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| Completion |

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| 1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are researchers who use the scientific methods to study the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Criminologists | |

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| 2. ​Criminology is also related to the study of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ behaviors or those actions that depart from social norms, values, beliefs, and customs.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | deviant | |

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| 3. Criminologists have been trained in diverse fields—sociology, criminal justice, political science, psychology, public policy, economics, and even the natural sciences--because criminology is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ science.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | multidisciplinary | |

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| 4. A major difference between criminology and criminal justice is that criminal justice refers to the study of agencies, while criminology refers to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of crime.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | etiology | |

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| 5. Hans von Hentig and Stephen Schafer believed that the role of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ had to be considered before a full understanding of crime could be developed.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | victim | |

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| 6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are based on verified social facts and readily observed phenomena that can be consistently quantified and measured.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Theories | |

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| 7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view of crime states that crimes are behaviors believed to be repugnant to all elements of society.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | consensus | |

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| 8. Behaviors such as drug use and prostitution are problematic because the harm they inflict is only on those who are willing participants, yet punishment is justified because these acts undermine the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and threaten the general well-being of society.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | social fabric | |

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| 9. The consensus view of crime links illegal behavior to the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | social harm | |

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| 10. According to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view of crime, society is a collection of diverse groups asserting their political power to use the law and the criminal justice system to advance their economic and social position.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | conflict | |

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| 11. According to the conflict view, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a political concept designed to protect the power and positions of the upper class at the expense of the poor.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | crime | |

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| 12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a view that behaviors harmful to other people and society in general must be controlled.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Social harm | |

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| 13. The interactionist view of crime traces its antecedents to the symbolic interaction school of sociology, first popularized by pioneering sociologists Charles Cooley, W. I. Thomas, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | George Mead​ | |

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| 14. According to the interactionist view of crime, individuals or groups who wage campaigns to control behaviors viewed as immoral or wrong are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | moral entrepreneurs | |

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| 15. Acts that are inherently evil are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and are outlawed because they violate basic moral values.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | mala in se | |

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| 16. The concept of criminal law has been recognized for more than 3,000 years, beginning with the creation of the most famous set of written laws of the ancient world, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | the Code of Hammurabi | |

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| 17. Under the Code of Hammurabi, the severity of punishment depended on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | class standing | |

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| 18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of law that defines crimes and punishments and involves such issues as the mental and physical elements of crime, crime categories, and criminal defenses.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Substantive criminal law | |

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| 19. The branch of law that deals with the government and its relationships with individuals or other governments, and also governs the administration and regulation of city, county, state, and federal agencies, is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | public law | |

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| 20. \_\_\_\_\_\_ law is used to resolve, control, and shape personal interactions such as contracts.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Civil | |

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| 21. In the 2008 case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Court upheld the use of lethal injection unless there is a substantial risk of serious harm that the drugs will not work effectively.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | *Baze and Bowling v. Rees* | |

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| 22. A serious offense, such as rape, murder, or robbery, punishable by a prison sentence or death, is referred to as a(n): \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | felony | |

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| 23. In order for a crime to occur, the state must show that the accused committed the criminal act, which is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | *actus reus* | |

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| 24. The organization known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for prosecuting significant violations with regard to pollution, spills, and devastation to U.S. water, wetlands, forests, and lands.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Environmental Protection Agency | |

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| 25. The Supreme Court ruled in 2005 in the case of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that the federal government can prosecute medical marijuana patients, even in states with compassionate use laws.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | *Gonzalez v. Raich* | |

