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| **True / False** |

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| 1. The Bureau of Justice Statistics is the federal agency that collects data from local law enforcement agencies and publishes them yearly in its Uniform Crime Report (UCR).​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 2. The “Hierarchy Rule” impacts the validity of the National Crime Victimization Survey.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 3. The National Crime Victimization Survey addresses the nonreporting of crime issue inherent in the UCR.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 4. Critics of self-report studies frequently suggest that expecting people to candidly admit illegal acts is unreasonable.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 5. Although people are disturbed by media accounts of violent incidents, in reality media reports simply reflect the significant increase in violent crimes since 1991.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 6. Property crime rates have declined in recent years, dropping more than 10 percent during the past decade.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 7. The age structure of the population has a significant influence on crime trends.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 8. As the number of guns in the population increases, so do violent crime rates.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 9. Most reported crimes occur during the months of April and May.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 10. Those living in poverty engage in disproportionate amounts of expressive crimes, such as rape and assault.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 11. The weight of recent research suggests that serious crime is more prevalent in socially disorganized lower-class areas.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 12. Racial threat theory contends that as the percentage of African Americans in the population increases, so does the amount of social control that the justice system aims at blacks.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 13. The elderly are particularly resistant to the temptations of crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 14. Most people commit less crime as they mature.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 15. Racial and ethnic differentials in crime rates are tied to economic and social disparity.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 16. The view that women who commit crimes have biological and psychological traits similar to those of men is known as liberal feminist theory. ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 17. Although the gap is narrowing, males have a higher crime rate than females.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 18. In relation to property crime, the peak age of offending is believed to be about 26 years of age.  ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 19. Crime peaks in adolescence and then declines rapidly thereafter. ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 20. Aging out is a term used to address the ending of a sentence for those convicted of lengthy felony sentences. ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 21. Wolfgang and associates’ second cohort study found that 6 percent of female delinquents were chronic offenders.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 22. Chronic offenders eventually age out of crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 23. According to the research on chronic offenders, arrests and court experiences deter chronic offenders.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 24. ​Repeat offenders usually begin their careers at a very early age.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 25. Rehabilitation is the current sentencing approach taken to deal with chronic offenders.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| **Multiple Choice** |

