

FBQ1: Security is the protection of _____ and property of a person

Answer: Life

FBQ2: Traditionally, the state is the custodian and ultimate beneficiary of the monopoly use of _____ especially if we consider the intellectual view(s) of some theorists like Thomas Hobbes (1962), Max Weber etc.

Answer: Violence

FBQ3: _____ Hobbes (1962) argued that the essence of a state is to guarantee the security of lives and property and ensure law and order through its political sovereignty and monopoly of violence.

Answer: Thomas

FBQ4: A _____ means a plant, building, office, institution or any commercial or industrial structures and functions that are part of integrated operations.

Answer: Faculty

FBQ5: According to Small (2006:14) Privatized Military Companies (PMCs) and Private Security Companies (PSCs) represent the contemporary forms of private

_____.
Answer: Security

FBQ6: Schreier and Caparini (2005:2) define PSCs as "companies that specialize in providing security and protection of personnel and property including humanitarian and

_____.
Answer: industrial assets

FBQ7: PMCs are private companies that _____, including combat operations strategies planning, intelligence collection, operational support, logistics, training, procurement and maintenance of arms and equipment (Schreier and Caparini, 2005:2).

Answer: specialize in military skills

FBQ8: A ----- is a person who takes part in an armed conflict or hostilities essentially by the desire for private gain

Answer: Mercenary

FBQ9: ----- is widely seen as the expansionist takeover of the present-day developing countries by the Western Market-Model in the course of which traditional cultures disappear, the systems associated with a capitalist market-economy and formal democracy are disseminated and the less developed economies are forcibly integrated into a world market dominated by the industrial countries.

Answer: Globalization

FBQ10: A common manifestation of empowerment is where a parliament or legislative body creates specific legislation giving the right to certain trained operatives, who have been employed for specific tasks, to engage in a particular state sponsored ----- or role.

Answer: Task

FBQ11: As _____ moves more and more into private hands, the traditional legal powers that apply to "policing" are becoming outdated
Answer: Policing

FBQ12: The powers and immunities of private ----- personnel are often unclear and inconsistent, dependent upon fine distinctions and differ remarkably from those of the public police even though they are often carrying out many of the same tasks.
Answer: Security

FBQ13: _____ security is provided to clients for a fee, and except in special circumstances, has its jurisdiction limited to the property owned by the client.
Answer: Private

FBQ14: NSCDC means _____
Answer: National Security and Civil Defence Corps

FBQ15: Industrial security is rapidly becoming one of the _____ of private security
Answer: most important aspects

FBQ16: Private security includes measures taken by individuals, partnerships and corporations designed to protect their-----
Answer: Interests

FBQ17: Companies wishing to have private security without the costs associated with developing their own security unit will often choose to contract the services of an outside ----- company.
Answer: Security

FBQ18: Private security firms also operate independently of the politics of the _____ company.
Answer: Host

FBQ19: Employees may feel that they can trust a security guard from outside the company, and therefore the employee may be more cooperative during investigations than they would be if internal _____ were used.
Answer: Agents

FBQ20: The Organizational -----describes the command structure and responsibilities of officers of a limited-service security firm.
Answer: Chart

FBQ21: ----- is Bedrock of the Administrative department
Answer: Coordination

FBQ22: The ----- resources department serves no customers, guard no post, and prepares no proposal, yet it plays a vital role in a security firm's efficient operation.
Answer: Human

FBQ23: The human resources department's effectiveness depends on its

headâ€™s ability to form effective working relationships with heads of -----
Answer: other departments

FBQ24: Values are the _____, general concepts, central beliefs or ideas that provide a standard by which norms are judged.
Answer: Abstract

FBQ25: _____ to act is not a crime unless there is a duty to act; a mere moral duty to act would not suffice.
Answer: Failure

FBQ26: Typically, the ----- Staff in a limited-security firm includes principally Chairman and a team
Answer: Supervisory

FBQ27: The ----- department carries core responsibility the of a security firm
Answer: Operations

FBQ28: Managing----- is responsible for defining and interpreting the policies established by top management.
Answer: Director

FBQ29: As a general rule, specialization increases _____ productivity and efficiency.
Answer: Workers

FBQ30: A crucial element of _____ management is coordinating the many specialized functions within and outside the firm so that the organization runs smoothly
Answer: Security

FBQ31: Signs of ----- include workersâ€™ loss of interest, lowered morale, increasing error rate, and reduction in service and product quality.
Answer: Overspecialization

FBQ32: ----- is the process of distributing authority throughout an organization.
Answer: Decentralization

FBQ33: Centralization is the _____. of decision-making authority by a high level manager.
Answer: Retention

FBQ34: ----- of control refers to the number of people who report to one manager or supervisor
Answer: Span

FBQ35: Task certainty refers to the _____ of a task.
Answer: Predictability

FBQ36: ----- tasks allow management to devise standard procedures for

subordinates to follow, minimizing questions about the job and widening the span of control.

Answer: Routine

FBQ37: ----- supervision is called for when tasks are ambiguous and uncertainty is great.

Answer: Close

FBQ38: ----- of activities within functional departments is easier than in more broad and complex organizations

Answer: Coordination

FBQ39: The ----- basic components of organizational structure include job specialization, departmentalization, patterns of authority, and span of control.