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| Multiple Choice |

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| 26. Criminologists use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ methods to study the nature, extent, cause, and control of criminal behavior.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​economic | |  | b. | ​sociological | |  | c. | scientific​ | |  | d. | ​psychological |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 27. The study of agencies of social control such as the police, courts, and corrections is:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​law inquiry. | |  | b. | ​criminology. | |  | c. | ​sociology. | |  | d. | ​criminal justice. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 28. Deviant behavior:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | can be considered a felony | |  | b. | is *mala in se.* | |  | c. | violates the legal code. | |  | d. | All of the above characterize deviant behavior |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 29. The quality of being fair under the law is referred to as:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the casebook method. | |  | b. | ​criminology. | |  | c. | ​justice. | |  | d. | ​legality. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 30. Crime is a \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon, according to Sutherland and Cressey’s definition.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​developmental | |  | b. | ​psychological | |  | c. | ​biological | |  | d. | ​social |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 31. The influence of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leads to an increase in the public’s fear of crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the media | |  | b. | ​society | |  | c. | ​criminologists | |  | d. | ​police |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 32. Criminologists try to create valid and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measurements of criminal behavior by accessing records, research, and statistical data to understand patterns and trends.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​experimental | |  | b. | ​mathematical | |  | c. | ​innovative | |  | d. | ​reliable |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 33. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ uses scientific methods to assess the effectiveness of crime control and offender treatment programs.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Penology and social control | |  | b. | ​Crime typologies | |  | c. | ​Victimology | |  | d. | ​The sociology of law |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 34. According to von Hentig and Schafer, \_\_\_\_\_\_ is often a key determinant of crime and may even precipitate it.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the victim’s residence | |  | b. | ​the offender’s attitude | |  | c. | ​victim behavior | |  | d. | ​the offender’s race |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 35. According to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ view, crimes are behaviors believed to be repugnant to all elements of society.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​interactionist | |  | b. | ​consensus | |  | c. | ​conflict | |  | d. | ​individualist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 36. According to the text, which view of crime is best portrayed in the Hollywood hit film *Fifty Shades of Grey?*​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​consensus view | |  | b. | ​conflict view | |  | c. | ​individualist view | |  | d. | ​interactionist view |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 37. According to the \_\_\_\_ view, examples of a “real” crime would be violations of human dignity and police brutality.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​interactionist | |  | b. | ​consensus | |  | c. | ​conflict | |  | d. | ​individualist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 38. According to the consensus view, deviant behavior is illegal if it causes:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​conflict. | |  | b. | ​social harm. | |  | c. | ​legal concerns. | |  | d. | ​disparities. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 39. The interactionist view of crime is similar to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in that both suggest that behavior is outlawed and considered criminal when it offends people who hold social, economic, and political power.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​consensus perspective | |  | b. | ​individualist perspective | |  | c. | ​justice perspective | |  | d. | ​conflict perspective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 40. In the \_\_\_\_\_ view, groups able to assert their political power use the law and criminal justice system to advance their economic and social positions.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​consensus | |  | b. | ​common | |  | c. | ​conflict | |  | d. | ​interactionist |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 41. \_\_\_\_\_\_ argued that the deviant is one to whom that label has successfully been applied, meaning that those who hold power will reflect the opinions and perceptions of others.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Michael Heise | |  | b. | ​Howard Becker | |  | c. | ​Albert Cohen | |  | d. | ​Keith Bell |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 42. According to conflict view, \_\_\_\_\_ would be an example of a “real” crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​​murder | |  | b. | ​​environmental pollution | |  | c. | ​​rape | |  | d. | ​​armed robbery |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 43. The first known written law of the ancient world was called the:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Ten Commandments. | |  | b. | ​Code of Hammurabi. | |  | c. | ​Code of Justinian. | |  | d. | ​Code of Babylon. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 44. This method of determining guilt was based on the principle that divine forces would not allow an innocent person to be harmed.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​compurgation | |  | b. | ​the Magna Carta | |  | c. | the Code of Hammurabi​ | |  | d. | ​trial by ordeal |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 45. Early English law, developed by judges, incorporated Anglo-Saxon tribal customs, feudal practices, and everyday rules of behavior, and is referred to as \_\_\_\_ law.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​common | |  | b. | ​procedural | |  | c. | ​criminal | |  | d. | ​customary |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 46. The act of illegal gambling, because it violates law or clashes with current norms or public opinion, is referred to as:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​*in se prohibitum*. | |  | b. | ​*mala in se*. | |  | c. | ​*mala prohibitum*. | |  | d. | ​*actus reus*. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 47. Acts such as rape, murder, assault, and robbery that are outlawed because they violate basic moral values are referred to as:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​*mens rea.* | |  | b. | ​*actus reus.* | |  | c. | ​*mala prohibitum.* | |  | d. | ​*mala in se.* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 48. The branch of the law that defines crimes and their punishments, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involves such issues as the mental and physical elements of crime, crime categories, and criminal defenses.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​administrative law | |  | b. | ​substantive criminal law | |  | c. | ​procedural criminal law | |  | d. | ​civil law |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the branch of the law that sets out the basic rules of practice in the criminal justice system.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Civil law | |  | b. | ​Procedural criminal law | |  | c. | ​Substantive criminal law | |  | d. | ​Administrative law |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 50. An individual has his dog, which has never bitten before, off-leash, and it bites someone. This is an example of a(n):​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​intentional tort. | |  | b. | ​procedural criminal law case. | |  | c. | ​administrative law case. | |  | d. | ​strict liability tort. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 51. Regardless of its source, all criminal law in the United States must conform to the rules set forth in the:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Bill of Rights. | |  | b. | ​Bible. | |  | c. | ​U.S. Constitution. | |  | d. | ​Code of Hammurabi. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 52. The case of *Baze and Bowling v. Rees* (2008) dealt with:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the legality of Obamacare. | |  | b. | ​immigration rights for children. | |  | c. | ​the use of the electric chair. | |  | d. | ​the use of lethal injection. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 53. A serious offense punishable by a prison sentence, or perhaps capital punishment, is known as a:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​status offense. | |  | b. | ​misdemeanor. | |  | c. | ​felony. | |  | d. | ​super-max offense. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 54. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ involve crimes in which the accused is charged simply for doing what a statute prohibits; intent does not enter the picture, nor is it required.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Misdemeanors | |  | b. | ​Wrongful offenses | |  | c. | ​Strict liability offenses | |  | d. | ​Felonies |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 55. *Mens rea* refers to an individual's:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​social standing. | |  | b. | ​guilty mind. | |  | c. | ​risk of flight. | |  | d. | ​criminal act. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 56. To satisfy the requirements of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, guilty actions must be voluntary.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​*mala reus* | |  | b. | ​*actus reus* | |  | c. | ​*mens rea* | |  | d. | ​*mala prohibitum* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 57. Defense of duress, self-defense, and entrapment are considered a type of defense called:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​magnification. | |  | b. | ​association. | |  | c. | ​justification. | |  | d. | ​adjudication. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 58. These laws were originally formulated to protect women terrorized by former husbands and boyfriends.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​rape shield laws | |  | b. | ​limited liability statutes | |  | c. | ​*mala prohibita* laws | |  | d. | ​stalking statutes |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 59. As of the writing of this text, \_\_\_\_ states have legalized marijuana in some form, most for medicinal purposes.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​3 | |  | b. | ​8 | |  | c. | ​15 | |  | d. | ​23 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 60. A battered wife who kills her mate might argue that she acted out of duress—committing her crime to save her own life. She would be:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​denying *mens rea.* | |  | b. | ​using an excuse defense. | |  | c. | ​denying the *actus reus.* | |  | d. | ​using a justification defense. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 61. ​*Lawrence v. Texas* (2003) was a case dealing with these types of laws.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​stalking | |  | b. | ​environmental | |  | c. | ​sodomy | |  | d. | ​obituary |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 62. A revision of this 1994 act, which required states to register individuals convicted of sex crimes against children, also established a community notification system.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Megan’s Law | |  | b. | ​Sex Offender Registration Act | |  | c. | ​Jacob Wetterling Act | |  | d. | ​Sex Offender Notification Act |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 63. A modification to Virginia's Computer Crimes Act in 2005 made \_\_\_\_\_\_, the act of sending out bulk email messages designed to trick consumers into revealing personal information and accounts, illegal.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​netting | |  | b. | ​cyberbullying | |  | c. | ​widening the net | |  | d. | ​phishing |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | |

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| 64. If a defendant is falsely accused, he or she uses which defense?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Justification defense. | |  | b. | ​Denies *actus reus* | |  | c. | ​Denies *mens rea.* | |  | d. | ​Self-defense. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | |

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| 65. In which case in 2005 did the Supreme Court rule that the federal government can prosecute medical marijuana patients, even in states with compassionate use laws?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​*United States v. Booker* | |  | b. | ​*Plessy v. Furgeson* | |  | c. | ​*Gonzales v. Raich* | |  | d. | ​*Jackson v. The Citadel* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | |

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| 66. In which of these states is marijuana use not fully legal?​​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​West Virginia | |  | b. | ​​Alaska | |  | c. | ​​Washington | |  | d. | ​​Colorado |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| 67. A highly controversial book authored by Richard Herrnstein and Charles Murray was:​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​*The Bell Curve* | |  | b. | ​*​Race and Crime* | |  | c. | ​*​The Rabbit Hole* | |  | d. | ​​*To Kill a Mockingbird* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | |

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| True / False |

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| 68. Deviant behaviors are those actions that depart from social norms, values, and beliefs.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 69. Criminal justice explains the etiology, extent, and nature of crime in society.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 70. All deviant behaviors are also considered crimes.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 71. Criminology in action refers to the efforts of criminologists to use their insight, training, and experience to understand human behavior and predict its occurrence.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 72. The Supreme Court routinely uses and cites research findings by legal scholars and criminologists before it renders an opinion; for example, in showing that there is a greater likelihood of an initial wrongful conviction in a death penalty case.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 73. ​The media often downplay crime and manipulate crime statistics to help society feel less fearful.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 74. The development of valid methods to measure crime and the accuracy of crime data are crucial aspects of criminology in action.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 75. Criminological theories use a method referred to as the symposium method for testing theories.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 76. Mental illness is not a critical factor in explaining terrorist behavior.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 77. Criminology is the body of knowledge regarding crime as a social phenomenon   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 78. Most terrorists are psychopaths.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 79. Crime typologies refer to the study of criminal behavior involving research on the links between different types of crime and criminals.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 80. Heath Miller and Gregory Polanco were the first to suggest that victim behavior is often a key determinant in crime.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 81. The critical view of crime links illegal behavior to the concept of social harm.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 82. In the conflict view of crime, even crimes such as rape and murder may have political undertones.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 83. The consensus view of crime is the belief that the majority of citizens in a society share common ideas and work toward a common good.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 84. Moral entrepreneurs are interest groups that attempt to control social life and the legal order in such a way as to promote their own moral views.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 85. Crime, according to the interactionist view, states that the political power and position of the upper class is used at the expense of the poor.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 86. The conflict view of crime states that human behavior is shaped by interpersonal issues, and that those who maintain social power will use it to further their own needs.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 87. Common law originated in medieval France, where royal judges would use local rules and customs to decide cases.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 88. Administrative law refers to a set of rules governing relations between private parties, which includes wills, trusts, and property ownership.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 89. Criminal law constantly evolves to reflect social and economic conditions.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 90. Substantive criminal law involves the rules of evidence and the law of arrests and investigations.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 91. *Actus reus* refers to "a guilty mind."   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | |

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| 92. The criminal defense of "duress" is associated with acts in which the individual admits committing the criminal act but is not liable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | |

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| 93. Define and explain the difference between criminology and criminal justice.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Criminology is the scientific approach to studying criminal behavior. It explains the etiology, extent and nature of crime in society. Criminal justice refers to the study of the agencies of social control—police, courts, and corrections. Criminology is more focused on identifying the suspected cause of crime, while criminal justice scholars focus on identifying the effective methods of crime control. | |

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| 94. Discuss the most important areas of interest to criminologists according to Sutherland and Cressey.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Crime is a social phenomenon. The processes of making laws. Breaking laws and reacting toward the breaking of laws. Development of a body of general and verified principles. | |

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| 95. Criminology is related to the study of deviance. Explain how criminology, deviant behaviors, and crime overlap.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Deviant behaviors depart from the social norm; however, these behaviors are not necessarily illegal. In addition, not all crimes are considered deviant behaviors, although they often overlap. Criminologists are concerned with the concept of deviance and its relationship to criminality. Sociologists who study deviant behaviors often want to understand or identify the line that separates criminal from unusual behaviors. | |

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| 96. The subarea of criminal statistics and crime measurement involves devising valid and reliable measures designed to calculate the amount and trends of criminal activity. Explain what criminologists do to understand how much crime occurs. Discuss how criminologists incorporate the perpetrator, victim, time, and place​ into their studies.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Criminologists must:  (1) Formulate techniques for collecting data.  (2) Develop survey instruments to measure criminal activity not reported by police or victims.  (3) Identify the victims of crime, and create surveys designed to allow them to report loss and injury that may have gone unreported.  (4) Develop data that can be used to test crime theory. | |

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| 97. Identify and discuss how criminologists approach the role of the victim in crime.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | (1) Using victim surveys to measure the nature and extent of criminal behavior not reported to police.  (2) Calculating the actual costs of crime to victims.  (3) Measuring the factors that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim.  (4) Studying the role of the victim in causing his or her victimization.  (5) Designing services for victims of crime, such as counseling and compensation programs. | |

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| 98. Discuss the effectiveness of sex offender registration.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Sex offender registration has little effect on the recidivism of parolees. Sex offenders have lower recidivism rates than other offenders, such as robbers or drug offenders. Sex offender laws result in sex offenders being more cautious and give parents a false sense of security. | |

