

FBQ1: The term "criminology" is essentially concerned with the _____ of crime.

Answer: scientific study

FBQ2: There is no direct _____ between the detection of crime by the enforcement agents and the study of crimes and criminal behaviour carried out by the criminologists.

Answer: Linkage

FBQ3: Criminology is the study of crime and _____

Answer: criminal behaviour

FBQ4: Criminology is an _____ field of study which analysis the aspects of a particular human behaviour.

Answer: Interdisciplinary

FBQ5: Penology, the study of penal _____ or punishment

Answer: Sanctions

FBQ6: Victimology is the study and _____ of the victims of crime

Answer: Rehabilitation

FBQ7: Criminalistics, the methods of _____ and detection of crime, especially the job of law enforcement agencies and forensic experts

Answer: Investigation

FBQ8: The psychological, physiological, social as well as environmental factors are important in determining why an individual exerts _____.

Answer: criminal behaviour

FBQ9: In defining criminology as an independent discipline the seventeenth and _____ understanding of crime was regarded as an omnipresent temptation to which all human kind was vulnerable.

Answer: eighteenth century

FBQ10: But the question was, "why some _____ and others resisted".

Answer: Succumbed

FBQ11: The explanation was trailed off into the _____ resort to fate, or the will

Answer: Unknowable

FBQ12: Crime is a particular form of _____.

Answer: Deviance

FBQ13: Laws are the most formal of _____

Answer: Norms

FBQ14: Deviance relates to the violations of mores and _____

Answer: folkways

FBQ15: the term "crime" specifically refers to those behaviours that violate norms encoded in the penal code or _____

Answer: criminal laws.

FBQ16: Punishment for crime is therefore commonly harsher and more _____ than those for breakers of the folkways and mores.

Answer: Formalised

FBQ17: But the _____ are not necessarily uniformly applied and the patterns of inequality are quite common.

Answer: Punishments

FBQ18: Durkheim divided laws into two kinds: Criminal Laws and _____

Answer: Civil Administrative Laws

FBQ19: It must be pointed out that crime is _____ in time and place.

Answer: Relative

FBQ20: What is a lawful behaviour in the past may constitute a criminal behaviour due to _____ social, economic and political factors.

Answer: Changing

FBQ21: Emile Durkheim (1893) said that crime is as a result of a necessary consequence of the existence of a collectively supported _____

Answer: Morality

FBQ22: Crime can be seen as a necessary part of every social order because any social order needs a _____ supported morality

Answer: Collectively

FBQ23: Durkheim uses laws as an indicator of _____

Answer: moral norms

FBQ24: A violation of criminal laws constitutes a violation of the _____, since it is understood that a person who violates a society's law invites society's anger and must be disciplined

Answer: Collective conscience

FBQ25: A violation of criminal law calls for punishment, but a violation of a civil law requires _____ of the victim by the offender.

Answer: Compensation

FBQ26: "An _____ does not shock the common conscience because it is criminal; rather it is criminal because it shocks the common conscience.

Answer: Action

FBQ27: Civil and _____ laws represent a lesser expression of collective conscience in view of the nature of the consequences that flow from them

Answer: administrative

FBQ28: Crime is an act or omission defined by law and unless the elements specified by case law or _____ are present and proven beyond a reasonable doubt there may be no finding of a "crime" and a person may not be convicted of a crime.

Answer: statutory

FBQ29: Criminal laws call for "retribution" whereas civil laws seek to restore parties to their status quo ante.

Answer: Retribution

FBQ30: Durkheim found that the proportion of the two types of law changes as societies move from mechanical to _____

Answer: organic solidarity

FBQ31: Societies with _____ are noted for higher proportion of penal or retributive laws

Answer: mechanical solidarity

FBQ32: But as the _____ increases and as society becomes integrated by organic solidarity

Answer: Division of Labour

FBQ33: Mechanical solidarity is _____ with a society with little Division of Labour

Answer: Associated

FBQ34: Societies with high Division of Labour are bound by _____

Answer: organic solidarity

FBQ35: _____ to act is not a crime unless there is a duty to act; a mere moral duty to act would not suffice

Answer: Failure

FBQ36: _____ defined law as an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law (statutory and case law) committed without defence or justification and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor.

