



MCQs

CRIMINOLOGY

MCQs Set 1

ICEP Courtesy

Criminology Mcq's for CSS2020 Exams

1. FIA was established on
(a) 1971 (b) 1973
*(c) 1975 (d) None of them
2. Who was the first DG of FIA?
(a) M.K.Chaudhry *(b) M.Y.Orakzai
(c) Akram Sheikh (d) None of them
3. Who is current DG FIA?
*(a) M. Akbar Hoti (b) Saud Mirza
(c) Anwar Virk (d) None
4. ANF was established on
(a) 1971 (b) 1988
*(c) 1995 (d) None of them
5. Who is the current DG of ANF?
(a) Qamar Zaman
(b) Aftab Sultan
*(c) Maj.Gen(R)Khawar Hanif
(d) None of them
6. Who is the DG NAB now?
(a) Aftab Sultan *(b) Qamar Zaman
(c) Umer Virk (d) none
7. Which of the following is human activity that violates social norms?
*(a) Deviant behavior
(b) Weird behavior
(c) Strange behavior
(d) Acceptable behavior
8. The _____ perspective holds that crime is a manifestation of underlying social problems like poverty, discrimination, and inequality of opportunity.
(a) social policy
(b) social structure
(c) social responsibility
*(d) social problems
9. The process of _____ involves making some forms of behavior illegal.
*(a) criminalization
(b) legalization
(c) common law
(d) decriminalization
10. A ballistic expert or crime scene photographer is best described as a
(a) criminologist.
*(b) criminalist.
(c) criminal justice professional.
(d) none of the above
11. The study of the control of lawbreaking is at the heart of
(a) criminology. *(b) criminal justice.
(c) criminality. (d) criminalistics.
12. The process of _____ affects crime causation by providing the interpretive foundation used to define and understand the significance of particular situations in which we find ourselves.
*(a) socialization (b) victimization
(c) legislation (d) recidivism
13. A codified law is known as a
(a) crime. (b) theory.
(c) deviant act. *(d) statute.
14. The _____ perspective sees crime as a form of social maladjustment.
(a) legal (b) political
(c) sociological *(d) psychological
15. Because it draws on other fields to understand the problem of crime, criminology is considered a(n) _____ field.
(a) unified (b) integrated
*(c) interdisciplinary (d) professional
16. Social _____ means that social events are differently interpreted according to the cultural experiences and personal interests of the initiator, observer, or recipient of the behavior.
*(a) relativity (b) problems
(c) responsibility (d) none of these
17. _____ is the proportion of reported or discovered crimes within a given offense category that are solved.
(a) Dark figure of crime
*(b) Clearance rate
(c) Demographics
(d) Cohort
18. _____ describes unreported and underreported criminal activity.
(a) Demographics
(b) Clearance rate
(c) Cohort
*(d) Dark figure of crime
19. A person who unlawfully takes property from another person by force has committed
*(a) robbery. (b) burglary.
(c) larceny. (d) theft.

20. The typical murder offender in the United States is a
 (a) young white male.
 (b) young white female.
 *(c) young black male.
 (d) young black female.
21. _____ involves stealing a car while it is occupied.
 (a) Hijacking
 (b) Motor vehicle theft
 *(c) Carjacking
 (d) Armed robbery
22. In self-report studies, respondents report on
 (a) crimes of which they have been a victim.
 (b) crimes they have witnessed.
 *(c) crimes they have committed.
 (d) All of the above
23. In general, involvement in crime consistently decreases beginning at about age
 (a) 15 (b) 20
 *(c) 25 (d) 30
24. The single best predictor of criminality is probably
 (a) age. *(b) gender.
 (c) race. (d) social class.
25. Arsonists attempting to accomplish random destruction are
 (a) vanity pyromaniacs.
 (b) thrill seekers.
 (c) vengeful arsonists.
 *(d) vandals.
26. Which of the following is not one of the subclassifications of burglary used by the UCR, the NCVS, and NIBRS?
 (a) Forcible entry burglary
 (b) Attempted forcible entry
 *(c) Unlawful entry where force is used
 (d) Unlawful entry where no force is used
27. Theories can be improved steadily through what type of testing?
 *(a) Hypothesis
 (b) Examination
 (c) Interrelated propositions
 (d) Purpose
28. _____ research involves a new evaluation or examination of existing data.
 (a) Pure (b) Applied
 *(c) Secondary (d) Primary
29. A(n) _____ is a concept that can undergo measurable changes.
 (a) hypothesis (b) theory
 *(c) variable (d) experiment
30. _____ refer(s) to a researcher's ability to generalize research findings to other settings.
 (a) Internal validity
 (b) Randomization
 (c) Confounding effects
 *(d) External validity
31. The type of research design that attempts to hold all conditions other than the experimental intervention constant is a(n)
 *(a) controlled experiment.
 (b) one-group pretest-posttest design.
 (c) quasi-experiment.
 (d) case study.
32. The data gathering strategy that involves the use of questionnaires is
 *(a) survey research.
 (b) participant observation.
 (c) life history.
 (d) secondary analysis.
33. _____ means that when the same conditions exist, the same results can be expected to follow.
 (a) Intersubjectivity
 (b) Internal validity
 *(c) Replicability
 (d) Randomization
34. Which of the following is not an example of a descriptive statistic?
 (a) The mean
 (b) The mode
 *(c) A test of significance
 (d) A standard deviation
35. Which of the following research methods would be most likely to produce qualitative data?
 (a) A controlled experiment.
 *(b) Participant observation
 (c) A quasi-experimental design
 (d) A survey instrument
36. Which of the following factors is not a threat to internal validity?
 *(a) Multiple-treatment interface
 (b) Testing
 (c) Differential selection
 (d) Experimental mortality
37. The first known body of formal written law, which recorded and standardized existing laws in Babylonia, is known as the
 (a) Justinian Code.
 (b) Twelve Tables.
 *(c) Code of Hammurabi.
 (d) Code of Babylonia.

38. The repetition of criminal behavior by those already involved in crime is known as
(a) rehabilitation. *(b) recidivism.
(c) retribution. (d) just deserts.
39. The Enlightenment led to the development of the _____ School of criminology.
(a) Sociological (b) Psychological
*(c) Classical (d) Positivist
40. Which of the following explanations of criminal behavior would not be acceptable to a positivist?
(a) Criminal behavior is due to socialization.
*(b) Criminal behavior is due to individual choice.
(c) Criminal behavior is due to peer group influences.
(d) Criminal behavior is due to economic conditions.
41. In routine activities theory, an individual who effectively discourages crime is known as a
(a) motivated offender.
*(b) capable guardian.
(c) defensible victim.
(d) suitable target.
42. _____ is a strategy that mandates a specific and fixed amount of time to be served for each type of offense.
(a) Truth in sentencing
(b) Indeterminate sentencing
*(c) Determinate sentencing
(d) Rehabilitative sentencing
43. The use of imprisonment or other means to reduce the likelihood that an offender will be capable of committing future crimes is known as
(a) deterrence. (b) retribution.
(c) rehabilitation. *(d) incapacitation.
44. According to Beccaria, the purpose of punishment should be
*(a) deterrence. (b) retribution.
(c) rehabilitation. (d) incapacitation.
45. _____ refers to a traditional body of unwritten legal precedents created through everyday practice and supported by court decisions.
(a) Natural law
*(b) Common law
(c) Natural rights
(d) The Magna Carta
46. Which of the following was not an early demonic era explanation of personal deviance?
*(a) Free will
(b) Demonic possession
(c) Spiritual influences
(d) Temptation by fallen angels
47. The scientific study of the relationship between human physical characteristics and criminality is known as
(a) neoclassicism
(b) criminal psychosis
(c) somatotyping
*(d) criminal anthropology
48. Constitutional theories explain criminality by reference to an offender's
(a) mental status (b) socialization
(c) hormone levels *(d) body type
49. Hypoglycemia occurs when an individual's blood sugar is
*(a) low (b) high
(c) fluctuating (d) at a normal level
50. The only weather variable that is consistently and reliably related to crime is
(a) humidity.
(b) rainfall.
*(c) temperature.
(d) barometric pressure.

Answers Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 8. d | 15. c | 22. c | 29. c | 36. a | 43. d | 50. c |
| 2. b | 9. a | 16. a | 23. c | 30. d | 37. c | 44. a | |
| 3. a | 10. b | 17. b | 24. b | 31. a | 38. b | 45. b | |
| 4. c | 11. b | 18. d | 25. d | 32. a | 39. c | 46. a | |
| 5. c | 12. a | 19. a | 26. c | 33. c | 40. b | 47. d | |
| 6. b | 13. d | 20. c | 27. a | 34. c | 41. b | 48. d | |
| 7. a | 14. d | 21. c | 28. c | 35. b | 42. c | 49. a | |

