gave him a criminal appearance.  What branch of criminology best explains Martha’s perception of her husband’s appearance and alleged criminality?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Classical criminology | |  | b. | ​Contemporary criminology | |  | c. | ​Positivist criminology | |  | d. | ​Sociological criminology |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 61. As a result of her husband’s departure, Martha is forced to move her children into a small two-bedroom public housing unit that is located in an urban neighborhood with high levels of poverty and poorly performing schools.  What school of criminology promotes that Martha should be concerned for the safety of her sons and also worried that they may start committing crime?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Chicago School | |  | b. | ​Detroit School | |  | c. | ​New York School | |  | d. | ​Richmond School |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 62. ​For months after her husband left, Martha tried to obtain full-time employment in order to better provide for her sons.  She applied to over 50 full-time jobs and never received a response.  Martha perceives that she is not being hired because she is a woman and is contemplating committing illegal activities in order to provide for her children.  Which view of the definition of crime is Martha most likely to support at this point in her life?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Conflict view | |  | b. | ​Consensus view | |  | c. | ​Criminal view | |  | d. | ​Interactionist view |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Analyzing | |

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| Governor Smith is interested in overhauling the criminal justice system in his state.  He realizes that this in a huge endeavor and will need the help of many experts in the field who make up the agencies of social control.  He begins assembling his team to look at crime and the criminal justice system in his state.​ |

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| 63. The lawyers on his team believe that acts prohibited by the criminal law constitute behaviors considered unacceptable and impermissible.  They believe that government should achieve a number of social goals when outlawing certain behaviors.  Which common goal is said to have been met by applying criminal punishments that are designed to prevent crimes before they occur?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Enforcing social control | |  | b. | ​Discouraging revenge | |  | c. | ​Teaching moral values | |  | d. | ​Deterring criminal behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Analyzing | |

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| 64.  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of actions that depart from the social norm.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Deviant behavior​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 65. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measure is a measure that actually measures what it purports to measure.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | valid​ | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 66. The treatment of criminal offenders that is aimed at preventing future criminal behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | rehabilitation | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 67. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of the victim’s role in criminal events.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Victimology | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 68. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of social sciences that uses the scientific method of the natural sciences and suggests that human behavior is a product of social, biological, psychological, or economic forces that can be empirically measured.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Positivism | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 69. A lack of norms or clear social standards is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | anomie | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 70. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an act deemed socially harmful or dangerous and is prohibited under the criminal law.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | crime​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 71. The written code that defines crimes and their punishments is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | criminal law | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 72. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the foundation of Judeo-Christian moral teachings and a basis for the U.S. legal system.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Mosaic Code​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 73. ​A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a serious offense that carries a penalty of imprisonment, usually for one year or more.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | felony | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 74. Explain what it means to say that criminology is an interdisciplinary science. Identify and provide examples of the included academic disciplines and how these disciplines are reflected in criminology.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 75. Identify and discuss the various subareas that comprise the criminological enterprise.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary.​ | | *REFERENCES:* | What Criminologists Do: The Criminological Enterprise | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.01 - 01.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 76. Although Lombroso’s version of strict biological determinism is no longer taken seriously, discuss the evolution of Lombroso’s biological determinism and its relationship to contemporary biosocial theory.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary.​ | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 77. Discuss the defining elements of positivist criminology. How do these elements contrast with the basic elements of classical criminology?​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 78. Compare and contrast critical criminology and social structure theory.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary.​ | | *REFERENCES:* | A Brief History of Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.02 - 01.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 79. Discuss the difference between deviant and criminal behavior.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 80. Compare and contrast the consensus, conflict, and interactionist views of crime.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary.​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Deviant or Criminal? How Criminologists Define Crime | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.03 - 01.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 81. By outlawing criminal behavior, the government expects to achieve a number of social goals. Discuss five of the goals that the government hopes to achieve by outlawing these behaviors.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary.​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 82. What are the differences between felonies and misdemeanors?  Provide examples of each of these types of crimes.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Criminology and the Criminal Law | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.10.06 - 10.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 83. Identify and explain the three ethical issues that impact criminological research.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary.​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Ethical Issues in Criminology | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.15.01.06 - 01.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |