

FBQ1: Felony is crime that may be punishable by -----

Answer: *Death*

FBQ2: Criminology is best seen as ----- science

Answer: *Social*

FBQ3: Crime appears to be sociological and it does not exist as an autonomous

Answer: *Entity*

FBQ4: Criminology is essentially scientific study of -----

Answer: Crime

FBQ5: Environmental factors are important in determining why an individual exerts criminal -----

Answer: *Behaviour*

FBQ6: ----- criminology is the basis of Segmund Freud analysis of crime

Answer: *psychoanalysis*

FBQ7: The Id is the component of the sub conscious ----- that is egocentric

Answer: *Mind*

FBQ8: It is a fact no ----- exist is without a crime

Answer: Society

FBQ9: To the Marxist, criminal behaviour arises from social structure of political -----
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Answer: *Economy*

FBQ10: Crime to the feminist arise out of frustration, sub â€“service and -----

Answer: *Dependency*

FBQ11: If an act does not violate the criminal law of society, it does not constitute -----
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Answer: Crime

FBQ12: Crime is a particular form of -----

Answer: *Deviance*

FBQ13: To Emile Durkheim, violation of criminal law constitute a ----- of collective conscience

Answer: *Violation*

FBQ14: Violation of civil law requires compensation of the victim by the -----

Answer: *Offender*

FBQ 15: Mechanical solidarity is associated with a society with ----- division of labour

Answer: *Little*

FBQ16: Social norms are guidelines that specify appropriate and -----behaviour
Answer: *Inappropriate*

FBQ17: There are ----- element of social norms
Answer: *Three*

FBQ18: Folkways are the least important ----- which involve in every day life
Answer: *Norms*

FBQ19: ----- represent formalised norms that may derive from Folkways or mores
Answer: *Laws*

FBQ20: Crime is ----- in all societies according to criminologist
Answer: *Normal*

FBQ21: ----- is a crime that may be punishable by death
Answer: *Felony*

FBQ22: Misdemeanours is any crime punishment with imprisonment for less than three years but more than ----- month
Answer: *Six*

FBQ23: An important feature of organised crime is the ----- pattern of organisation
Answer: *Feudal*

FBQ24: Racketeering is a form of ----- crime
Answer: *Organised*

FBQ25: A white â€“collar crime is a ----- crime usually involving dishonesty in commercial matters
Answer: *Non - violent*

FBQ26: A police man who demand for a bribe at a check â€“ point is an example of -----crime
Answer: *Blue â€“collar*

FBQ27: -----Criminals are the least likely to get caught because they plan their activities very carefully
Answer: *Professional*

FBQ28: Juvenile delinquency is a type of offense committed by -----
Answer: *Juveniles*

FBQ29: -----Is a deliberate destruction of private and public properties
Answer: *Vandalism*

FBQ30: Psychological factor emphasises the role of emotional or personality problems in ----- behaviour

Answer: *Criminal*

FBQ31: Sociologist view crime as resulting from tension, stress and ----- within the societies

Answer: *Strain*

FBQ32: Those who sell their labour power to capitalist are -----

Answer: *Proletariat*

FBQ33: Lombroso believed that man was born-criminal and exhibit ---â€!- urge

Answer: *Animalistic*

FBQ34: The principle of utilitarianism was derived from -----notion of â€~utilityâ€™™

Answer: *Economist*

FBQ35: The classicist believed that human beings are natural ----- loving

Answer: *Pleasure*

FBQ36: Punishment should be commensurate with the seriousness of the -----

Answer: *Wrong*

FBQ37: The concept of free- will is central to commit -----

Answer: *Crime*

FBQ38: Criminaloids are citizen who break the law under condition which is beyond their-----

Answer: *Control*

FBQ39: Working class crime is an expression of rebellion against -----

Answer: *Inequality*

FBQ40: Differential association suggest that crime is -----

Answer: *Learned*

FBQ41: Robert K. Merton developed theory of structures and -----

Answer: *Anomie*

FBQ42: Differential association theory has ----- propositions

Answer: *Nine*

FBQ43: -----Is failure to internalise the norms of the society

Answer: *Anomie*

FBQ44: There are ----- mode of adaptation to anomie

Answer: *Five*

FBQ45: Conformity as form of adaptation accepts cultural goals and institutionalised ----

Answer: *Means*

FBQ46: Retreatism was the ----- of both the cultural goals and approved means

Answer: *Rejection*

FBQ47: Cultural transmission theory postulates that deviance is sociologically transmitted from one ----- to the next