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| 26. The Uniform Crime Report is a primary source of crime data collected by the \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​National Institute of Justice | |  | b. | ​Bureau of Justice Statistics | |  | c. | ​Federal Bureau of Investigation | |  | d. | Office of Juvenile Justice |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 27. The UCR contains data on Part I and Part II crimes. Which of the following is *not* a Part I crime?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Hate crime | |  | b. | Arson​ | |  | c. | ​Forcible rape | |  | d. | ​Aggravated assault |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 28. What shortcoming in the UCR is addressed by the National Crime Victimization Survey?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The “Sampling Rule” | |  | b. | ​The nonclearance issue | |  | c. | ​The “Hierarchy Rule” | |  | d. | ​The nonreporting issue |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 29. The UCR expresses data as raw figures, crime rates, and changes in the number and rate over time. How are crime rates expressed in the UCR?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Rates per 1,000 total U.S. population | |  | b. | ​Rates per 10,000 total U.S. population | |  | c. | ​Rates per 100,000 total U.S. population | |  | d. | ​Rates per 1,000,000 total U.S. population |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 30. The NCVS annually samples more than 40,000 \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  in order to estimate crime victimization.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​juveniles | |  | b. | ​households | |  | c. | ​police departments | |  | d. | ​offenders |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 31. Survey research involves \_\_\_\_\_, which is the process of selecting for study a limited number of subjects who are representative of entire groups sharing similar characteristics, called the population.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​locating | |  | b. | ​measuring | |  | c. | ​sampling | |  | d. | ​sectioning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 32. Although self-report studies can be used to examine the offense history of prison inmates and drug users, most self-report studies have focused on \_\_\_\_\_ crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​adult | |  | b. | ​youth | |  | c. | ​hate | |  | d. | ​school |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 33. A validity concern associated with the NCVS involves \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​victims overreporting crime | |  | b. | its large sample size | |  | c. | ​interviewing household members under the age of 12 | |  | d. | police officers who fail to disclose crimes in which they are involved |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 34. The reporting accuracy of self-report studies is affected by the \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​“missing cases” | |  | b. | ​“overreporting” | |  | c. | ​“small cohort” | |  | d. | ​“known group” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 35. According to the Monitoring the Future survey discussed in the text, the crime problem is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​the same as indicated by the UCR | |  | b. | ​the same as indicated by the NCVS | |  | c. | ​less than the UCR and NCVS indicate | |  | d. | ​greater than the UCR and NCVS indicate |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 36. When evaluating the three primary sources of crime data, the crime patterns and trends are \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​often quite dissimilar | |  | b. | ​often quite similar | |  | c. | ​incapable of providing an accurate picture of crime | |  | d. | ​not consistent over time |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 37. How does today’s violent crime rate compare to the violent crime rate in 1991?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Today’s violent crime rate has increased by nearly 20 percent. | |  | b. | ​Today’s violent crime rate has increased by nearly 50 percent. | |  | c. | Today’s violent crime rate has decreased by nearly 20 percent.​ | |  | d. | ​Today’s violent crime rate has decreased by nearly 50 percent. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 38. There is evidence that the monumental decision in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1973 had a direct impact on crime years later. ​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | *​Roe v. Wade* | |  | b. | *​Bell v. Burton* | |  | c. | ​*Kidd v. Georgia* | |  | d. | ​*Furman v. Georgia* |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 39. ​Most human trafficking is considered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, meaning that the origin and the destination of the victim are within the same region of the world.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​intraregional | |  | b. | interregional | |  | c. | ​cross-sectional | |  | d. | ​intraracial |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 40. Which of the following factors has been the most stable indicator of criminal likelihood?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Age | |  | b. | ​Income | |  | c. | ​Race/ethnicity | |  | d. | ​Temperature |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 41. Franklin Zimring and Gordon Hawkins believe the \_\_\_\_\_ is the single most significant factor separating the crime problem in the United States from that of the rest of the developed world.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​degree of economic opportunity | |  | b. | ​proliferation of handguns | |  | c. | ​abortion rate | |  | d. | ​immigrant population |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 42. ​Referring to the ecology of crime, which statement about crime and temperature is accurate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Crime increases as temperature increases. | |  | b. | ​Crime decreases as temperature increases. | |  | c. | ​Crime and temperature are inversely related. | |  | d. | Crime and temperature show no relationship.​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 43. Referring to the ecology of crime, which of the following settings has the highest violent crime rate?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​An urban area in the northeast | |  | b. | ​A rural area in northeast | |  | c. | ​An urban area in the south | |  | d. | ​A rural area in the south |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 44. People living in poverty are believed to engage in disproportionate amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ crimes, such as rape and assault, as a result of their rage, anger, and frustration against society.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​deliberate | |  | b. | ​expressive | |  | c. | ​instrumental | |  | d. | ​defensive |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 45. UCR data associate social class with crime, indicating higher crime rates in inner-city, high-poverty areas. An alternative explanation for the association between social class and crime is \_\_\_\_, not actual criminal behavior patterns.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​social stereotyping | |  | b. | ​population diversity | |  | c. | ​law enforcement practices | |  | d. | ​unemployment and underemployment |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 46. What biological process accounts for desistance and aging out?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​The level of hormone activity in the brain | |  | b. | ​The end of growth spurts | |  | c. | Better diets​ | |  | d. | ​Energy decline |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 47. Crime peaks in adolescence and then declines rapidly thereafter. What is the peak age for property crime?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​14 | |  | b. | ​16 | |  | c. | ​18 | |  | d. | ​20 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 48. The view of crime suggesting that the social and economic roles of women in society control their crime rates is termed \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​liberation theory | |  | b. | ​the femininity hypothesis | |  | c. | ​the masculinity hypothesis | |  | d. | ​liberal feminist theory |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 49. All of the following would be considered an instrumental crime *except*​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​pawning stolen merchandise | |  | b. | ​rape | |  | c. | ​selling drugs | |  | d. | ​theft |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 50. The\_\_\_\_\_ suggests that as the African American population increases, so does the amount of social control directed at them. This type of racism could account for the higher rates of minority crime in UCR data.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​urban crime theory​ | |  | b. | racial threat hypothesis | |  | c. | racial control hypothesis | |  | d. | ​urban threat correlation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 51. The majority of murderers use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to commit their murder.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​blunt objects | |  | b. | ​firearms | |  | c. | ​ropes | |  | d. | ​knives |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 52. Which region of the United States has the highest crime rates?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Northeast | |  | b. | ​Midwest | |  | c. | ​South | |  | d. | ​West |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 53. The consequence of a lack of income and other resources, which cumulatively, leads to poverty is known as \_\_\_\_\_   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​resource deprivation | |  | b. | ​instrumental deprivation | |  | c. | ​expressive deprivation | |  | d. | ​ecology deprivation |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 54. Expressive crimes are committed to \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​attain power | |  | b. | ​make money | |  | c. | obtain desired goods | |  | d. | ​vent rage |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 55. What neurotransmitter is known to limit offensive behavior?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Dopamine | |  | b. | ​Histamine | |  | c. | ​Octopamine | |  | d. | Serotonin​ |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 56. Which neurotransmitter is shown to facilitate aggressive behavior?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Dopamine | |  | b. | ​Melatonin | |  | c. | ​Octopamine | |  | d. | ​Serotonin |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 57. In Wolfgang et al.’s study of male juvenile delinquents, what percentage consisted of chronic offenders?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​6 percent | |  | b. | ​10 percent | |  | c. | ​16 percent | |  | d. | ​20 percent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 58. Wolfgang et al.’s second cohort study tracked males *and* females. What percentage of chronic offenders consisted of females?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​1 percent | |  | b. | ​3 percent | |  | c. | 6 percent | |  | d. | ​9 percent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 59. Discovery of the chronic offender has forced criminologists to consider \_\_\_\_\_ in their explanations of crime.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​marriage and employment | |  | b. | ​supervision and control | |  | c. | ​persistence and desistence | |  | d. | ​age and gender |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 60. ​Who has become a central focus of crime control policy?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Chronic offenders | |  | b. | ​Elderly offenders | |  | c. | ​Mass murderers | |  | d. | ​Serial killers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 61. According to the research on chronic offenders, punishment was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ related to chronic offending.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​conditionally | |  | b. | ​contrapositively | |  | c. | ​conversely | |  | d. | ​inversely |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 62. Which of the following is *not* mentioned as a predictive factor for chronicity?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Beginning lawbreaking at an early age | |  | b. | Single-parent households​ | |  | c. | ​Low intellectual development | |  | d. | ​Parental drug involvement |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| Martha is looking to move to a new city to raise her two young children. School quality and crime rates are her two biggest concerns that she will evaluate before deciding on which city to move to. Her employment is flexible in that she works from home. Thus, she is able to work from anywhere in the country. |