MCQs: SET 2

1. According to psychological theories, normality is generally defined by
 - (a) individual choice.
 - * (b) social consensus.
 - (c) the social group wielding political and economic power.
 - (d) none of the above
2. Individuals suffering from antisocial personality disorder tend to exhibit which of the following characteristics?
 - (a) Excessive regard for social norms and rules
 - (b) Self-blame
 - * (c) A lack of empathy
 - (d) A high tolerance for frustration
3. Eysenck suggests that _____ are the most likely to be criminal.
 - (a) extroverts
 - (b) neurotics
 - * (c) psychotics
 - (d) introverts
4. A(n) _____ is a minor form of mental illness in which the sufferer is in touch with reality but may find themselves anxious or fearful in some situations or unable to help themselves in others.
 - (a) psychosis
 - (b) operant behavior
 - (c) sociopath
 - * (d) neurosis
5. According to Dollard's frustration-aggression theory, which of the following would be the most likely a consequence of frustration?
 - (a) Sublimation
 - (b) Regression
 - (c) Aggressive fantasy
 - * (d) Direct aggression towards others
6. The fact that new forms of crime (such as computer crime) replace older ones (such as bank robbery) is an example of Tarde's law of
 - (a) imitation.
 - * (b) insertion.
 - (c) suggestion.
 - (d) operation.
7. In US the federal defense of not guilty by reason of insanity was created by
 - (a) the U.S. Supreme Court.
 - (b) the M'Naughten Rule.
 - (c) the Brawner Rule.
 - * (d) the Insanity Defense Reform Act.
8. In most GMBI jurisdictions, the jury is to return a finding of "guilty but mentally ill" when all but which of the following elements is present?
 - (a) Every statutory element necessary for a conviction has been proved beyond a reasonable doubt.
 - * (b) The jury feels the defendant cannot justly be held responsible for the criminal act.
 - (c) The defendant has been found to have been mentally ill at the time of the crime.
 - (d) The defendant was not found to be legally insane at the time of the crime.
9. _____ is a policy based on the notion of career criminality.
 - (a) Sublimation
 - * (b) Selective incapacitation
 - (c) Deterrence
 - (d) Psychological profiling
10. Which of the following is an example of a negative reward?
 - (a) Giving a good child a piece of candy
 - (b) Spanking a bad child for misbehavior
 - * (c) Allowing a good child to skip doing his assigned chores
 - (d) Taking away a bad child's toy
11. Which of the following explanations of crime is characteristic of social structure theories?
 - (a) Crime is the end product of various social processes.
 - * (b) Crime is the result of an individual's location within the structure of society.
 - (c) Crime is the product of class struggle.
 - (d) All of the above are characteristic of social structure theories.
12. Social disorganization theory is closely associated with the _____ school of criminology.
 - (a) classical
 - (b) positivist
 - * (c) ecological
 - (d) conflict
13. Based on the research conducted by Shaw and McKay, we would expect Zone _____ to have the highest rates of crime and delinquency.
 - * (a) II
 - (b) III
 - (c) IV
 - (d) V
14. The idea that physical deterioration of a neighborhood leads to crime comes from _____ theory.
 - (a) routine activities
 - (b) strain
 - (c) deviant subculture
 - * (d) broken windows
15. According to Merton, an individual who rejects both the socially approved goals and the legitimate means falls into the _____ mode of adaptation.
 - (a) ritualism
 - * (b) retreatism
 - (c) rebellion
 - (d) innovation
16. Which of the following is not one of the ways in which general strain theory expands upon traditional strain theory?
 - (a) General strain theory widens the focus to include all types of negative relations between an individual and others.
 - * (b) General strain theory incorporates social control theory by focusing on the development of social bonds.
 - (c) General strain theory maintains that strain may have a cumulative effect on delinquency after reaching a certain threshold.
 - (d) General strain theory provides a more comprehensive account of the various adaptations to strain.

17. _____ theory is a sociological perspective that emphasizes the contribution made by variously socialized cultural groups to the phenomenon of crime.
 (a) Conflict (b) Strain
 *(c) Subcultural (d) Anomie
18. Which of the following techniques of neutralization involves claiming the need to protect oneself from a rival group?
 (a) Denying injury
 (b) Condemning the condemners
 *(c) Appealing to higher loyalties
 (d) Denying responsibility
19. The Mobilization for Youth delinquency prevention program was based on _____ theory.
 (a) strain
 *(b) differential opportunity
 (c) reaction formation
 (d) ecological
20. Which of the following is not a root cause of crime, according to the social structure approach?
 (a) Social injustice (b) Racism
 (c) Poverty *(d) Gender bias
21. Which of the following theories describes a process in which criminality is learned through others who communicate criminal values and who advocate the commission of crimes?
 (a) Labeling theory
 *(b) Differential association
 (c) Social control theory
 (d) Classical school
22. Differential associations vary in each of the following except
 (a) frequency. (b) duration.
 (c) priority. *(d) completion.
23. According to _____ theory, individuals have various social controls that help them resist pressures that draw them into crime and delinquency.
 *(a) containment
 (b) social bond
 (c) social disorganization
 (d) labeling
24. _____ is the element of a social bond that refers to the extent to which an individual has shared interests with other people.
 *(a) Attachment (b) Belief
 (c) Commitment (d) Involvement
25. According to Edwin Lemert, _____ is the initial deviant act that results in being caught and labeled as a deviant.
 (a) labeling
 *(b) primary deviance
 (c) secondary deviance
 (d) tagging
26. One of the basic beliefs of labeling theorists is that
 (a) a crime is defined by the moral content of the action.
 (b) the law is enforced completely and equally against all offenders.
 *(c) no act is inherently criminal.
 (d) none of the above
27. The concept of reintegrative shaming was developed by
 (a) Howard Becker.
 *(b) John Braithwaite.
 (c) Erving Goffman.
 (d) Travis Hirschi.
28. The _____ dimension of a criminal career refers to the number of crimes committed by an individual offender per unit of time.
 (a) participation *(b) frequency
 (c) duration (d) seriousness
29. _____ involves a slowing down in the frequency of offending.
 *(a) Deceleration (b) Deescalation
 (c) Diversion (d) Specialization
30. The concept of _____ refers to the degree of positive relationships with other persons and with social institutions that individuals build up over the course of their lives.
 (a) turning points
 *(b) interdependence
 (c) social amplification
31. The _____ is built around the notion that most members of society agree on what is right and wrong and that the various elements of society work together toward a shared vision of the greater good.
 *(a) consensus model
 (b) conflict model
 (c) pluralistic perspective
 (d) proletariat
31. According to Karl Marx, the _____ are the wealthy owners of the means of production.
 (a) proletariat *(b) bourgeoisie
 (c) petit bourgeoisie (d) materialists
32. _____ is an example of an ascribed characteristic.
 *(a) Gender (b) Education level
 (c) Income (d) Place of residence
33. According to Richard Quinney, crime is inevitable under _____ conditions.
 (a) socialist *(b) capitalist
 (c) communist (d) none of these
34. Which of the following is not one of Richard Quinney's six Marxist propositions for an understanding of crime?
 (a) The state is organized to serve the interests of the dominant economic class.

- (b) The criminal law is an instrument of the state to perpetuate the existing social and economic order.
 (c) American society is based on an advanced capitalist economy.
 *(d) The criminal justice system is an organization designed to maintain order throughout society.
35. Which of the following is not a midrange strategy proposed by radical-critical criminologists to bring about a justice system closer to the radical ideal?
 (a) Increasing equality in criminal justice system employment
 (b) Programs designed to reduce prison overcrowding
 (c) Prosecution of corporate crime
 *(d) Promotion of mandatory sentencing
36. _____ criminology shifts the center of focus onto a pragmatic assessment of crime and the needs of crime victims.
 (a) Feminist (b) Postmodern
 (c) Peacemaking *(d) Left-realist
37. Freda Adler and Rita Simon explain differences in crime rates between men and women as primarily due to
 (a) biology. (b) psychopathology.
 *(c) socialization. (d) none of the above
38. _____ theories challenge existing criminological perspectives to debunk them and work to replace them with approaches more relevant to the postmodern era.
 (a) Left-realist (b) Feminist
 (c) Culture conflict *(d) Deconstructionist
39. Convict criminology primarily uses which of the following methods of research?
 (a) Controlled experiments
 *(b) Ethnography
 (c) Survey research
 (d) Quasi-experiments
40. Statutory definitions of crimes provide a topology based on
 *(a) legal categories.
 (b) victim behavior.
 (c) offender motivation.
 (d) offender characteristics.
41. In the United States, the _____ has a long history of high rates of homicide.
 (a) Northeast *(b) South
 (c) Midwest (d) West
42. _____ are the most frequent homicides and involve family members, friends, and acquaintances?
 (a) Nonprimary homicides
 *(b) Primary homicides
 (c) Expressive crimes
 (d) Instrumental crimes
43. The term “_____ offense” refers to the incident that begins the homicide.
 (a) felony (b) precipitation
 *(c) sibling (d) instigation
44. A serial killer is most typically a
 (a) black male. (b) black female.
 *(c) white male. (d) white female.
45. _____ are false assumptions about rape that continue to characterize much of the discourse surrounding sexual violence.
 (a) Date rapes *(b) Rape myths
 (c) Rape shield laws (d) Marital exemptions
46. Roth suggested that _____ rapes are usually impulsive.
 (a) power *(b) anger
 (c) sadistic (d) erotic
47. Which of the following is not an example of commercial sexual exploitation of children?
 (a) Child pornography
 *(b) Adult/juvenile incest
 (c) Juvenile prostitution
 (d) Child sex tourism
48. With the exception of forcible rape, _____ is probably the most gender differentiated serious crime in the United States.
 (a) homicide (b) assault
 (c) burglary *(d) robbery
49. Violence is more common in stalking involving
 (a) strangers.
 (b) acquaintances.
 *(c) intimate partners.
 (d) All situations are equally likely to involve violence.
50. Because of the short-term and sporadic nature of their offending, most property offenders are considered
 (a) professional criminals.
 *(b) occasional offenders.
 (c) persistent thieves.
 (d) none of the above

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 8. b | 15. b | 22. d | 29. a | 36. d | 43. c | 50. b |
| 2. c | 9. b | 16. b | 23. a | 30. b | 37. c | 44. c | |
| 3. c | 10. c | 17. c | 24. a | 31. b | 38. d | 45. b | |
| 4. d | 11. b | 18. c | 25. b | 32. a | 39. b | 46. b | |
| 5. d | 12. c | 19. b | 26. c | 33. b | 40. a | 47. b | |
| 6. b | 13. a | 20. d | 27. b | 34. d | 41. b | 48. d | |
| 7. d | 14. d | 21. b | 28. b | 35. d | 42. b | 49. c | |



