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| Question: The idea that criminals are born and have specific physical characteristics that predict criminality was propounded byAnswer: Cesare Lombroso |
| Question: is the believe that criminals are evolutionary throwbacks. Answer: Atavism |
| Question: attributed crimes to body types Answer: William Sheldon |
| Question: concluded that crime was inherited much in the same way as ordinary physical traits and features. Answer: Charles Gooring |
| Question: crimes are offences that persons commit while acting in their legitimate jobs and professions Answer: White Collar Crimes |
| Question: are consensual acts (in which people are willing participants) and violations in which only the perpetrator is hurt, such as the personal use of illegal drugs, are called victimless crimes Answer: Victimless Crimes |
| Question: refers to the unlawful activities of members of criminal organisations that supply illegal goods and services. Answer: Organised Crimes |
| Question:encompasses a range of offences connected with the use, transportation, purchase, and sale of illegal drugs. Answer: Drug Crimes |
| Question: The first contact an individual has is usually with the Answer: Police |
| Question: The consists of law enforcement (police), courts, prosecutors, defense attorneys and corrections. Answer: Criminal justice system |
| Question: The first police force comparable to the present-day police was established in under King Louis XIV in France Answer: 1667 |
| Question: The termis often used to refer to a juvenile who commits a minor criminal act Answer: Juvenile Delinquent |
| Question: A is one who fails to do that which is required by law or by duty when such failure is minor in nature. Answer: Delinquent |
| Question: theory explains offenders are motivated by rational self-interest. Answer: Rational choice theory |
| Question: theory holds that crime is caused by the difficulty those in poverty have in achieving socially valued goals by legitimate means. Answer: Strain theory |

Question: Those who buy into a system of socially approved means, but lose sight of the goals. Merton believed that drug users are in this category according to

R. K. Merton are Answer: Ritualists Question: Merton referred to individuals who accept socially approved goals, but not necessarily the socially approved means as _____ Answer: Innovation Question: The strain theory is associated mainly with the work of ______ Answer: R. K. Merton Question: Those who negate socially approved goals and means by creating a new system of acceptable goals and means according to Merton are ____ Answer: Rebellions Question: The differential association theory was postulated by ______ Answer: Edwin Sutherland _____ states that once young people have been labelled as criminal, they are more likely to offend Answer: Labelling theory Question: The Juvenile justice system was established by Jan in _____ in Answer: 1868 / Chicago Question: The juvenile justice system is a byproduct of the ____ Answer: Progressive Era _ is the scientific study of victimisation, including the relationships between victims and offenders, the interactions between victims and the criminal justice system Answer: Victimology _ theory posits that the location and context of the Question: The_ crime gets the victim of the crime and the perpetrator of that crime together. Answer: Environmental theory Question: Victim facilitation finds its roots in the works of _____ Answer: Marvin Wolfgang ____ is to study the elements that make a victim Question: The idea behind _ more accessible or vulnerable to an attack. Answer: Victim facilitation Question: _ _ is defined as the relationship between perpetrator and victim of a crime. Answer: Penal Couple ____ refers to information recorded by agencies on their administrative systems Answer: Administrative data refers to those criminal offences that have been reported to or detected by police, and subsequently recorded by them. Answer: Police data ___ is the most widely sourced administrative data Ouestion: Answer: Police data

Question: _____ refers to the extent to which crime figures are correct

Question: ___

delinquent and criminal behavior Answer: The self-report technique

_ is one of the three major ways of measuring involvement in

| representation of actual criminality or a reflection of the true situation of crime in a given area. Answer: Validity |
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| Question: is the extent to which the crime figures are the result of a consistent measure of the same phenomenon from village to village, town to town and State to State Answer: Relability |
| Question: is the extent to which the crime figures contribute to the knowledge of crime, improving the understanding, and providing enough information for projection and planning for the future. Answer: Utility |
| Question: is "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 (Byran, 2009). Answer: Robbery |
| Question: The word "rob" is from the German origin, from the word Answer: Raub |
| Question: is the act of stealing a car from a victim by force Answer: Carjacking |
| Answer: |
| Question: involves use of a weapon, and aggravated robbery involving use of a deadly weapon or something that appears to be a deadly weapon Answer: Armed robbery |
| Question: "House job" is slang Answer: Armed robbery (usually of homes and organisations) |
| Question:is the threat to do something illegal, or the offer not to do something illegal, in the event that goods are not given, primarily using words instead of actions. Answer: Extortion |
| Question: is defined as, "unlawful entry into a structure to commit a felony or theft (Glick, 2005)." Answer: Burglary |
| Question:refers to professional shoplifting, cargo theft, retail crime rings, DVD and VCD piracy and other organised crime occurring in retail environments. Answer: Organised retail crime |
| Question: Someone who carries out an act of or makes a career of theft is known as a Answer: Thief |
| Question: In criminal law, is the taking away or transportation of a person against the person's will, usually to hold the person in false imprisonment, a confinement without legal authority. Answer: Kidnapping |
| Question:as defined by common law, is the unlawful killing of another human being with intent (or malice aforethought). Answer: Murder |
| Question: occurs when the defendant kills with malice aforethought (intention to kill or cause serious harm), but there are mitigating |