Answer: *Generation*

FBQ48: The neo- Marxists were the offshoots of Marxian and ----- theory

Answer: *Conflict*

FBQ49: Labelling theory of deviance is based on ----- assumption

Answer: *Two*

FBQ50: Secondary deviance refers to the social reaction to the initial -----

Answer: *Action*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs):

MCQ1: Social norms are guidelines that specify appropriate and ----- behaviour

Answer: Normal

MCQ2: Social norms are products of _____

Answer: Cultur

MCQ3: Folkways are least important norms which involve in everyday life-----

Answer: True

MCQ4: -----Represent formalised norms that may derive from folkways and norms

Answer: Laws

MCQ5: Crime is normal in all societies according to criminologists

Answer: True

MCQ6: Criminology is best seen as natural science

Answer: True

MCQ7: -----is regarded to be a social science

Answer: Crime

MCQ8: Crime appears to be a sociological and does not exist as an autonomous -----
-

Answer: Entity

MCQ9: Criminology is essentially scientific study of theory

Answer: True

MCQ10: ----- is essentially scientific study of crime
Answer: Criminology

MCQ11: Environmental factors are important in determining why an individual exerts criminal behaviour.
Answer: Posture

MCQ12: ----- criminology is the basis of Sigmund Freud analysis of crime
Answer: Psycho

MCQ13: The Id is the component of the subconscious mind that is egocentric
Answer: True

MCQ14: It is a fact that no ----- exist without a crime
Answer: Group

MCQ15: To the Marxist, criminal behaviour arise from social structure of political economy
Answer: True

MCQ16: Crime to the feminist arise out of frustrations of men
Answer: True

MCQ17: To the feminist, crime arise from frustration, sub-service and -----
Answer: Greed

MCQ18: If an act violate the criminal law of the society, it does not constitute crime
Answer: True

MCQ19: Crime is a particular form of deviance
Answer: True

MCQ20: Deviance and crime are the same in the face of law
Answer: True

MCQ21: To Emile Durkheim, violation of criminal laws constitute a ----- of collective conscience
Answer: Negation

MCQ22: Violation of civil law requires compensation of the victim by the -----
Answer: offender

MCQ23: Mechanical solidarity is associated with a society ----- division of labour
Answer: Moderate

MCQ24: Robert K. Merton developed theory of structure and -----
Answer: Deviance

MCQ25: Differential Association theory has ----- proposition

Answer: Seven

MCQ26: ----- is failure to internalise the norms of the society

Answer: Anomie

MCQ27: There are -----mode of adaptation to anomie

Answer: Three

MCQ28: Conformity as a form of adaptation rejects cultural goals and institutionalised means

Answer: True

MCQ29: Conformity as a form of adaptation accepts only cultural goals

Answer: True

MCQ30: Retreatism was the ----- of both the culturally approved goals and means

Answer: All

MCQ31: Cultural transmission theory postulates that deviance is sociologically transmitted from one ----- to the next

Answer: Level

MCQ32: The neo- Marxist were the offshoot of Marxian and ----- theory

Answer: Cultural

MCQ33: Labelling theory of deviance is based ----- assumptios

Answer: One

MCQ34: Secondary deviance refers to the social reaction to the initial action

Answer: True

MCQ35: Laws should be fair and reasonable in themselves

Answer: True

MCQ36: A courts is agency set up by society to watch the law

Answer: True

MCQ37: ----- is agency set up by government, define and apply the law

Answer: Society

MCQ38: ----- is responsible for the custody of the final product in the criminal justice system

Answer: Court

MCQ39: An offender is regarded as criminal

Answer: True

MCQ40: Offences are classified into five -----

Answer: True

MCQ41: The Mala in se are offences universally accepted everywhere as an -----

Answer: Act

MCQ42: Victimology is the branch of criminology concerned with scientific study of victims

Answer: True

MCQ43: Criminologists classify victims into two categories

Answer: True

MCQ44: Rapist and their victims are likely to be acquaintances

Answer: True

MCQ45: Felony is a crime that may be punishable by -----

Answer: Isolation

MCQ46: Misdemeanour is any crime punishable with imprisonment for more than three years but not less than six months

Answer: True

MCQ47: An important feature of organized crime is the ----- pattern of organisation

Answer: Federal

MCQ48: Racketeering is a form of organized crime

Answer: True

MCQ49: White-Collar crime is a ----- crime

Answer: Violent Social

MCQ50: A white-collar crime involves dishonesty in commercial matters

Answer: True