MCQs: SET 3

1. The most frequently occurring property offense is
 - (a) burglary.
 - (b) robbery.
 - (c) larceny.
 - (d) arson.
2. The most costly form of auto theft is
 - (a) joyriding.
 - (b) professional theft.
 - (c) theft for use in a crime.
 - (d) stripping.
3. Employee theft occurs most commonly in a
 - (a) bank.
 - (b) restaurant.
 - (c) retail establishment.
 - (d) All of the above have an equal probability of employee theft.
4. The _____ shoplifter is the most common type, according to Richard Moore's typology.
 - (a) amateur
 - (b) semiprofessional
 - (c) episodic
 - (d) occasional
5. Which neighborhood characteristic is linked to high risk of burglary victimization?
 - (a) Low building density
 - (b) High unemployment
 - (c) Primary multi-family households
 - (d) Two-parent households with children
6. Which is the most likely target for a burglary?
 - (a) A home where the burglar observes an open door or window
 - (b) A home where the burglar is related to the homeowner
 - (c) A home that is owned by a close friend of the burglar
 - (d) A home where the burglar observes household members leaving the house
7. Which crime would most likely affect a victim's decision to move?
 - (a) Rape
 - (b) Robbery
 - (c) Burglary
 - (d) Assault
8. Which of the following is not a key element of the crime of receiving stolen property?
 - (a) Buying and receiving
 - (b) Stolen property
 - (c) Knowing it to be stolen
 - (d) Selling it to another
9. A bail bondsman who provides services to property offenders and accepts payment in stolen property is a(n) _____ receiver.
 - (a) professional
 - (b) avocational
 - (c) amateur
 - (d) episodic
10. Which of the following statements about white-collar criminals is false?
 - (a) White-collar criminals are less likely to be arrested and prosecuted than other types of offenders.
 - (b) Convicted white-collar criminals are less likely to be sent to prison.
 - (c) Many white-collar criminals are seen as having ill intentions.
 - (d) Many white-collar criminals are well respected in their communities.
11. _____ occupational crime can only be committed by officials in public office, or by their employees.
 - (a) Professional
 - (b) Organizational
 - (c) Individual
 - (d) State authority
12. Which of the following is not a special characteristic of white-collar crime, according to Hirschi and Gottfredson?
 - (a) White-collar crimes are not as dangerous as other "common" forms of crime.
 - (b) White-collar crimes provide relatively large rewards.
 - (c) Rewards produced by white-collar crimes are often delayed.
 - (d) Sanctions associated with white-collar crimes are rarely imposed.
13. The _____ Act of 1890 was passed to eliminate restraints on trade and competition.
 - (a) Sarbanes-Oxley
 - (b) Securities
 - (c) Sherman
 - (d) Clayton
14. _____ occupational criminals are unlikely to be deterred by sanction or threat.
 - (a) Professional
 - (b) State authority
 - (c) Organizational
 - (d) Individual
15. The _____ Commission, appointed in 1929, emphasized the corrupting influence of Prohibition on professional law enforcement in the United States.
 - (a) Kerner
 - (b) Kefauver
 - (c) Wickersham
 - (d) Riot
16. The primary functions of the _____ in an organized crime family are to maintain order and maximize profits.
 - (a) boss
 - (b) underboss
 - (c) consigliere
 - (d) soldiers
17. _____ organized criminal groups are responsible for the majority of cocaine entering the United States illegally.
 - (a) Black
 - (b) Latino
 - (c) Russian
 - (d) Asian
18. _____ involves disguising illegal gains as legal income.
 - (a) Asset forfeiture
 - (b) Racketeering

- (c) Money laundering
(d) Loansharking
19. Which of the following is a measurable cost of drug abuse?
(a) Illness and death resulting from exposure to controlled substances
(b) The cost from lost human potential
(c) The cost of criminal justice case processing
(d) The cost of drug-related crime
20. Which of the following is not a street name for methamphetamine?
(a) Ice (b) Glass
(c) Crystal (d) Rock
21. Legitimate uses of _____ include weight gain and the treatment of arthritis.
(a) depressants (b) stimulants
(c) anabolic steroids (d) inhalants
22. _____ involves, among other things, distribution, importation, and exportation of a controlled substance.
(a) Heroin signature program
(b) Pharmaceutical diversion
(c) Decriminalization
(d) Drug trafficking
23. As drug use _____, the number of crimes _____.
(a) increases; increases
(b) increases; decreases
(c) decreases; increases
(d) There is no relationship between drug use and crime rates.
24. The first major piece of federal antidrug legislation was the _____ Act.
(a) Pure Food and Drug
(b) Volsted
(c) Boggs
(d) Harrison
25. Which of the following is not a major policy initiative in the battle against illegal drugs?
(a) Source control (b) Interdiction
(c) Asset forfeiture (d) Legalization
26. The national drug-control strategy of market disruption emphasizes
(a) community action and education.
(b) supply reduction.
(c) treatment of drug users.
(d) punishment of drug users.
27. _____ generally work for escort services.
(a) Bar/hotel prostitutes
(b) Call girls
(c) Streetwalkers
(d) Hotel/brothel prostitutes
28. Which of the following is not a core claim of extreme radical feminist theory?
(a) Prostitution involves male domination and exploitation of women.
(b) Violence is omnipresent in prostitution.
(c) Legalization or decriminalization would improve the situation of prostitutes.
(d) Female prostitutes lack agency.
29. Which of the following is not one of the main routes used by high-tech criminals seeking illegitimate access to computerized information?
(a) Direct access
(b) Computer trespass
(c) Electromagnetic field decoders
(d) Phishing
30. _____ involves installing unauthorized copies of software onto a personal computer.
(a) Hard disk loading (b) Renting
(c) OEM unbundling (d) Softlifting
31. Which of the following is not an example of a destructive computer program?
(a) A virus
(b) A logic bomb
(c) A Trojan horse
(d) A Spiderman snare
32. The U.S. Supreme Court case of *Reno v. ACLU* overturned several provisions of the
(a) No Electronic Theft Act.
(b) Computer Abuse Amendments Act.
(c) Electronic Communications Privacy Act.
(d) Communications Decency Act.
33. _____ are hackers who do not intend any overt harm but just have a sense of fun.
(a) Explorers (b) Scamps
(c) Game players (d) Vandals
34. The second stage of the identity theft life cycle involves
(a) attempting to misuse a victim's personal information.
(b) enjoying the benefits after the completion of the crime.
(c) facing punishment for the crime.
(d) attempting to acquire a victim's personal information.
35. Which of the following is not one of the factors that may be used to determine whether any form of scientific evidence is reliable, according to the Daubert Court?
(a) Whether it has been subject to testing
(b) Whether it has been used in prior cases
(c) Whether it has been subject to peer review
(d) Known or potential rates of error
36. _____ involves a complete and thorough assessment of the kinds of perils facing an organization.
(a) Threat analysis
(b) Audit trail analysis
(c) DNA profiling



- (d) Expert systems analysis
37. Which of the following is not a reason why the crime rates of different nations are difficult to compare?
- (a) Differences in the way a given crime is defined
(b) Diverse crime reporting practices
(c) Political, social, and economic influences on the reporting of statistics
(d) The dark figure of crime
38. _____ terrorists use violence intended to bring about social and cultural changes in keeping with their own vision of the divine will.
- (a) Religious (b) Nationalist
(c) State-sponsored (d) Left-wing
39. Which of the following is not considered to be a critical infrastructure component requiring protection?
- (a) Telecommunications
(b) Electrical power
(c) Banking and finance
(d) Television and other media services
40. The intentional or threatened use of viruses or bacteria to produce death or disease is known as
- (a) international terrorism.
(b) bioterrorism.
(c) domestic terrorism.
(d) cyberterrorism.
41. Which of the following is not required to consider an organization for designation as a foreign terrorist organization?
- (a) The organization must be foreign.
(b) The organization must engage in terrorist activity as defined by the Immigration and Nationality Act.
(c) The organization must threaten national security or the security of U.S. nationals.
(d) The organization must raise funds within the United States to support its terrorist activities.
42. Sociological criminology is a/an _____ criminology, meaning that it takes into account the social and physical characteristics of communities and of the profound influence of race, ethnicity, and gender.
- (a) individualistic (b) structural
(c) generalized (d) macro
43. Sociologist C. Wright Mills referred to the ability to understand the structural and historical basis for personal troubles as:
- (a) interactionism.
(b) the sociological imagination.
(c) conflict theory.
(d) functionalism.
44. Edwin Sutherland's explanation of crime centered on peer influences, which formed the heart of his famous _____ theory.
- (a) differential association
(b) anomie
(c) somatotype
(d) social disorganization
45. Who developed the anomie theory of deviance?
- (a) Talcott Parsons
(b) Edwin Sutherland
(c) Emile Durkheim
(d) Robert K. Merton
46. According to the text, deviance is:
- (a) a quality of a behavior itself.
(b) absolute.
(c) a relative concept.
(d) the same as crime.
47. _____ theory derives from the work of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
- (a) Interactionist
(b) Social disorganization
(c) Consensus
(d) Conflict
48. Law in the United States has its origins in:
- (a) Native American custom.
(b) the Spanish empire.
(c) Greco-Roman society.
(d) English common law.
49. Mala in se crimes are:
- (a) more serious in comparison with mala prohibita crimes.
(b) wrong only because they are prohibited by law.
(c) those that violate contemporary standards only.
(d) a, b, and c are all incorrect.
50. Which of the following illustrates a legal defense to criminal liability?
- (a) duress
(b) entrapment
(c) self-defense
(d) a, b, and c are all correct.