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| 63. Martha calls many police departments around the country, seeking information about their crime statistics.  One particular police department recommends that she look at the published reports developed by the FBI, which compared cities and crime statistics per 100,000 residences. What report should she look at?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​ATF | |  | b. | ​UCR | |  | c. | ​NCVS | |  | d. | ​DRS-II |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 64. Martha is particularly concerned with drug offenses and vandalism in the community that she will move to.  These types of offenses are \_\_\_\_ crimes, according to the official crime records.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Part I | |  | b. | ​Part II | |  | c. | ​Violent | |  | d. | ​Juvenile |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 65. Martha has narrowed her choices to New York, NY in the Northeast, San Francisco, CA in the West, Miami, FL in the South, and Ann Arbor, MI in the Midwest.  Based on the research on the ecology of crime, which of these cities would most likely have the highest crime rate?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​New York | |  | b. | ​San Francisco | |  | c. | ​Miami | |  | d. | ​Ann Arbor |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 66. ​Martha has decided to move to San Francisco, California.  She decides to attend a neighborhood watch meeting where members of the local police department are speaking.  They are explaining the crime trends over the past 30 years.  Which of the following is accurate information concerning the crime rates?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Crime rates peaked in the 1970s and have been in sharp decline ever since. | |  | b. | ​Crime rates peaked in the 1980s and have been in sharp decline ever since. | |  | c. | ​Crime rates peaked in the 1990s and have been in sharp decline ever since. | |  | d. | ​Crime rates peaked in the 2000s and have been in sharp decline ever since. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 67. One of Martha’s children is a 15-year-old boy.  He is starting high school in the fall.  She is concerned that he will start to hang out with the wrong crowd and possibly begin to commit crime.  According to the research, the peak age for property crime is believed to be \_\_\_\_, and thus Martha should be mindful of her son’s activities.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​13 | |  | b. | ​14 | |  | c. | ​15 | |  | d. | ​16 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| The police chief in Anytown, USA, is conducting weekly seminars where the residents of his city can come and learn about crime rates, crime trends, and crime patterns in their city.  Every week the seminars seem to become more popular.  At the most recent seminar, 200 people attended.  They had to move the seminar into the city auditorium.​ |

