

FBQ1: The idea that criminals are born and have specific physical characteristics that predict criminality was propounded by _____Â
Answer: Cesare Lombroso

FBQ2: _____ is the believe that criminals are evolutionary throwbacks.Â
Answer: Atavism

FBQ3: _____ attributed crimes to body typesÂ
Answer: William Sheldon

FBQ4: _____ concluded that crime was inherited much in the same way as ordinary physical traits and features.Â
Answer: Charles Goring

FBQ5: _____ crimes are offences that persons commit while acting in their legitimate jobs and professionsÂ
Answer: White Collar Crimes

FBQ6: _____ 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 crimesÂ
Answer: Victimless Crimes

FBQ7: _____ refers to the unlawful activities of members of criminal organisations that supply illegal goods and services.
Answer: Organised Crimes

FBQ8: _____encompasses a range of offences connected with the use, transportation, purchase, and sale of illegal drugs.
Answer: Drug Crimes

FBQ9: The first contact an individual has is usually with the _____Â
Answer: Police

FBQ10: The _____ consists of law enforcement (police), courts, prosecutors, defense attorneys and corrections.
Answer: Criminal justice system

FBQ11: The first police force comparable to the present-day police was established in _____ under King Louis XIV in France
Answer: 1667

FBQ12: The term _____ is often used to refer to a juvenile who commits a minor criminal act
Answer: Juvenile Delinquent

FBQ13: A _____ is one who fails to do that which is required by law or by duty when such failure is minor in nature.Â
Answer: Delinquent

FBQ14: _____ theory explains offenders are motivated by rational self-interest.
Answer: Rational choice theory

FBQ15: _____ theory holds that crime is caused by the difficulty those in poverty have in achieving socially valued goals by legitimate means.
Answer: Strain theory

FBQ16: 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

FBQ17: Merton referred to individuals who accept socially approved goals, but not necessarily the socially approved means as _____
Answer: Innovation

FBQ18: The strain theory is associated mainly with the work of _____
Answer: R. K. Merton

FBQ19: Those who negate socially approved goals and means by creating a new system of acceptable goals and means according to Merton are _____
Answer: Rebellions

FBQ20: The differential association theory was postulated by _____
Answer: Edwin Sutherland

FBQ21: _____ states that once young people have been labelled as criminal, they are more likely to offend
Answer: Labelling theory

FBQ22: The Juvenile justice system was established by Jan in _____ in _____
Answer: 1868 / Chicago

FBQ23: The juvenile justice system is a byproduct of the _____
Answer: Progressive Era

FBQ24: _____ is the scientific study of victimisation, including the relationships between victims and offenders, the interactions between victims and the criminal justice system
Answer: Victimology

FBQ25: The _____ theory posits that the location and context of the crime gets the victim of the crime and the perpetrator of that crime together.
Answer: Environmental theory

FBQ26: Victim facilitation finds its roots in the works of _____
Answer: Marvin Wolfgang

FBQ27: The idea behind _____ is to study the elements that make a victim more accessible or vulnerable to an attack.

Answer: Victim facilitation

FBQ28: _____ is defined as the relationship between perpetrator and victim of a crime.

Answer: Penal Couple

FBQ29: _____ refers to information recorded by agencies on their administrative systems

Answer: Administrative data

FBQ30: _____ refers to those criminal offences that have been reported to or detected by police, and subsequently recorded by them.

Answer: Police data

FBQ31: _____ is the most widely sourced administrative data

Answer: Police data

FBQ32: _____ is one of the three major ways of measuring involvement in delinquent and criminal behavior

Answer: The self-report technique

FBQ33: _____ refers to the extent to which crime figures are correct representation of actual criminality or a reflection of the true situation of crime in a given area.

Answer: Validity

FBQ34: _____ 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: Reliability

FBQ35: _____ 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

FBQ36: _____ 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

FBQ37: The word "räuberei" is from the German origin, from the word _____

Answer: Raub

FBQ38: _____ is the act of stealing a car from a victim by force

Answer: Carjacking

FBQ39: _____ 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

FBQ40: _____ is slang _____
Answer: Armed robbery (usually of homes and organisations)

FBQ41: _____ 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

FBQ42: _____ is defined as, "unlawful entry into a structure to commit a felony or theft (Glick, 2005)."
Answer: Burglary

FBQ43: _____ 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

FBQ44: Someone who carries out an act of or makes a career of theft is known as a _____
Answer: Thief

FBQ45: 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

FBQ46: _____ as defined by common law, is the unlawful killing of another human being with intent (or malice aforethought).
Answer: Murder

FBQ47: _____ 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

FBQ48: _____ is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice aforethought.
Answer: Involuntary manslaughter

FBQ49: Involuntary manslaughter is distinguished from voluntary manslaughter by the absence of _____.
Answer: Intention

FBQ50: _____ is also referred to as "unlawful act" manslaughter
Answer: Constructive manslaughter

MCQ1: Crime is a breach of a rule or _____?