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 8. d | 15. c | 22. d | 29. d | 36. a | 43. b | 50. d |
| 2. b | 9. b | 16. a | 23. a | 30. a | 37. d | 44. a | |
| 3. c | 10. c | 17. b | 24. d | 31. d | 38. a | 45. d | |
| 4. a | 11. d | 18. c | 25. d | 32. d | 39. d | 46. c | |
| 5. b | 12. c | 19. c | 26. b | 33. b | 40. b | 47. d | |
| 6. d | 13. c | 20. d | 27. b | 34. a | 41. d | 48. d | |
| 7. c | 14. a | 21. c | 28. c | 35. b | 42. b | 49. a | |



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MCQs: SET 4

1. A/an _____ involves the administration of a questionnaire to some group of respondents.
(a) instrument (b) interview
*(c) survey (d) experiment
2. _____ are very common in psychology but less so in sociology and criminology.
*(a) Experiments
(b) Surveys
(c) Existing data investigations
(d) Observational studies
3. The _____ variable does the influencing.
*(a) independent (b) control
(c) intervening (d) dependent
4. The "causal order" problem is also referred to as the _____ question.
(a) dog-and-cat
*(b) chicken-and-egg
(c) truth or consequences
(d) horse-before-the-cart
5. According to the text, history reminds us that crime:
(a) has been thought of as a social problem since the Industrial Revolution.
*(b) has always been thought of as a social problem.
(c) has only very recently been thought of as a social problem.
(d) has been thought of as a social problem since the Civil Rights Movement.
6. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of democratic theory?
(a) Public officials are influenced more by a small, wealthy, powerful elite than by the general public.
(b) In reality, the majority's views may violate democratic principles of fairness, equality, and justice.
(c) Public opinion is often inaccurate.
*(d) Decisions by public officials should reflect public opinion.
7. According to the text's discussion:
(a) less than 10 percent of convicted felons are found guilty at jury trials.
(b) only about 10 to 20 percent of police officers' time is spent fighting crime.
(c) about 17,000 people a year die from illegal drugs.
*(d) a, b, and c are all correct.
8. In one poll cited in the text, 65 percent of respondents named _____ as having the greatest influence on their views about crime.
(a) public opinion (b) their peers
*(c) the media (d) official statistics
9. False beliefs about crime are called "crime:
(a) stories." (b) folk tales."
*(c) myths." (d) lies."
10. In reference to the question of whether the news media should disclose the names of rape victims (Crime and Controversy box), the text points out that:
(a) most media outlets do not follow the practice of non-disclosure.
*(b) it is a long-standing news media practice not to disclose the name of a woman, of any age, who tells the police that she was raped.
(c) the Kobe Bryant case relaxed the debate over identifying rape victims.
(d) in the Kobe Bryant case, all news media cooperated in not disclosing the name of the alleged rape victim.
10. Which of the following is NOT identified in the text as one of the effects of media coverage of crime?
(a) diversion from white-collar crime
*(b) elevated public awareness of crime victimization
(c) public fear and concern
(d) public ignorance
12. Research on _____ factors focuses on the population size of the town or city in which respondents live.
*(a) structural (b) societal
(c) group (d) individual
13. Which of the following are explanations for why big-city inhabitants are more afraid of crime than those living in smaller towns or rural areas?
(a) Big-city residents may be more likely to perceive a higher risk of victimization.
(b) Big-city inhabitants are more likely than others to recognize poor living conditions in their neighborhoods.
(c) Regardless of their own race, residents of locations with high proportions of nonwhites, especially blacks, are more likely to fear crime than inhabitants of locations that are mostly white.



- * (d) a, b, and c are all correct.
14. Which of the following is NOT an individual characteristic regarding the fear of crime?
(a) age (b) race
(c) gender *(d) population size
15. Public judgments of crime seriousness are important because:
(a) these judgments are part of a society's ways of thinking, feeling, and acting.
(b) these judgments help determine appropriate penalties for criminal offenders.
(c) people's perceptions of crime seriousness affect their own views of appropriate punishment for criminal offenders, and also, to some extent, their own fear of crime.
*(d) a, b, and c are all correct.
16. Who among the following would be most likely to hold a punitive orientation in reference to criminals?
(a) sociologists
(b) psychologists
*(c) religious fundamentalists
(d) political fund raisers
17. In the West any rape, robbery, or sexual or physical assault committed by spouses, ex-spouses, partners (boyfriends/girlfriends) and ex-partners is grouped within which of the following categories?
(a) Sexual violence
(b) Crimes without victims
*(c) Intimate violence
(a) Crimes with willing victims
18. Which theory stresses that the ways in which some people live put them more at risk than others for becoming crime victims?
(a) Differential association
(b) Social control
*(c) Lifestyle
(d) Routine activities
19. Which theory argues that some people engage in certain behaviors that increase their risk for victimization?
*(a) Routine activities
(b) Differential association
(c) Lifestyle
(d) Social control
20. An interesting idea emerging from lifestyle and routine activities theories is that some people increase their chances of becoming crime victims:
*(a) by committing crime themselves.
(b) by walking in the wrong neighborhoods.
(c) by underestimating criminals' creativity.
(d) through drug and alcohol use.
21. Who developed the idea of "victim-precipitated" homicide?
(a) Talcott Parsons (b) Robert Merton
(c) Emile Durkheim *(d) Marvin Wolfgang
22. The riskiest locations for crime are referred to in the text as:
(a) crime zones.
*(b) hot spots.
(c) victimization locations.
(d) convergence points.
23. In terms of psychological consequences for crime victims, which crime category has probably been studied more than any other?
(a) aggravated assault *(b) rape
(c) robbery (d) murder
24. From ancient times to the Middle Ages, people who supposedly had associated with or been possessed by the devil were a special focus of attention. These people were referred to as:
*(a) witches. (b) poltergeists.
(c) extraterrestrials. (d) demons.
25. The Enlightenment period during 18th-century Europe was also known as the Age of:
(a) Theology. (b) the Witch.
*(c) Reason. (d) Science.
26. Italian economist Cesare Beccaria's book On Crimes and Punishments helped to found what is now called the _____ school of criminology.
*(a) classical (b) interactionist
(c) conflict (d) functional
27. The roots of the _____ theory lie in the classical school, but its modern inspiration comes from economic models of rational decision-making and more generally from a growing emphasis in sociology and other fields on the rationality of human behavior.
(a) conflict *(b) rational choice
(c) classical (d) interactionist
28. _____ deterrence refers to the impact of people's perceptions of the likelihood and severity of legal punishment.
(a) General *(b) Subjective
(c) Objective (d) Specific
29. The view that crime results from forces beyond the control of the individual is the key belief of a way of thinking known as:
(a) phrenology. *(b) positivism.
(c) free will. (d) functionalism.
30. One of the earliest biological explanations of crime, popular from the mid-1700s to the mid-1800s, is known as _____ and concerned the size and shape of the skull.
*(a) phrenology
(b) somatotype theory

- (c) atavism
(d) positivism
31. Who is regarded as the founder of the positivist school of criminology?
(a) Earnest Hooton (b) Franz Gall
*(c) Cesare Lombroso (d) Cesare Beccaria
32. Influenced by Darwin's work on evolution, Cesare Lombroso thought criminals were _____, or throwbacks, to an earlier stage of evolution.
(a) lost souls (b) atavists
(c) functionalists (d) anomic
33. In the late 1930s, anthropologist Earnest Hooton concluded that the primary cause of crime is:
(a) poverty.
(b) drug use.
*(c) biological inferiority.
(d) inadequate social control.
34. In his theory of somatology, William Sheldon identified three different body shapes that affect people's personalities and the crimes they commit. Which of the following is NOT one of Sheldon's body types?
(a) ectomorph (b) endomorph
(c) mesomorph *(d) dentomorph
35. When both members of a pair act alike, we have:
(a) divergence. (b) discordance.
*(c) concordance. (d) convergence.
36. The chromosomal pattern that most interests some criminologists is: _____
*(a) XYY (b) XX
(c) XY (d) YY
37. Which of the following is a problem associated with biological explanations of crime?
(a) Crime is simply too diverse; even if biological factors account for some violent aggression, they wouldn't explain the vast majority of criminality.
(b) There are methodological problems, including small, unrepresentative samples of offenders and inadequate control groups.
(c) "group rate differences"
*(d) a, b, and c are all correct.
38. Which of the following is NOT one of the components of the Freudian view of personality?
*(a) looking-glass self (b) id
(c) super ego (d) ego
39. Social structure is more popularly referred to as:
(a) macro-sociology
(b) group conditions.
*(c) social environment.
- (d) socioeconomics.
40. In virtually all his work, Durkheim emphasized two related mechanisms by which society was able to limit individual impulses and prevent chaos. These two mechanisms are:
(a) family and groups.
*(b) socialization and social ties.
(c) groups and organizations.
(d) norms and values.
41. Durkheim's most notable application of his theory involving socialization and social ties was to:
(a) the work ethic. *(b) suicide.
(c) crime. (d) divorce.
42. Robert E. Park and Ernest W. Burgess developed an ecological analysis of Chicago neighborhoods. Their type of analysis has since been called a/an _____ approach.
(a) conflict
*(b) social ecology.
(c) functionalist
(d) social disorganization
43. The most devastating criticism of Shaw and McKay's social disorganization theory has concerned their:
*(a) reliance on official records for measuring delinquency rates.
(b) lack of random samples.
(c) poor methodology.
(d) weak generalizations.
44. Emile Durkheim thought that deviance rises when _____ increases.
(a) group solidarity
(b) suicide
(c) crime
*(d) normlessness, or anomie
45. The text points out that one reason the poor become angry and frustrated might be their realization that other people in society are much richer. This realization leads them to experience:
(a) status frustration.
(b) class consciousness.
(c) anomie.
*(d) relative deprivation.
46. The revival of ecological theories reflects the belief of many scholars that "_____ " matter more than "kinds of people."
(a) norms and values
(b) groups and organizations
(c) neighborhoods
*(d) kinds of places
47. Robert K. Merton reasoned that every society includes cultural goals and institutional means (norms) about how to reach those goals. When these two dimensions lack harmony, the result is:

- (a) revolution.
- (b) group solidarity.
- * (c) anomie.
- (d) collective conscience.

48. In Robert Merton's strain theory, the mode of adaptation called _____ results when people continue to accept the goal of economic success but reject the means of working to achieve success.
- (a) conformity * (b) innovation
 - (c) rebellion (d) retreatism

49. In Robert K. Merton's strain theory, when people reject both the goal of economic success and the means of working, the resulting mode of adaptation is:
- * (a) retreatism. (b) rebellion.
 - (c) ritualism. (d) innovation.

