

1.

Which of the following would NOT be considered a criminal act?

- ☐ A sleep walker, in a trance, throws a rock at someone and injures them
- ☐ A woman kills her abusive partner
- ☐ A convicted sex offender does not register with the police when the court requires them to do so
- ☐ A drunk person who "blacks out" and kills someone

2.

People who are passionate about a cause and who use their political, economic, or educational influence to raise awareness about an issue are called _____.

- ☐ journalists.
- ☐ politicians.
- ☐ moral entrepreneurs.
- ☐ lawyers.

3.

The legal term for *intent* is:

- ☐ actus rea
- ☐ actus reus
- ☐ mens reus
- ☐ mens rea

4.

When a person consciously risks causing a prohibited harm, this is referred to as:

- ☐ negligence
- ☐ failure to act
- ☒ recklessness
- ☐ intent

5.

Breaking into a warehouse and "stealing" life-saving supplies and equipment in order to save lives following a hurricane is defensible on the grounds of:

- ☐ self-defence
- ☐ provocation
- ☐ duress
- ☒ necessity

6.

Under the defence of insanity, when an offender commits a crime but does not appreciate the wrongfulness of the act, the legal element of _____ is said to be missing.

- ☒ mens rea
- ☐ actus reus
- ☐ status
- ☐ concurrence

7.

Which of the following is considered a "partial defence"?

- ☐ automatism
- ☐ self-defence
- ☒ intoxication
- ☐ duress

8.

NCRMD stands for:

- ☐ Not criminally responsible on account of mental defect
- ☒ Not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder
- ☐ Not criminally responsible on account of mental disruption
- ☐ Not criminally responsible on account of mental disease

9.

Who initially coined the term *criminology* in 1885?

- ☐ Cesare Lombroso
- ☒ Raffaele Garofalo
- ☐ Enrico Ferri
- ☐ Paul Topinard

10.

Edwin H. Sutherland mandated that criminologists, like all other scientists, collect information for study and analysis in accordance with

- ☒ the research methods of modern science.
- ☐ history.
- ☐ the law.
- ☐ what the research design will allow.

11.

Who generated the most widely accepted definition of criminology?

- ☐ Cesare Beccaria
- ☒ Edwin Sutherland
- ☐ Cesare Lombroso
- ☐ Raffaele Garofalo

12.

Canadian criminologists are faced with a number of factors that make Canada unique as compared to the United States, including

- ☐ a higher rate of violent crime than the US.
- ☐ a higher rate of incarceration than the US.
- ☐ a harsher justice system generally than the US.
- ☐ differences in values and belief systems.

13.

Natural-law philosophers believed that

- ☐ some forms of behaviour are innately criminal.
- ☐ homicide and theft should not be universally condemned.
- ☐ no behaviours are condemned by all societies.
- ☐ there is no universal rightness or wrongness of certain human behaviour.

14.

All early societies punished acts that were detrimental to their existence, such as

- ☐ homicide.
- ☐ treason.
- ☐ theft.
- ☐ vandalism.

15.

Which of the following is considered to be the earliest complete legal code in existence?

- ☐ the Roman Law of the Twelve Tables
- ☐ Egyptian law
- ☐ the Latin law of *mala prohibita*
- ☐ the Babylonian Code of Hammurabi

16.

According to Emile Durkheim, an act can be considered criminal if it violates or offends the

- ☐ criminal law.
- ☐ civil law.
- ☒ collective conscience.
- ☐ natural law.

17.

The consensus model of law assumes that

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

18.

Criminologists distinguish between which two conflicting perspectives on the origin of criminal law?

- ☐ political and scientific
- ☐ sociological and psychological
- ☐ criminological and criminal justice
- ☒ conflict and consensus

19.

The conflict model of law assumes that

- ☐ the appropriate object of criminological investigation is conflict within a society.
- ☐ the criminal law expresses the values of the ruling class within a society.
- ☐ members of a society by and large agree on what is right.
- ☒ both a and b

20.

Criminology in Canada is usually a subdiscipline of:

- ☒ sociology
- ☐ economics
- ☐ political science
- ☐ psychology

21.

The term "criminal justice system" is

- ☐ a term coined in 1887.
- ☒ relatively new.
- ☐ a European term.
- ☐ synonymous with the term "criminology."

22.

Scientists who study the criminal justice system are referred to as

- ☐ sociologists.
- ☐ criminologists.
- ☐ criminalists.
- ☒ criminal justice specialists.

23.

Criminology generally focuses on the study of

- ☐ decision-making processes.
- ☐ the efficiency of the criminal justice system.
- ☐ correctional systems.
- ☒ criminality.

24.

Criminal justice generally focuses on all of the following areas except

- ☐ the just treatment of offenders.
- ☐ the needs of victims.
- ☐ crime.
- ☐ the effect of sentencing philosophy.

25.

Approaches to crime based on "right wing" ideology are mainly focused on:

- ☐ rehabilitation
- ☐ getting "tough on crime"
- ☐ social welfare policy
- ☐ crime prevention

26.

While the morals and values of a society may change, its laws remain constant.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

27.

The media portrayal of crime is always evidence-based and adequately informs us of the true nature of crime and deviance.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

28.

Raffaele Garofalo coined the term "criminology" in 1885.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

29.

Criminology is not an empirical science.

- ☐ True
→ ☒ False

30.

The term deviance describes behaviour that violates social norms.

- ☒ True
☐ False

31.

Conflict theorists view society as a stable entity in which laws are created for the general good.

- ☐ True
→ ☒ False

32.

Crime has become globalized.

- ☒ True
☐ False

33.

For most crimes, either the actus reus or the mens rea must be present for the act to be considered a crime.

- ☐ True
→ ☒ False

34.

Mistake of fact can be used as a legal defence to a criminal charge.

- ☒ True
☐ False

35.

Criminologists are able to dictate national or provincial crime-control policies.

- ☐ True
→ ☒ False

36.

Explain the similarities and differences between criminology and criminal justice.

Answer will vary.

37.

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

Answer will vary.

38.

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

Answer will vary.

39.

Discuss Edwin Sutherland's definition of criminology and why criminology can be described as multidisciplinary.

Answer will vary.

40.

Explain what is meant by the statement: "The criminal law, in principle, does not penalize anyone for a status or condition". Provide an example.

Answer will vary.

41.

Briefly discuss five different influences on law-breaking behaviour.

Answer will vary.

42.

Discuss the relationship between the media and public opinion or perceptions of crime. Provide examples.

Answer will vary.

43.

After reading this chapter, given what you know about the study of crime, how would you respond to the question: "Why do we have so much crime?"

Answer will vary.

44.

What types of careers are available to a person trained in criminology?

Answer will vary.

45.

Why do definitions of criminal behaviours change over time? Discuss one example of a law that has changed and why.

Answer will vary.