Answer: Law

MCQ2: Informal relationships and sanctions have been deemed insufficient to create and maintain a desired _____?

Answer: Social order

MCQ3: 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

MCQ4: ALL but One are the reasons for delinquency

Answer: Quality education

MCQ5: According to Graham & Bowling (1995), Family factors which may have an influence on offending includes ALL except

Answer: Pro bono

MCQ6: _____ is a mental or psychological impairment or retardation.Â

Answer: Insanity

MCQ7: 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

MCQ8: 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 _____Â

Answer: Mental disorder defence

MCQ9: 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 _____Â

Answer: Entrapment

MCQ10: 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 & Haley, 2002)

Answer: Mens rea

MCQ11: 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

MCQ12: _____ is a programme of standardised sample surveys to look at householdersâ€™ experience with crime, policing, crime prevention and feelings of unsafety in a large number of countries.

Answer: International Crime Victim Survey

MCQ13: According to Karman (2003), one of the criticism of the ICVS is that _____
Answer: Respondents' information are not verified

MCQ14: Which of these is not a component of the Criminal Justice System?
Answer: Federal Government

MCQ15: Juvenile justice agencies are intended to operate within the _____?
Answer: Rule of law

MCQ16: The first contact an offender has with the criminal justice system is usually with the _____?
Answer: Police

MCQ17: The first police force comparable to the present-day police was established in _____
Answer: 1667

MCQ18: Where and when do modern police usually trace their origins to the 1800 establishment of the Marine Police in London,
Answer: Marine police in London, 1800

MCQ19: Presently, the _____ has also been empowered by the Nigerian government to engage in policing activities.
Answer: Civil Defence Corp

MCQ20: The focus of the juvenile justice system is to _____ ?
Answer: Rehabilitate juveniles

MCQ21: All except one are needed in the juvenile court setting.
Answer: Comptroller of prison

MCQ22: The _____ states 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

MCQ23: ICC stands for _____?
Answer: International Criminal Court

MCQ24: In 2002, the ICC was established in _____?
Answer: The Hague (Netherlands)

MCQ25: Which of the below is correct?
Answer: Crime cannot be wiped away totally

MCQ26: People needs _____ to ensure they comply with the laws, and other policies and practices designed to prevent crime
Answer: Police

MCQ27: Not all breaches of the law are considered crimes.

Answer: True

MCQ28: A Latin word which refers to criminal action or inaction that causes harm is called _____?

Answer: Actus reus

MCQ29: A Latin word that refers to a criminal intent or a guilty state of mind is known as _____?

Answer: Mens rea

MCQ30: The concept that gives certain people legal excuse or defence against criminal responsibility based on their age is _____?

Answer: Under-age

MCQ31: _____ is a process where the criminal act must lead directly to harm without a long delay

Answer: Causation

MCQ32: 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

MCQ33: A/an _____ definition of crime views crime as deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms, specifically, cultural standards prescribing how humans ought to behave.

Answer: Normative

MCQ34: Laws that define crimes which violate social norms are set by legislatures, and are called _____?

Answer: Mala-prohibita

MCQ35: Laws that are nearly universally outlawed, such as murder, theft and rape are called _____?

Answer: Mala in se

MCQ36: According to statistics, which gender is more predisposed to commit more crime?

Answer: Male

MCQ37: NDLEA means _____

Answer: National Drug Law Enforcement Agency

MCQ38: EFCC means _____?

Answer: Economic & Financial Crimes Commission

MCQ39: The relationship between perpetrator and victim of a crime is called _____.

Answer: Victimology

MCQ40: _____ is the scientific study of victimisation, including the relationships between victims and offenders, the interactions between victims and the criminal justice system.

Answer: Victimology

MCQ41: 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)

MCQ42: There are majorly how many types of victimisation surveys?

Answer: 2

MCQ43: 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

MCQ44: 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 is _____

Answer: Area or neighbourhood survey

MCQ45: _____ is used to obtain data on the extent of criminal victimisation

Answer: Victim survey

MCQ46: _____ are often used to assess the effectiveness of interventions

Answer: Repetition rate measures

MCQ47: Counts are normally made over a _____ long reporting period

Answer: Year

MCQ48: _____ involve measuring the numbers of discrete victims and offenders as well as repeated victimisation rates and recidivism.

Answer: More complex measures

MCQ49: _____ are gathered and reported by many countries and are of interest to several international organisations, including Interpol and the United Nations.

Answer: Crime statistics

MCQ50: Law enforcement agencies in some countries, such as the FBI in the United States and the Home Office in England & Wales, publish crime indices, which are compilations of statistics for various types of _____ (Van der Westhuizen, 1981).

Answer: Crime