50. Robert Agnew's _____ theory of delinquency broadens anomie theory's focus beyond economic goals and success.
- * (a) general strain
 - (b) social disorganization
 - (c) labeling
 - (d) conflict

Answers Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. c | 8. c | 15. d | 22. b | 29. b | 36. a | 43. a | 50. a |
| 2. a | 9. c | 16. c | 23. b | 30. a | 37. d | 44. d | |
| 3. a | 10. b | 17. c | 24. a | 31. c | 38. a | 45. d | |
| 4. b | 11. b | 18. c | 25. c | 32. b | 39. c | 46. d | |
| 5. b | 12. a | 19. a | 26. a | 33. c | 40. b | 47. c | |
| 6. d | 13. d | 20. a | 27. b | 34. d | 41. b | 48. b | |
| 7. d | 14. d | 21. d | 28. b | 35. c | 42. b | 49. a | |

MCQs: SET 5

1. Extending Merton's anomie theory into non-economic behavior, Albert K. Cohen developed the notion of:
 - (a) strain.
 - (b) a collective conscience.
 - (c) social disorganization.
 - * (d) a delinquent subculture.
2. Walter B. Miller termed the values of the lower-class subculture _____ and viewed them as conflicting with the values of the larger culture of U.S. society.
 - (a) wilding (b) disorganized
 - * (c) focal concerns (d) anomic
3. Marvin Wolfgang advanced the idea of _____ to explain the high level of spontaneous violence among lower class, nonwhite, and especially black, urban males.
 - (a) focal concerns
 - (b) anomie
 - * (c) a subculture of violence
 - (d) wilding
4. According to the text, learning theories:
 - (a) start where structural theories leave off.
 - (b) tell us how people come to adopt their attitudes and feelings that promote criminality and why they result in crime.
 - (c) join with structural approaches in presenting a positivist view of crime that stresses the influences of external forces on the individual.
 - * (d) a, b, and c are all correct.
5. Who pioneered the most famous and influential learning theory of crime?
 - (a) Gabriel Tarde (b) Robert Merton
 - * (c) Edwin Sutherland (d) Emile Durkheim
6. Which of the following is/are among the propositions of differential association theory?
 - (a) The process of learning criminal behavior by association with criminal and anti-criminal patterns involves none of the mechanisms that are involved in other learning.
 - (b) The principal part of the learning of criminal behavior occurs within secondary-group associations.
 - (c) Differential association rarely varies in frequency, duration, priority, and intensity.
 - * (d) a, b, and c are all incorrect.
7. Recent studies have used longitudinal data and determined that:
 - * (a) delinquent peers and delinquency influence each other in a reciprocal relationship.
 - (b) having delinquent friends helps to make a person delinquent.
 - (c) involvement in delinquency increases a person's selection of other delinquents as the people with whom one spends time.
 - (d) none of the above.
8. Sociologist Daniel Glaser extended differential association theory when he presented his own theory of differential:
 - (a) reinforcement. (b) exploitation.
 - * (c) identification. (d) reference.

9. About forty years ago, psychologist Albert Bandura developed his _____ theory of aggression.
 (a) differential association
 (b) differential reinforcement
 (c) differential identification
 *(d) social learning
10. In the mid-1960s, Robert L. Burgess and Ronald L. Akers presented their differential _____ theory of crime.
 *(a) reinforcement (b) identification
 (c) reference (d) association
11. Sociologist Walter C. Reckless is best known for the development of a social control theory of delinquency that he named:
 (a) differential reinforcement.
 (b) anomie.
 *(c) containment.
 (d) labeling.
12. Which of the following is NOT one of Sykes and Matza's techniques of neutralization?
 *(a) appeal to the deity
 (b) denial of the victim
 (c) condemnation of the condemners
 (d) denial of responsibility
13. The central view of Travis Hirschi's social bonding theory of deviant behavior is that:
 (a) deviant behavior is learned through interaction with others.
 *(b) our bonds to conventional social institutions may keep us from committing deviant behavior.
 (c) alienation causes deviant behavior to occur.
 (d) none of the above.
14. Which of the following is/are among Travis Hirschi's four elements of the ties that individuals have to society?
 (a) attachment
 (b) commitment
 (c) belief
 *(d) a, b, and c are all correct.
15. Child experts identify at least four kinds of discipline. Which of the following is NOT one of these?
 *(a) corporal (b) punitive
 (c) lax or permissive (d) erratic
16. Michael Gottfredson and Travis Hirschi have presented a "general theory of crime" in which they argue that all crime stems from which of the following?
 (a) anomie
 *(b) the lack of self-control
 (c) the lack of discipline
 (d) differential association
17. A recent addition to the list of control theories is Charles R. Tittle's _____ theory.
 (a) anomie
 (b) self-control
 *(c) control balance
 (d) differential identification
18. Because they highlight the ways in which people and institutions respond to crime and criminals, critical perspectives are often called _____ theories.
 *(a) social reaction (b) disorganization
 (c) interactionist (d) functionalist
19. The text points out that labeling theory addresses three major issues. Which of the following is NOT one of these?
 (a) The definition of deviance and crime.
 (b) The effect of labeling on continued criminality.
 *(c) The extent of social disorganization.
 (d) Possible discrimination in the application of official labeling and sanctions.
20. Traditional theories of deviance and crime adopt a/an _____ definition of deviance and deviant behavior.
 (a) statistical *(b) absolutist
 (c) relativist (d) functional
21. Labeling theory adopts a _____ definition of deviance and deviant behavior.
 *(a) relativist (b) functional
 (c) absolutist (d) conflict
22. William Chambliss' widely cited discussion of the "_____ " provides a classic example of labeling theory's view.
 (a) Hatfields and the McCoys
 *(b) Saints and the Roughnecks
 (c) Skinheads and the NeoNazis
 (d) Bloods and the Crips
23. Labeling theory is closest to which sociological perspective?
 (a) conflict theory
 (b) social disorganization
 (c) functionalism
 *(d) symbolic interactionism
24. A historian of crime, Frank Tannenbaum indicated that a process he called "_____ " plays a greater role in making the criminal than perhaps any other experience.
 (a) impression management
 (b) residual deviance
 (c) the self-fulfilling prophecy
 *(d) the dramatization of evil
25. According to Karl Marx, in a capitalist society, economic power belongs to the bourgeoisie and the proletariat lives in poverty and misery. This line of thinking is reflective of which tradition in sociology?
 (a) symbolic interactionist
 *(b) conflict
 (c) developmental
 (d) functionalist
26. Historian Jerome Hall has offered a Marxian analysis of the law of:
 (a) egoism.



- (b) theft.
(c) oligarchy.
(d) criminal procedure.
27. In a classic application of radical theory, William Chambliss has offered an analysis of the law of:
(a) theft. (b) criminal procedure.
(c) oligarchy. * (d) vagrancy.
28. _____ Marxists consider the ruling class a small, unified group that uses the law to dominate the poor and to advance its own interests.
(a) Structural (b) Integrated
(c) Dialectical * (d) Instrumental
29. _____ feminism argues that patriarchy precedes capitalism, and that gender relations are more important than class relations.
* (a) Radical (b) Marxist
(c) Liberal (d) Socialist
30. "The threat, attempt, or actual use of physical force by one or more persons that results in physical or nonphysical harm to one or more other persons" defines:
(a) homicide.
(b) assault.
* (c) interpersonal violence.
(d) willful endangerment.
31. The criminal law divides murder and nonnegligent manslaughter into four subcategories. Which of the following is NOT one of these?
(a) first-degree murder
(b) voluntary manslaughter
(c) involuntary manslaughter
* (d) aggravated murder
33. _____ is defined as "the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear."
(a) Burglary (b) Petty theft
* (c) Robbery (d) Larceny
34. Which of the following is NOT one of the categories in John Conklin's standard classification for robbers?
* (a) compulsive (b) opportunist
(c) professional (d) addict
35. _____ is a type of robbery that differs from other motor vehicle theft because the victim is present and the offender uses or threatens to use force.
* (a) Carjacking (b) Auto-boosting
(c) Joyriding (d) "Postal" car theft
36. The term "going postal" refers to:
(a) public insanity.
(b) public indecency.
* (c) workplace violence.
(d) mail fraud.
37. Most hate crimes are committed by:
(a) women.
* (b) organized groups or by individuals.
(c) minorities.
(d) mobs.
38. In India and Pakistan, a bride's parents are supposed to pay the groom money or goods. If they fail to do so, the groom and his relatives may even murder the wife. This practice is referred to in the text as:
(a) severe wife abuse
(b) wifecide.
* (c) dowry deaths.
(d) wife-battering.
39. Feminist scholars see rape and battering as inevitable consequences of:
* (a) patriarchy (b) welfare capitalism.
(c) capitalist society (d) American ethics.
40. Experts on women's violence talk about a sense of "_____" that some women develop from repeated battering: This self-defense mechanism helps a woman cope with the battering by giving up any hope of improvement and becoming very passive.
(a) anomie
(b) homicidal anger
* (c) learned helplessness
(d) self-fulfilling prophecy
41. _____ refers to the persistent following, observing, and/or harassment of an individual.
(a) Sexual harassment
(b) Sexual assault
* (c) Stalking
(d) Battering
42. In response to criticism, many states have passed "_____" laws that restrict the use of a woman's sexual history in rape cases.
(a) sexual conduct * (b) rape shield
(c) anti-victimization (d) gag
43. "Unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another" defines:
(a) shoplifting.
(b) robbery.
* (c) larceny-theft or larceny.
(d) burglary.
44. "Obtaining money or property by false pretenses" defines:
(a) forgery. (b) counterfeiting.
(c) embezzlement. * (d) fraud.
44. As a type of motor vehicle theft, _____ is committed primarily by teenaged boys working in groups as amateur motor vehicle thieves.
* (a) joy riding (b) boosting
(c) snitching (d) ragging
45. _____ provide burglars with information about potential targets.
(a) Snitches (b) Fences



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- (c) Boosters *(d) Tipsters
46. Because of the involvement of store owners in coupon fraud, it could easily be considered a/an _____ crime.
(a) entrepreneurial (b) felonious
(c) professional *(d) white-collar
47. Edwin Sutherland defined white-collar crime as criminal behavior committed by a person:
(a) who earns at least a six-figure income.
(b) who holds a position in the management sector of the economy.
(c) of upper-class position.
*(d) of respectability and high social status in the course of his/her occupation.
48. Which of the following terms has/have been used as (a) substitutes for white-collar crime?
(a) elite deviance
(b) respectable crime
(c) upperworld crime
*(d) a, b, and c are all correct.
49. Employee theft that involves the theft of merchandise, tools, stationary, and other items is termed:
(a) embezzlement. (b) boosting.
(c) tipping. *(d) pilferage.
50. Employee theft that involves the theft of cash and the misappropriation or misuse of funds is termed:
(a) boosting. (b) tipping.
(c) pilferage. *(d) embezzlement.