Answer: Paul Tappan

FBQ37: A person may not be punished for his or her _____.

Answer: Thoughts

FBQ38: Words may tantamount to an act as in treason, aiding or abetting. But to think about community a crime is not _____

Answer: Punishable

FBQ39: Folkways, mores and law are three elements of _____

Answer: social norms

FBQ40: Social norms are concrete behavioural rules or guidelines that specify appropriate and _____ behaviour.

Answer: inappropriate

FBQ41: Values are the abstract, general concepts, _____ or ideas that provide a standard by which norms are judged.

Answer: central beliefs

FBQ42: Values are thus widely held _____ for the maintenance of social order

Answer: Beliefs

FBQ43: _____ see the breakdown of social norms as the underlying cause of social problems

Answer: Sociologists

FBQ44: If people deviate from the social norms and values, they create disharmony to the _____, and definitely, they should be labeled "criminals".

Answer: social structure

FBQ45: Marijuana, a type of the _____ is locally called eegbo, wee-wee, kaya or stone

Answer: Cannabis sativa

FBQ46: Formalised principles of law are normally enforced through the formal agencies of _____

Answer: social control

FBQ47: In Nigeria, there are customary laws backed with.

Answer: formal sanctions

FBQ48: The practices include the proscription of _____ in public places.

Answer: Nudity

FBQ49: _____ represent formalised norms that may derive from folkways or mores

Answer: Laws

FBQ50: Laws are the Folkways and _____ deemed so vital to dominant interests that they become translated into written, legal formalisations that even non-members of the society are required to obey

Answer: mores

MCQ1: Mores are strongly held norms whose violation would seriously offend the standards of _____.

Answer: acceptable conduct

MCQ2: The full meaning of EFCC is _____

Answer: Economic and Financial Crime Commission

MCQ3: _____ used the term folkways to designate a society's customs for routine or causal interactions.

Answer: William Graham Sumner (1959)

MCQ4: The violation of _____ is generally not considered as serious within a particular culture.

Answer: folkways

MCQ5: The principal characteristics are that folkways are fairly weak norms sometimes called _____ which are passed down from the past.

Answer: conventions

MCQ6: _____ are reactions that convey approval or disapproval of behaviour.

Answer: Sanctions

MCQ7: Amongst the Yorubans, you are not to have a handshake with the Oba but should instead _____ before him.

Answer: prostrate

MCQ8: Sanctions imposed on the violation of folkways are often relatively mild expressions of _____.

Answer: reprimand

MCQ9: An example of _____ is the rule that forbids eating without having a mouth wash particularly in the morning.

Answer: folkway

MCQ10: folkways are the least important norms which involve in everyday _____ routines.

Answer: conventional

MCQ11: Crime is defined relative to laws, and varies from society to society or omission, from state to state, from time to time, and from strict _____ to none.

Answer: enforcement

MCQ12: _____ argues that crime is a category which can be defined only by reference to the specific social norms and values of the society in which it occurs.

Answer: Emile Durkheim

MCQ13: The violation of law in which there are no readily apparent victim such as prostitution, gambling, vagrancy, purchasing illegal drugs like cannabis or marijuana comes under _____.

Answer: victimless crimes

MCQ14: Common crimes committed in industrial societies, including robbery, burglary and larceny are classified as _____.

Answer: property crimes

MCQ15: _____ involve threat of violence, include murder, manslaughter, infanticide, Assault, sexual Assault, Abduction and robbery.

Answer: violent crimes

MCQ16: Technically, crime is composed of two elements: _____ and _____

Answer: the act itself and criminal intent

MCQ17: _____ weigh the degree of intent in determining the seriousness of a crime and may find the person who kills another guilty of first-degree murder, second-degree murder, or manslaughter.