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| 99. Discuss changes in the American homicide rate, as elaborated by Randolph Roth.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | American homicide rates are not related to social factors such as poverty and drug abuse, unemployment, alcohol, race, or ethnicity. Homicide rates are related to feelings people have toward the government, identification with community, and opportunities to earn respect without resorting to violence. | |

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| 100. Define the consensus view of crime, the conflict view of crime, and the interactionist view of crime. Compare and contrast these three perspectives.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The consensus view of crime links illegal behavior to social harm. It is agreed that some behaviors are harmful to other people, and that society in general must control them. The conflict view depicts society as a collection of diverse groups who are in constant conflict with each other. Criminal laws are viewed as acts created to protect the haves from the have-nots. The interactionist view of crime argues that people act according to their own interpretations of reality and observe the way others react. They then reevaluate and interpret their own behavior according to the meaning and symbols they have learned from others. | |

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| 101. Discuss the role of moral entrepreneurs in the legal process. Use an example in your discussion.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Examples will vary. Moral entrepreneurs wage campaigns to control behaviors viewed as immoral and wrong, or to legalize/decriminalize behaviors they view as harmless. Those who hold social/legal power control the definition of the law. | |

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| 102. Briefly trace the development of criminal law.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Criminal law has been recognized for more than 3,000 years. The Code of Hammurabi was the first code, established on physical retaliation. The Mosaic Code is the basis for the U.S. legal system. The present English system of law came into existence in the 1100s, when judges published their decisions, thus creating a body of common law. | |

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| 103. Identify and discuss the four categories of contemporary law.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Contemporary law is divided into four categories. The first, substantive criminal law, involves such issues as the mental and physical elements of crime. The second, procedural criminal law, is concerned with the basic rules of practice in the criminal justice system. The third, civil law, concerns the rules governing relations between private parties. The fourth, public or administrative law, involves the government and its relationships with individuals or other governments. | |

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| 104. Explain the relationship between criminal law and the U.S. Constitution.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | All criminal law in the United States must conform to the rules and dictates of the U.S. Constitution. Criminal laws have been interpreted as violations of constitutional principles if they are too vague or too broad to give clear meaning of their intent. The Constitution also prohibits laws that make a person’s status a crime. Instead, only acts can be crimes. The Constitution also limits laws that are overly cruel or unusual. | |

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| 105. Explain the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor. Use examples to articulate.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The difference between a misdemeanor and a felony can be distinguished by the punishment associated with each. A misdemeanor is a minor crime usually punished with a short jail term, a community sanction, and/or a fine. A felony is a serious offense that carries a penalty of imprisonment. The length of imprisonment might involve a sentence that is over a year long. Individuals who are convicted of felonies might also lose some of their political rights. Examples will vary. | |

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| 106. Discuss the social goals of criminal law.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | (1) Enforcing social control.  (2) Discouraging private revenge.  (3) Expressing public opinion and morality.  (4) Deterring criminal behavior.  (5) Punishing wrongdoing.  (6) Maintaining social order.  (7) Providing restoration. | |

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| 107. Discuss the legal elements required of a crime.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The state must show *actus reus*, that the accused committed the act, as well as *mens rea*, a guilty mind. To satisfy *actus reus,* the action must have been voluntary. To satisfy *mens rea,* it must have been done with criminal intent, which means knowingly, intentionally, and willingly. Strict liability crimes do not require *mens rea.* | |

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| 108. Discuss through the use of an example a strict liability crime.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Strict liability crimes do not require *mens rea,* which means that the action need not have been intentional, knowing, or done willingly. The purpose of these laws is to protect the public; intent is not required. Examples will vary. | |

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| 109. ​Use two recent examples from the text to discuss how criminal law has changed in recent years.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Examples will vary and may include stalking, assisted suicide, registration of sex offenders, technology, clarification of rape, protection of the environment, legalization of marijuana, and responding to terrorism. | |

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| 110. Discuss the ethical issues criminologists consider when conducting criminological research and why these issues should be considered.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Major ethical issues include what to study, whom to study, and how to study. What to study can be influenced by the availability of federal money. Areas that are not funded might be ignored. Government officials are also unlikely to fund research that involves government corruption or wrongdoing. When deciding who to study, criminologists often focus on minorities and the poor. Crimes of the wealthy are less often studied. In regards to how to study, subjects are rarely told the purpose of the research project. In addition, subjects in control groups might not be given a particular treatment although they would benefit from it. | |