Answer Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 8. c | 15. a | 22. b | 29. a | 36. c | 43. c | 49. d |
| 2. c | 9. d | 16. b | 23. d | 30. c | 37. b | 44. d | 50. d |
| 3. c | 10. a | 17. c | 24. d | 31. d | 38. c | 44. a | |
| 4. d | 11. c | 18. a | 25. b | 31. d | 39. a | 45. d | |
| 5. c | 12. a | 19. c | 26. b | 33. c | 40. c | 46. d | |
| 6. d | 13. b | 20. b | 27. d | 34. a | 41. c | 47. d | |
| 7. a | 14. d | 21. a | 28. d | 35. a | 42. b | 48. d | |

MCQs: SET 6

1. "Any illegal or socially harmful act aimed at preserving or changing the existing political and social order" defines:
*(a) state-organized crime.
(b) state criminality.
(c) political crime.
(d) crime against government
2. The deliberate extermination of a group because of its race, religion, ethnicity, or nationality is termed:
(a) infanticide.
(b) pluralistic suicide.
*(c) genocide.
(d) ethnic suicide.
3. During the Vietnam War, the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) established a program that ultimately arrested, tortured, and murdered some 40,000 Vietnamese citizens. This program was called Operation:
(a) Linebacker. (b) Street Gang.
(c) Hanoi. *(d) Phoenix.
4. Forty-five days after the 9/11 incident, the U.S. Congress passed with hardly any debate, the _____ Act that greatly expanded the powers of the federal government to combat terrorism.
(a) Terrorism (b) Linebacker
- *(c) Patriot (d) COINTELPRO
5. One of China's most celebrated political criminals, Liu Di, was also known under the once-anonymous pen name of the:
*(a) Stainless Steel Mouse.
(b) Onco Mouse.
(c) China Guinea Pig.
(d) Gregarious Gerbil.
6. Direct civil disobedience is the violation of a law:
(a) for which there is specific, codified punishment.
(b) for reasons of conscience where the law violated is not itself considered immoral.
*(c) which is itself considered morally unjust.
(d) wherein law enforcement agencies are caused to make an arrest.
7. Illegal drug use, prostitution, pornography, and gambling are all examples of:
(a) consensual crimes.
(b) vice crimes.
(c) victimless crimes.
*(d) a, b, and c are all correct.
8. In terms of sheer numbers, if there is a nationwide drug crisis, it is a crisis of:
(a) illegal heroin use.
*(b) alcohol and tobacco.



- (c) illegal cocaine use.
(d) illegal marijuana use.
9. According to the _____ view of laws against consensual crimes, such laws do more harm than good.
(a) philosophical *(b) social science
(c) psychological (d) political
10. Many drug experts who think legalization goes too far, and even those who favor some form of it, think our nation would be better off if it adopted a/an _____ policy regarding illegal drug use and drug offenders, which would treat drug use as a public health problem and not as a crime problem.
*(a) harm reduction (b) anti-crime
(c) zero tolerance (d) no-fault
11. The term "pornography" is drawn from the Greek word pornographos and literally means:
*(a) writings about prostitutes.
(b) vulgarity.
(c) obscenity.
(d) lewd and lascivious.
12. The Crime Control model is concerned with:
(a) the apprehension of criminals.
(b) the punishment of criminals.
(c) the repression of criminal conduct.
*(d) a, b, and c are all correct.
13. In his classic book on policing, Jerome Skolnick developed the very influential concept of the police officer's:
*(a) working personality.
(b) Wyatt Earp complex.
(c) sense of mutual loyalty.
(d) community concept.
14. The first stage of discretionary justice is the police officer's decision:
(a) to administer the Miranda warning.
(b) to detain a suspect for questioning.
*(c) to arrest or cite someone for an alleged offense.
(d) where to conduct surveillance.
15. In a _____, police saturate a small area and arrest drug pushers, prostitutes, gang members, and others committing visible crime.
*(a) crackdown
(b) zero-tolerance strike
(c) deterrence effort
(d) none of the above
16. A police _____ hypothesis would predict that locations with higher certainty ratios should have lower crime rates than locations with lower ratios.
(a) zero-tolerance (b) segregation
*(c) deterrence (d) expediency
17. In the _____ style of policing, police work closely with neighborhood residents on various activities designed to reduce crime, including youth programs and cleanup projects.
(a) deterrence (b) humanistic
(c) zero-tolerance *(d) community
18. The United States has long been said to have what kind of system of criminal justice?
(a) no-fault (b) exculpatory
(c) rehabilitative *(d) adversary
19. According to Durkheim, in societies where mechanical solidarity prevails, when deviance occurs, such societies engage in _____ law.
*(a) repressive (b) oppressive
(c) adjudicative (d) restitutive
20. In his _____ theory, Hubert Blalock attributed racial prejudice and discrimination to competition for economic and political power.
(a) power elite (b) aggregate
(c) anomie *(d) power-threat
21. The drug war has tended to focus on which illegal drug?
(a) powder cocaine
*(b) crack cocaine
(c) marijuana
(d) heroin
22. Some studies show that homicide actually increases after executions occur. This is called the _____ effect.
(a) three strikes (b) retributive
*(c) brutalization (d) zero tolerance
23. The _____ model stresses the need to identify the social and other causes of disease so that efforts can be launched to target these causes.
(a) acute (b) curative
*(c) public health (d) chronic
24. It may be observed that as we move from the number of crimes committed to the number of offenders going to prison or jail, there is a sharp drop in numbers at every stage of the criminal justice process. This is referred to as the "_____ effect."
*(a) funnel (b) reduction
(c) transparent (d) debilitating
25. According to Wilson and Herrnstein, a disproportionate number of criminals have a/an _____ body build.
(a) ectomorphic (b) endomorphic
*(c) mesomorphic (d) cyclothomorphic
26. Aggressive behavior has been found to be related to the male sex hormone
*(a) testosterone. (b) hypoglycemia.



- (c) serotonin. (d) dopamine.
27. Which of the following statements would not be made by a positivist?
 (a) Social phenomena can be observed and measured.
 (b) Reality consists of objectively defined facts.
 *(c) Human behavior is determined by the exercise of free choice.
 (d) Criminology can be studied scientifically.
28. _____ theories explain criminality by reference to offenders' body types, genetics, or external observable physical characteristics.
 *(a) Constitutional (b) Eugenic
 (c) Classical (d) Learning
29. A "supermale" displays the _____ chromosome structure.
 (a) XXY (b) XXX
 (c) YYX *(d) XYY
30. In the public health community, _____ prevention seeks to prevent the occurrence of disease or injury entirely.
 (a) tertiary (b) quaternary
 (c) secondary *(d) primary
31. In the public health community, _____ prevention aims to identify practices and situations that put certain individuals at risk for illness or injury.
 (a) quaternary (b) tertiary
 (c) primary *(d) secondary
32. In terms of crime control, primary prevention involves:
 (a) a non-traditional approach.
- (b) developmental strategies.
 *(c) a social, cultural, and community focus.
 (d) a criminal justice approach.
33. Which of the following is/are (a) primary prevention strategy (ies)?
 (a) the undertaking of social policies to create decent-paying jobs for the poor
 (b) taking measures to end racial segregation in housing
 (c) reduction of urban neighborhood dilapidation
 *(d) a, b, and c are all correct.
34. In terms of crime control, secondary prevention involves:
 *(a) developmental strategies.
 (b) a social, cultural, and community focus.
 (c) a traditional approach.
 (d) a criminal justice approach.
35. A _____ approach to crime prevention is grounded in sociological criminology and recognizes the limits of the criminal sanction.
 (a) primary (b) secondary
 *(c) tertiary (d) quaternary
36. Studies focusing on inherited mental degeneration led to the development of _____ criminology.
 (a) classical *(b) eugenic
 (c) radical (d) conflict
37. In social process explanations of violence, which of the following factors play(s) a role?
 (a) socialization
 (b) parental neglect
 (c) parental abuse
 *(d) a, b, and c are all correct.

Answers Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. a | 6. c | 11. a | 16. c | 21. b | 26. a | 31. d | 36. b |
| 2. c | 7. d | 12. d | 17. d | 22. c | 27. c | 32. c | 37. d |
| 3. d | 8. b | 13. a | 18. d | 23. c | 28. a | 33. d | |
| 4. c | 9. b | 14. c | 19. a | 24. a | 29. d | 34. a | |
| 5. a | 10. a | 15. a | 20. d | 25. c | 30. d | 35. c | |