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| 68. ​At this week’s seminar, one of the participants asked the chief of police to comment on crime rates.  Which statement below would the chief be able to state with certitude?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​“Speculating about future crime trends is risky because change can occur rapidly.” | |  | b. | ​“Crime rates will continue to decrease because they have been decreasing for the past 20 years and crime trends move in 40-year cycles.” | |  | c. | ​“Crime rates will most likely increase because the baby boomer population is increasing.” | |  | d. | ​“All U.S. cities will experience a decrease in crime rates next year because international crime rates continue to decline.” |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 69. The question is asked of the police chief present of "Why do some women commit more crime than men?" The theory best at explaining why some women have biological and psychological traits similar to those of men and thus may be more likely to commit crime is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​antifeminine | |  | b. | femme-fatale​ | |  | c. | ​liberal feminist | |  | d. | ​masculinity |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 70. The police chief explains that there are problems with the UCR crime data.  What is the biggest potential problem with the validity of UCR crime data?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​Only violent crimes are counted in the UCR data. | |  | b. | ​Only property crimes are counted in the UCR data. | |  | c. | ​Many serious crimes are not reported to police and therefore are not counted in the UCR. | |  | d. | ​The UCR only counts crimes reported by people 18 years of age or older. |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 71. The community is concerned that the police department is not deploying its manpower effectively.  According to the research, during what months should police staffing be maximized?​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​January and February | |  | b. | ​March and April | |  | c. | ​July and August | |  | d. | ​November and December |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 72. The police chief recommends to the audience that they should look at other sources to evaluate statistics on crime.  He suggests that the participants review the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is a comprehensive, nationwide survey of victimization in the United States conducted annually by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Bureau of Justice Statistics.​   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | ​MTF | |  | b. | ​NCVS | |  | c. | ​NIBRS | |  | d. | ​UCR |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Applying | |

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| 73. The National Crime Victimization Survey is conducted by the Justice Department and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Census Bureau | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 74. A group of individuals with common features and particular characteristics is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | population | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 75. Selecting a limited number of people for study as \_\_\_\_\_ of a larger group is referred to as sampling.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | representative | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 76. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a program that collects data on each reported crime incident as an attempt to redesign the UCR statistics.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | NIBRS | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 77. A relatively new criminological technique called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, uses multiple advanced computational methods, including artificial intelligence, to analyze large data sets that usually involve one or more sources. ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | data mining ​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 78. The collection of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ data involves observing over time a group of people who share certain characteristics. ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | cohort​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 79. The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another is known as \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​larceny | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 80. Criminologists now use \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to create graphical representations of the spatial geography of crime. ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​crime mapping | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Blooms': Remembering | |

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| 81. The unlawful entry of a structure to commit the felony or a theft is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | robbery | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 82. The unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession of another is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | larceny | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 83. The \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the view that women who commit crimes have biological and psychological traits similar to those of men.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | masculinity hypothesis | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 84. The consequence of a lack of income and other resources, which cumulatively, leads to poverty is known as \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ​resource deprivation | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 85. According to the UCR, 70 percent of murders involve this choice of weapon.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | firearm ​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 86. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ crimes are offenses designed to improve the financial or social position of the criminal.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Instrumental | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 87. Police-initiated action directed at a suspect or group of suspects based solely on race is \_\_\_\_\_\_.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | racial profiling | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 88. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the phrase used to express the fact that people commit less crime as they mature.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Aging out | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Remembering | |

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| 89. The small group of persistent offenders who account for a majority of all criminal offenders are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | chronic offenders​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 90. Laws that require offenders to serve life in prison after they are convicted of a third offense are known as \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | three-strikes policies or three-strikes laws​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Remembering | |

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| 91. Compare and contrast the Uniform Crime Report and the National Crime Victimization Survey. What are the differences in the way data are collected for these primary crime data sources?​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 92. Identify and discuss the problems associated with the validity of crime data collection using victimization surveys and self-report studies.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Primary Sources of Crime Data | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.01 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 93. What do the UCR and NCVS indicate about the recent trends in crime rates? Include violent and property crimes in your response.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary.​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 94. List and describe three of the primary policies and issues with international crime trends.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understanding | |

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| 95. ​List and explain the most noticeable trends associated with crime victimization.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary​. | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.02 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understanding | |

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| 96. Explain how the economy, abortion, gun availability, and drug use influence crime patterns and crime rates.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 97. ​List and describe the primary data associated with predicting future crime trends.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary​. | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Trends | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.03 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understanding | |

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| 98. Patterns in the crime rate seem to be linked to temporal and ecological factors. Identify and discuss these factors.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 99. Compare and contrast the masculinity hypothesis and liberal feminist theory.  ​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers may vary​. | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understanding | |

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| 100. Discuss the reasons why crime may be considered a lower-class phenomenon. Which factors contribute to this view?​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary.​ | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 101. Several factors explain gender differences in the crime rate. Identify and discuss these factors.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 102. ​Explain the racial threat hypothesis, how it begins, and what factors are associated with it. Provide at least one real world example which may demonstrate the racial threat hypothesis in action.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.04 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom's: Understanding | |

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| 103. Discuss the age structure of society and the concept of *aging out*.” How do age and aging out impact crime rates?​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Crime Patterns | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.05 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 104. Describe Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin’s cohort studies and discuss the findings that emerged from their pioneering research.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |

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| 105. Explain the concept of *early onset* and discuss the factors that cause chronicity.​   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Answers will vary. | | *REFERENCES:* | Chronic Offenders/Criminal Careers | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | CRIM.SIEG.17.02.06 | | *KEYWORDS:* | Bloom’s: Understanding | |