Answer: Juries

MCQ18: According to _____, criminal law is a branch of public law which deals with the relationship between members of the public and the state.Â

Answer: Curzon (1973)

MCQ19: _____ spells out clearly the trial and punishment of offenders.

Answer: Criminal Law

MCQ20: The criminal laws are usually _____ by the political authority, e.g. the national or state assembly.

Answer: enacted

MCQ21: Criminal laws are usually _____ in regard to those behaviours that are termed as deviant and at the same time in which conditions such behaviour may not be regarded as crime

Answer: Specific

MCQ22: Criminal law as an instrument of rule of law, it is expected to apply to _____ irrespective of class, sex, ethnicity and religious or political affiliation.

Answer: all persons

MCQ23: Any law that does not prescribe a punishment for its violation should not be regarded as a _____

Answer: criminal law

MCQ24: The common law developed in England after the introduction of _____Â

Answer: Feudalism

MCQ25: It was in the law that crime was not seen as an act against the whole society, therefore _____ was paid to the victim rather than the state.Â

Answer: compensation

MCQ26: A major objective of criminal law is the _____ and _____.

Answer: prevention and control of crime

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) 26: _____ are standards that define the obligatory and expected behaviours of people in various situations

Answer: Norms

MCQ27: _____ are standards that define the obligatory and expected behaviours of people in various situations

Answer: Norms

MCQ28: When people's expectations of behaviour are suddenly violated, they experience _____ (Neubeck, 2005).

Answer: culture shock

MCQ29: _____ is the social processes by which norms and values become thoroughly ingrained and are largely unquestioned as ways of thinking and acting "normally"

Answer: Internalisation

MCQ30: Members of all cultures develop mechanisms for _____

Answer: internalisation

MCQ31: When socialisation fails to produce the desired behaviour mechanisms/traits, "social control" comes in to enforce _____.

Answer: conformity

MCQ32: The negative sanctions, or punishments, meted out to violators of norms vary in severity depending on the type of norm being _____.

Answer: transgressed

MCQ33: Law is a body of rules of conduct prescribed by an authority with binding legal force, the _____ of which may attract punishment.

Answer: violation

MCQ34: Law is a term derived from the Anglo-Saxon word, _____ meaning to determine.

Answer: "lagu"

MCQ35: Salmond, for example, defined law as "the body of principles recognised and applied by the state for the _____ of justice"

Answer: administration

MCQ36: _____ defined law as "a set of rules imposed and enforced by a society with regard to the attribution and exercise of power over persons and things"

Answer: Vinogradoff

MCQ37: Pound defined law as a means of "social control through the systematic application of the forces of _____ organised society

Answer: politically

MCQ38: Austin defined law as "a rule _____ for the guidance of individuals by the individuals with power over them

Answer: laid down

MCQ39: A criminal is a person who has violated the criminal law of the land and has been found guilty by a _____ and punished accordingly.

Answer: court of law

MCQ40: _____ is a violation of norms of the land.

Answer: deviance

MCQ41: Crime is a particular form of _____

Answer: deviance

MCQ43: The punishments for crime are commonly harsh and more _____.

Answer: formalised

MCQ44: Criminology is simply a science of _____.

Answer: crime

MCQ45: The fundamental focus of criminology is to _____ the criminal behaviour

Answer: . ascertain

MCQ46: _____ deals with an important aspect of the criminal justice process, that is, punishment, correction, prevention and control of crime

Answer: Penology

MCQ47: maxim nulla poena sine lege

means _____..

Answer: there is hardly any law without punishment

MCQ48: Crime is "normal" in all societies because it helps to keep a society _____

Answer: orderly

MCQ49: The three main categories of crimes are: _____ , _____ and _____

Answer: crimes against a person, crimes against property, and crimes against public order

MCQ 50: Deviant acts as murder, assault, and rape are crimes against _____

Answer: a person