MCQs: SET 7

1. _____ investigation is the effort expended by the police in gathering information subsequent to the initiation of the original report until the case is ready for prosecution.
(a) Advanced (b) Cold
(c) Collateral (d) Follow-up
2. The actions taken at the crime scene immediately following the detection and reporting of the crime scene constitute the:
(a) Essential part of police work.
(b) Follow-up investigation.
(c) Cold search.
(d) Preliminary investigation.
3. Single most important skill of a criminal investigator is:
(a) The ability to utilize deadly force in making an arrest
(b) The ability to converse equally well with a wide range of people
(c) Good luck
(d) A narrow range of contacts
4. What are the three immediate outcomes once a criminal offense has been committed?
(a) It may go undetected. Incorrect: This describes only one possible outcome.
(b) If a violation is reported, it may not be detected.
(c) The crime may come to the attention of the police through their observation or a complaint by a victim or a witness.
(d) All of the above.
5. Which of the following is the first step in the initial response to a crime scene?
(a) Note all dispatch information carefully.
(b) Be alert for people and cars leaving the crime scene
(c) Approach the scene cautiously, scan the entire area thoroughly, assess the scene, be aware of people and vehicles in the vicinity that may be related to the call.
(d) In assessing the scene, apply all of your senses, be alert for dangers, let other responders know of dangers and request specialized help as the situation dictates.
6. Which of the following is the second step in the initial response to a crime scene?
(a) Note all dispatch information carefully.
(b) Be alert for people and cars leaving the crime scene.
(c) Approach the scene cautiously, scan the entire area thoroughly, assess the scene, be aware of people and vehicles in the vicinity that may be related to the call.
(d) In assessing the scene, apply all of your senses, be alert for dangers, let other responders know of dangers and request specialized help as the situation dictates.
7. Which of the following is the third step in the initial response to a crime scene?
(a) Note all dispatch information carefully.
(b) Be alert for people and cars leaving the crime scene.
(c) Approach the scene cautiously, scan the entire area thoroughly, assess the scene, be aware of people and vehicles in the vicinity that may be related to the call.
(d) In assessing the scene, apply all of your senses, be alert for dangers, let other responders know of dangers and request specialized help as the situation dictates.
8. Which of the following is the fourth step in the initial response to a crime scene?
(a) Note all dispatch information carefully.
(b) Be alert for people and cars leaving the crime scene.
(c) Approach the scene cautiously, scan the entire area thoroughly, assess the scene, be aware of people and vehicles in the vicinity that may be related to the call.
(d) In assessing the scene, apply all of your senses, be alert for dangers, let other responders know of dangers and request specialized help as the situation dictates.
9. Which of the following best describes the first step in a preliminary investigation of a crime scene?
(a) Receipt of information and initial response
(b) Emergency care
(c) Crime scene control
(d) Preparation of the incident/offense report
10. What does the acronym B.O.L.O. best describe?
(a) The third step in a preliminary investigation



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- (b) The sixth step in a preliminary investigation
- (c) The fourth step in a preliminary investigation
- (d) Prepare the incident/offense report.
11. A crime has been committed at a certain location. Which of the following best describes the name designated to this scene?
- (a) Macroscopic
- (b) Microscopic
- (c) Secondary
- (d) Primary
12. What crime is most frequently cleared by arrest?
- (a) Burglary
- (b) Murder
- (c) Forcible rape
- (d) Motor vehicle theft
13. Crime scene investigation is intended to accomplish which of the following objectives?
- (a) Reconstructing what happened.
- (b) Developing an incident/offense report
- (c) Technical services
- (d) Coordinating the autopsy
14. Crime scene investigation is intended to accomplish which of the following objectives
- (a) Reconstructing what happened.
- (b) Developing an incident/offense report.
- (c) Technical service
- (d) Coordinating the autopsy
15. Which of the following supplies should be available for crime scene security?
- (a) Video recorder
- (b) Portable copier/printer
- (c) Tweezers and forceps
- (d) Crime scene barrier tape
16. Which of the following supplies should be available for processing the crime scene?
- (a) Video recorder
- (b) Portable copier/printer
- (c) Tweezers and forceps
- (d) Crime scene barrier tape
17. Which of the following supplies should be available for crime scene documentation?
- (a) Video recorder
- (b) Portable copier/printer
- (c) Tweezers and forceps
- (d) Crime scene barrier tape
18. Which of the following is a basic rule for crime scene investigator?
- (a) Maintenance of control
- (b) Photographing the entire scene
- (c) Inclusiveness of only major evidence
- (d) Preparation of the administrative log
19. Which of the following is not a typical threat to the health and safety of criminal investigators?
- (a) Insect stings
- (b) Infectious pathogens
- (c) Common cold
- (d) Chemicals
20. Which of the following is not an indication of suspicious mail according to the Centers for Disease Control?
- (a) Proper postage
- (b) Excessive packaging material such as masking tape or string
- (c) Marked with restrictions
- (d) Not addressed to a specific person
21. Which of the following is not a sign of a potential chemical attack?
- (a) Lack of insects
- (b) Discoloration of plants
- (c) Vapor, mist, thin fog, or low clouds unrelated to the weather.
- (d) Snowfall
22. A person is found shot to death in a large field. What is the major priority in such a crime scene search?
- (a) Coordination
- (b) Boundary determination
- (c) Utilizing personal protective equipment
- (d) Care and collection of evidence
23. Which of the following are advantages of using digital cameras at a major crime scene?
- (a) Images can be viewed immediately
- (b) The stored images are subject to electromagnetic degrading.
- (c) The storage media are easy to obtain.
- (d) It is easy to pull up old, archived images.
24. Which of the following is not a guideline for photographing almost any crime scene?
- (a) Keep a photo log of all shots taken.
- (b) If in a building, take pictures of all doors and exits.
- (c) Document all stages of the investigation, including physical evidence discoveries.
- (d) Photograph the scene a few days after the crime scene is discovered.
25. Which of the following is a complete list of information that should be included in a transmittal letter when submitting evidence to the FBI crime laboratory?
- (a) The submitting person's agency, address, and phone number
- (b) Case identification numbers, the nature of the evidence submitted, and all communications relating to them
- (c) Description of the nature of the offense and the basic facts related to it
- (d) None of the above.



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Answers Key

- | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 5. a | 9. a | 13. a | 17. a | 21. d | 25. d |
| 2. d | 6. b | 10. c | 14. a | 18. a | 22. d | |
| 3. c | 7. c | 11. d | 15. d | 19. c | 23. a | |
| 4. d | 8. d | 12. b | 16. b | 20. a | 24. d | |

MCQs: SET 8

- Which of the following statements about crime and deviance is false?
 - the concept of 'deviance' is much broader than 'crime'
 - deviance and crime very often overlap
 - the concept of deviance can be applied to individuals and groups
 - deviance is normally sanctioned by law
- Robert Merton's ideas on crime and deviance make use of the concept of anomie. What does anomie mean in Merton's work?
 - normlessness
 - meaninglessness
 - social strain
 - social adaptation
- What is Howard Becker's famous definition of deviance?
 - deviant behaviour is behaviour that is labelled so by the law
 - deviant behaviour is behaviour that people so label
 - deviant behaviour is that labelled by the perpetrators
 - deviant behaviour is that which causes public offence
- Which of these is not a concept associated with Left Realist explanations of criminal subcultures?
 - social exclusion
 - individual pathology
 - political marginalization
 - relative deprivation
- The approach to crime prevention based on increased surveillance (such as CCTV and Neighbourhood Watch schemes) and target hardening (such as car immobilizers and better home security) is known as what?
 - the new criminology
 - broken windows theory
 - situational crime prevention
 - deviance reduction theory
- The British Crime Survey is a victimization survey which asks people if they have been victims of crime in the past 12 months. Which of the following is *not* a problem associated with the BCS methodology?
 - the BCS does not explore crimes that have not been reported to the police
 - the BCS only explores domestic premises not business premises
 - the BCS does not explore crimes by those under the age of 16
 - the BCS may seriously underestimate domestic violence
- In 2011, what percentage of the total prison population of England and Wales was female?
 - roughly 50
 - 4.8%
 - 15.2%
 - 22.8%

8. In 2011, how many people were in prison service facilities in England and Wales?
- (a) 2,563 (b) 16,845
(c) 83,305 (d) 150,102
9. Which of the following is *not* a reason why corporate crime is more difficult to prosecute compared with individual crimes?
- (a) victims may not realise that a crime has been committed
(b) it is more difficult to apportion blame to corporate criminals
(c) legal systems are founded on individual not collective responsibility
(d) corporate offences cause less harm than crimes against an individual
10. Which one of the following is an example of a 'third generation' or 'true' cybercrime?
- (a) international drug dealing via email
(b) the global trade in online pornography
(c) the vandalizing of virtual environments
(d) theft of goods sold via online auction websites
11. According to 2008 figures, which out of the following countries imprisons the smallest proportion of its population, just 32 per 100,000?
- (a) India
(b) England & Wales
(c) New Zealand
(d) USA
12. What is defined as 'non-conformity to a given set of norms that are accepted by a significant number of people in a community or society'?
- (a) criminality (b) deviance
(c) recidivism (d) degeneracy
13. Who first introduced the notion of 'anomie' into sociology?
- (a) Comte (b) Marx
(c) Weber (d) Durkheim
14. Merton describes types of response to a situation where there are widely socially endorsed values but limited means of achieving them. Which of his types describes an acceptance of the values but willingness to use any means to achieve them?
- (a) conformists (b) innovators
(c) ritualists (d) retreatists
15. Which approach holds that deviance is not a feature of a group or individual but a process of interaction through which one group becomes defined as deviant?
- (a) labelling theory
(b) control theory
(c) functionalist theory
(d) conflict theory
16. Which approach framed their analysis of crime and deviance in terms of the preservation of power by the ruling class?
- (a) New Left Realism (b) Right Realism
(c) new criminology (d) interactionism
17. Which policy is supported by the theory of broken windows?
- (a) restorative justice
(b) zero tolerance
(c) target hardening
(d) deterrent sentencing
18. Which of these is NOT an example of target hardening?
- (a) anti-social behaviour orders
(b) steering locks
(c) burglar alarms
(d) CCTV
19. Since the mid-1990s in the UK, which of the following best describes the



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- relationship between levels of recorded crime and levels of the fear of crime?
- (a) crime increasing, fear increasing
(b) crime increasing, fear decreasing
(c) crime decreasing, fear increasing
(d) crime decreasing, fear decreasing
20. Of what is the failure of companies to adhere to legal regulations that apply to them an example?
- (a) white-collar crime
(b) corporate crime
(c) victimless crime
(d) organized crime
21. What is the term that describes repeat offending by those who have been in prison?
- (a) rehabilitation (b) deterrence
(c) reform (d) recidivism
22. Which one of the following is a strategy for restorative justice?
- (a) community service
(b) imprisonment
(c) electronic tagging
(d) curfews
23. What is the most common reason people give for not reporting a crime?
- (a) fear of reprisal
(b) dislike of the police
(c) too trivial for the police
(d) best dealt with privately

Answer Key

1. d 4. b 7. b 10. c 13. d 16. c 19. c 22. a
2. c 5. c 8. c 11. a 14. b 17. b 20. b 23. c
3. b 6. a 9. d 12. b 15. a 18. a 21. d

MCQs: SET 9

Note: These questions are all in mainly US perspective. These questions are asked in many examinations held in Pakistan.