| circumstances which reduce culpability. Answer: Voluntary manslaughter |
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| Question:is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice aforethought. Answer: Involuntary manslaughter |
| Question: Involuntary manslaughter is distinguished from voluntary manslaughter by the absence of Answer: Intention |
| Question:is also referred to as 'unlawful act' manslaughter Answer: Constructive manslaughter |
| Question: Crime is a breach of a rule or? Answer: Law |
| Question: Informal relationships and sanctions have been deemed insufficient to create and maintain a desired? Answer: Social order |
| Question: A person who fails to do that which is required by law or by duty when such failure is minor in nature is called a/an Answer: Delinquent |
| Question: ALL but One are the reasons for delinquency Answer: Quality education |
| Question: According to Graham & Dowling (1995), Family factors which may have an influence on offending includes ALL except Answer: Pro bono |
| Question:is a mental or psychological impairment or retardation. Answer: Insanity |
| Question: A situation where people are relieved of criminal responsibility based on the fact that they only acted in defence of their person or property. Answer: Self defence |
| Question: The argument that rests on the assumption that someone who is insane at the time of a crime lacks the capacity, or has diminished capacity, to act in a premeditated manner is known as Answer: Mental disorder defence |
| Question: A situation where people are generally considered either not responsible or less responsible for their crimes if they were trapped or induced into committing them, by a law enforcement officer or by someone acting as an agent of Law Enforcement is known as Answer: Entrapment |
| Question: The reason why people are not held legally responsible for acting in self-defence or in defence of a third party, is that, due to extenuating circumstances, they do not act with (Bohn & Amp; Haley, 2002) Answer: Mens rea |
| Question: A person may be excluded from criminal liability if he was forced or coerced to commit a crime. Such a person would be tagged to have acted under? |
| Answer: Duress |
| Question:is a programme of standardised sample surveys to look at householders' experience with crime, policing, crime prevention and feelings of unsafety in a large number of countries. |

| Question: According to Karman (2003), one of the criticism of the ICVS is that |
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| Answer: Respondents' information are not verified |
| Question: Which of these is not a component of the Criminal Justice System? Answer: Federal Government |
| Question: Juvenile justice agencies are intended to operate within the? Answer: Rule of law |
| Question: The first contact an offender has with the criminal justice system is usually with the? Answer: Police |
| Question: The first police force comparable to the present-day police was established inAnswer: 1667 |
| Question: Where and when do modern police usually trace their origins to the 1800 establishment of the MarinePolice in London, Answer: Marine police in London, 1800 |
| Question: Presently, thehas also been empowered by the Nigerian government to engage in policing activities. Answer: Civil Defence Corp |
| Question: The focus of the juvenile justice system is to ? Answer: Rehabilitate juveniles |
| Question: All except one are needed in the juvenile court setting. Answer: Comptroller of prison |
| Question: Thestates that crimes against humanity are particularly odious offences in that they constitute a serious attack on human dignity or grave humiliation or a degradation of one or more human beings. Answer: Rome Statute Explanatory Memorandum |
| Question: ICC stands for? Answer: International Criminal Court |
| Question: In 2002, the ICC was established in? Answer: The Hague (Netherlands) |
| Question: Which of the below is correct? Answer: Crime cannot be wiped away totally |
| Question: People needs to ensure they comply with the laws, and other policies and practices designed to prevent crime Answer: Police |
| Question: Not all breaches of the law are considered crimes. Answer: True |
| Question: A Latin word which refers to criminal action or inaction that causes harm is called? Answer: Actus reus |
| Question: A Latin word that refers to a criminal intent or a guilty state of mind is known as? Answer: Mens rea |
| Question: The concept that gives certain people legal excuse or defence against criminal responsibility based on their age is? |

| Answer: Under-age |
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| Question: is a process where the criminal act must lead directly to harm without a long delay Answer: Causation |
| Question: For any behaviour to be considered a crime there must be a statutory provision for a punishment or at least the threat of punishment. Answer: True |
| Question: A/andefinition of crime views crime as deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms, specifically, cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave. Answer: Normative |
| Question: Laws that define crimes which violate social norms are set by legislatures, and are called? Answer: Mala-prohibita |
| Question: Laws that are nearly universally outlawed, such as murder, theft andrape are called? Answer: Mala in se |
| Question: According to statistics, which gender is more predisposed to commit more crime? Answer: Male |
| Question: NDLEA means Answer: National Drug Law Enforcement Agency |
| Question: EFCC means? Answer: Economic & Drimes Commission |
| Question: The relationship between perpetrator and victim of a crime is called |
| Answer: Victimology |
| Question: is the scientific study of victimisation, including the relationships between victims and offenders, the interactions between victims and the criminal justice system. Answer: Victimology |
| Question: Victims of white collar crime are often denied their status as victims by the social construction of the concept. This assertion was made by Answer: Croall (2001) |
| Question: There are majorly how many types of victimisation surveys? Answer: 2 |
| Question: A survey of a whole country in which people are asked to provide information on crimes which have been perpetrated against them is called? Answer: National survey |
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| Question: When a specific (usually inner city) neighbourhood is targeted and criminologists or sociologists engage in a more detailed study of the same issues. This type of survey isAnswer: Area or neighbourhood survey |
| Question: is used to obtain data on the extent of criminal victimisation Answer: Victim survey |
| Question:are often used to assess the effectiveness of interventions Answer: Repetition rate measures |

| Question: Counts are normally made over a long reporting period Answer: Year |
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| Question: involve measuring the numbers of discrete victims and offenders as well as repeated victimisation rates and recidivism. Answer: More complex measures |
| Question: are gathered and reported by many countries and are of interest to several international organisations, including Interpol and the United Nations. Answer: Crime statistics |
| Question: Law enforcement agencies in some countries, such as the FBI in the United States and the Home Office in England & Males, publish crime indices, which are compilations of statistics for various types of (Van der |

Westhuizen, 1981). Answer: Crime