1. Criminologists refer to the "dark figure" of crime as:
- (a) Index crimes listed in the Uniform Crime Reports.
(b) The number of unreported crimes.
(c) The number of incorrectly reported crimes received by the police.
(d) The number of brutal crimes where no arrest is made.
2. Uniform crime reports:
- (a) Count only index crimes.
(b) Compile records from 200 police departments located in major U.S. cities.
(c) Are the most widely cited source of aggregate crime statistics.
(d) All of the above.
3. Which statement(s) are TRUE about robbery?
- (a) Robbery is mainly a street crime (e.g., parks, alleys, streets).
(b) Robbery rates are highest in the northeast.
(c) Victims are more likely to be injured if the robber uses a gun.
(d) The highest robbery rates occur in the winter months from November to March.
(e) Both A and B.
4. Crimes such as gambling and drug possession have been created by legislative order to maintain and protect the "fabric" of

- society. Laws relating to such crimes are considered:
- (a) Actus delicti.
 - (b) Mala prohibitum.
 - (c) Mala in se.
 - (d) Stare decisis.
5. The M'Naghten rule:
- (a) is used as an insanity defense in criminal prosecution.
 - (b) maintains that an individual is legally insane if he or she is unable to tell right from wrong.
 - (c) maintains that an individual could not control their behavior because of a mental disease.
 - (d) a and b.
 - (e) All of the above.
6. Which of the following are TRUE of a tort:
- (a) Civil or private wrong.
 - (b) Individual brings the action and receives damages.
 - (c) The standard of proof is "beyond a reasonable doubt."
 - (d) all of the above
 - (e) A and B .
7. An individual can be found criminally guilty of an act under *actus reus* if:
- (a) The action is voluntary.
 - (b) The individual failed to act when there is a legal duty to do so.
 - (c) The action involved real actions and not simply words.
 - (d) All of the above.
 - (e) A and B.
8. When the FBI indicates that the murder rate was 8 in 1995, it means that:
- (a) about 8 people per 100,000 were murdered that year.
 - (b) about 8 people in the average U.S. county were murdered that year.
 - (c) about 8 people in the average U.S. city were murdered that year.
 - (d) about 8 people per 1,000,000 people were murdered that year.
9. Which statement(s) is/are TRUE about auto theft?
- (a) Thieves prefer cars with interchangeable parts
 - (b) A greater proportion of stolen cars were returned to their owners in the 1990s than they were in the 1960s
 - (c) Cars are sometimes stolen for the purpose of being used in other crimes
 - (d) Joy riding is the most common motive of auto theft today.
 - (e) both a and c
10. Which of the following are TRUE statements about the US?
- (a) Homicide rates are higher in northern states.
 - (b) Public perceptions of crime are heavily influenced by the media.
 - (c) Less than 3 percent of the cases tried each year in the United States use the "insanity" defense
 - (d) both b and c.
 - (e) All of the above.
11. Which statement(s) is/are true about thieves, burglars, and fences?
- (a) Professional thieves are more common than occasional thieves.
 - (b) A fence is usually a violent criminal.
 - (c) Under the legal definition of burglary, there does NOT have to be specific intent to steal once the individual has broken into a house.

- (d) Professional thieves are more likely to adhere to "codes of honor" than occasional thieves.
- (e) b and d.
12. Which behaviors are generally good legal excuses to commit a crime?
- (a) Threatened by an armed gunman, a woman hits assailant with a bat to defend herself
- (b) An individual was extremely drunk and hit a person
- (c) An individual did not know right from wrong in a state where the M'Naghten Rule is used.
- (d) An individual was hungry on a deserted island, thus killed and ate their friend.
- (e) a and c.
13. Which statement correctly lists the order of crimes with respect to how common they are as reported by the UCR.(least common,...., ..., most common).
- (a) Aggravated assault, murder, burglary, auto theft, larceny-theft.
- (b) Burglary, murder, aggravated assault, larceny-theft, auto theft.
- (c) Murder, aggravated assault, burglary, auto theft, larceny-theft.
- (d) Auto theft, larceny-theft, murder, aggravated assault, burglary.
14. Which of the following statement(s) is/are TRUE with regard to the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)?
- (a) The NCVS gives an indication of the extent of crime unreported to the police.
- (b) The NCVS interviews victims of crimes more extensively than offenders of crime.
- (c) The NCVS generates crime data for all Index Crimes including murder.
- (d) All of the above
- (e) a and b
15. Which statements are TRUE about common law?
- (a) Generally emerges from precedent, or from previously decided cases.
- (b) Is completely inflexible to change and cannot evolve when unprecedented cases occur.
- (c) Was common before the time of William the Conqueror in England (pre-1066).
- (d) Emerged through sharing of case information between judges.
- (e) both A and D.
16. Which statements are TRUE about the insanity defense.
- (a) The M'Naghten rule is the most narrowly defined and strict of the insanity laws (e.g., most difficult for a defendant to escape prosecution).
- (b) The irresistible impulse test incorporates the M'Naghten rule with the possibility that a person could not control their criminal behavior.
- (c) The substantial capacity test measures insanity through IQ tests.
- (d) a and b
- (e) All of the above
17. A system of social control is:
- (a) comprised of rules, that are sanctioned by actors (individuals).
- (b) often categorized by unilateral, bilateral, and trilateral social controllers.
- (c) NOT relevant to discussions of regional patterns of violence (e.g., southern "cultures of honor").
- (d) a and b.
- (e) All of the above.
18. Laws differ from social rules because:
- (a) laws are sanctioned by state third-party controllers (trilateral controls).
- (b) only legal rules, when enforced, produce sanctions.
- (c) law violations define criminal behavior and social rule violations define deviant behavior.

- (d) social rules are only sanctioned by trilateral controllers.
- (e) A and C.
19. Which statements are TRUE about individuals being punished by the state for omission to act.
- (a) Strangers who did not help Kitty Genovese while she was being attacked were arrested for failing to aid a fellow citizen.
- (b) A husband failing to aid his wife can be criminally charged because of a relationship by status.
- (c) Some state have statutes which mandate citizens to aid others (e.g., must help police).
- (d) b and c.
- (e) All of the above.
20. White-collar crime:
- (a) is often considered more of a social problem by the public than "street crimes" such as robbery.
- (b) involves individuals using businesses, or the "marketplace" to commit crimes.
- (c) results in social and economic damage that is equally or more damaging than "street crimes"
- (d) All of the above.
- (e) b and c.
21. Terrorism
- (a) is completely unrelated to hate crime
- (b) involves only hatred; terrorists just want people dead
- (c) involves strategies to use the best amount of violence
- (d) is easy to define
- (e) is mainly a white-collar crime.
22. Instrumental homicides usually
- (a) Are committed while offenders are committing other crimes (e.g., robbery)
- (b) Involve interpersonal disputes
- (c) Are an expressive form of homicide
- (d) Are the most common form of homicide.
23. Which statement(s) is/are TRUE concerning the perception of crime
- (a) People generally understand that property crime is more common than violent crime
- (b) Michael Moore (in Bowling for Columbine) argues that, due to the media, Americans believe Black males are prone to criminality.
- (c) Non-white minorities do not perceive crime as a problem.
- (d) None of the above
- (e) a and b
24. A professional fence is more likely than a non-professional fence to
- (a) have interpersonal relationships with police and legal officials
- (b) deal with nonprofessional thieves
- (c) have a very strong code of honor
25. When people in a population are producing material wealth we might expect
- (a) scroungers to move to different locations
- (b) scroungers to become motivated to steal some of their wealth
- (c) scroungers to start producing more
- (d) none of the above
26. What factors are associated with honor in the American South
- (a) White males
- (b) Scotch-Irish Herders
- (c) Instrumental violence
- (d) All of the above
- (e) both a and b

27. Which type of intent would be the most relevant to a person who kills a stranger while driving drunk
- Constructive intent
 - Specific intent
 - Transferred intent
 - None of the above
28. Which of the following are true
- Crime is a behavioral event
 - Criminality is a legal category
 - Criminals are those who violate social norms
 - All of the above are true
29. Date rape
- Has only one type, and is easy to categorize
 - Is unique to the U.S.
 - Is uncommon on university campuses
 - Is reported in about 1 out of 10 cases
30. Which statements are true
- Stranger-to-stranger rape is by far the most common form of rape
 - The marital exception means that legally a married husband cannot be charged with raping his wife
 - Marital rape is very rare and likely unimportant for the criminal justice system.
 - All of the above.

Answers Key

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 5. d | 9. e | 13. c | 17. d | 21. c | 25. b | 29. d |
| 2. c | 6. e | 10. d | 14. e | 18. e | 22. a | 26. e | 30. b |
| 3. e | 7. e | 11. d | 15. e | 19. d | 23. b | 27. a | |
| 4. b | 8. a | 12. e | 16. d | 20. e | 24. a | 28. a | |

MCQs: SET 10

- Panama is located in
 - South America
 - North America
 - Africa
 - South Asia
- The Panama Leaks convicted people are the client of
 - Francis and Co
 - Adison company
 - Mossack Fonesca
 - None of them
- Panama papers show the
 - Criminals
 - Tax avoider
 - Terrorists
 - All of them
- Offshore companies normally represent
 - Fake ownership records
 - Original Money
 - Legal transactions
 - All of them
- The biggest leaks of black money in the world is
 - Wikileaks
 - Panama Leaks
 - Both
 - None of them
- The name of _____ current and former heads of the states of the world
 - 22
 - 12
 - 32
 - 18
- The Panama paper also have the name of the players of
 - Cricket
 - Football
 - Rugby
 - None



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8. Fifa's former vice president has _____
offshore companies
(a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 7 (d) 12
9. Who leaks the Panama Papers
(a) German newspaper Sueddeutsche Zeitung
10. The information in the Panama documents dates back to
(a) 1977 (b) 1987
(c) 2002 (d) 1998

Answers Key

1. b 3. b 5. b 7. b 9. a
2. c 4. a 6. b 8. c 10. a

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