Answer: Four

FBQ40: Deviance relates to the _____ of folkways and mores

Answer: Violations

FBQ41: ----- for crime is therefore commonly harsher and more formalised than those for breakers of the folkways and mores

Answer: Punishment

FBQ42: According to Emile ----- (1893), crime is as a result of a necessary consequence of the existence of a collectively supported morality

Answer: Durkheim

FBQ43: ----- can be seen as a necessary part of every social order because any social order needs a collectively supported morality

Answer: Crime

FBQ44: A violation of ----- laws constitutes a violation of the collective conscience, since it is understood that a person who violates a society's law invites society's anger and must be disciplined.

Answer: Criminal

FBQ45: Emile Durkheim asserts that an action does not shock the common conscience because it is ----- ; rather it is criminal because it shocks the common conscience.

Answer: Criminal

FBQ46: A violation of criminal law calls for -----

Answer: Punishment

FBQ47: A violation of a civil law requires compensation of the _____ by the offender

Answer: Victim

FBQ48: _____ laws call for retribution

Answer: Criminal

FBQ49: ----- laws seek to restore parties to their status quo ante

Answer: Civil

FBQ50: ----- may tantamount to an act as in treason, aiding or abetting.

Answer: Words

MCQ1: _____ to act is not a crime unless there is a duty to act; a mere moral duty to act would not suffice.

Answer: Failure

MCQ2: Social norms are concrete _____ or _____ that specify appropriate and inappropriate behaviour

Answer: behavioural rules or guidelines

MCQ3: Values are the _____, general concepts, central beliefs or ideas that provide a standard by which norms are judged.

Answer: abstract

MCQ4: Sociologists see the _____ of social norms as the underlying cause of social problems

Answer: breakdown

MCQ5: This social disorganisation approach has the assumption that the society is a relatively persistent, stable structure, _____, with every element having a function that helps maintain the system.

Answer: well integrated

MCQ6: If people deviate from the social norms and values, they create _____ to the social structure, and definitely, they should be labeled

as criminals

Answer: disharmony

MCQ7: There are three elements of _____, Folkways, Mores and Law

Answer: social norms

MCQ8: Folkways are _____ ways of behaviour which are passed from one generation to another

Answer: approved

MCQ9: Folkways are the _____ which involve in everyday conventional routines

Answer: least important norms

MCQ10: _____ imposed on the violation of folkways are often relatively mild expressions of reprimand such as, frowns, throat-clearing or tongue clucking.

Answer: Sanctions

MCQ11: Sanctions are reactions that convey _____ or _____ of behaviour.

Answer: approval or disapproval

MCQ12: The violator undergoes a "culture shock" where he violates the expected social behaviours of _____.

Answer: defined roles

MCQ13: The principal characteristics are that folkways are fairly _____ sometimes called "conventions" which are passed down from the past.

Answer: weak norms

MCQ14: Mores are norms that are looked upon by the members of a society or a group within the same society as being _____ and the violation of which will normally result in severe punishment from the society or group.

Answer: extremely important

MCQ15: Transgressors face the imposition of shame, _____, and sometimes exile.

Answer: ostracism

MCQ16: Laws represent _____ norms that may derive from folkways or mores and are enacted by law-making bodies in response to new or newly recognised developments or needs.

Answer: formalised

MCQ17: When laws are not _____ on norms shared by the majority, they are difficult to enforce

Answer: firmly based

MCQ18: Moral order (victimless crime) implies _____ of law in which there are no readily apparent victim such as prostitution, gambling, vagrancy, purchasing illegal drugs like cannabis or marijuana;

Answer: violation

MCQ19: Property crimes are common crimes committed in _____, including robbery, burglary and larceny,

Answer: industrial societies

MCQ20: Violent crimes involve _____, include murder, manslaughter, infanticide, Assault, sexual Assault, Abduction and robbery.

Answer: threat of violence

MCQ21: Technically, _____ is composed of the act itself and criminal intent

Answer: crime

MCQ22: Intent is a matter of degree, ranging from willful conduct to negligence in which a person does not deliberately set out to hurt anyone but acts (or fails to) in a

manner that may reasonably be expected to _____.

Answer: cause harm

MCQ23: According to Curzon (1973), criminal law is a branch of public law which deals with the _____ between members of the public and the state.

Answer: relationship

MCQ24: The criminal laws are usually _____, by the political authority e.g. the national or state assembly.

Answer: enacted

MCQ25: Criminal laws are usually specific in regard to those behaviours that are termed as _____ and at the same time in which conditions such behaviour may not be regarded as crime.

Answer: deviant

MCQ26: Criminal law as an instrument of _____, it is expected to apply to all persons irrespective of class, sex, ethnicity and religious or political affiliation.

Answer: rule of law

MCQ27: Any law that does not _____ a punishment for its violation should not be regarded as a criminal law

Answer: prescribe

MCQ28: Members of all cultures develop mechanisms for internalisation "the social processes by which norms and values become thoroughly _____ and are largely unquestioned as ways of thinking and acting "normally".

Answer: ingrained

MCQ29: When _____ fails to produce the desired behaviour mechanisms/traits, "social control" comes in to enforce conformity

Answer: socialisation

MCQ30: Law is a term derived from the _____, "lagu" meaning to determine. There are, however, some variations in the definition of law.

Answer: Anglo- Saxon word

MCQ31: Vinogradoff defined law as "a set of rules _____ and _____ by a society with regard to the attribution and exercise of power over persons and things.

Answer: imposed and enforced

MCQ32: Pound defined law as a means of "social control through the _____, of the forces of politically organised society

Answer: systematic application

MCQ33: Austin defined it as "a rule laid down for the _____ of individuals by the individuals with power over them

Answer: guidance

MCQ34: A criminal should be understood as a person who has _____ the criminal law of the land and has been found guilty by a court of law and punished accordingly.

Answer: violated

MCQ35: Penology, as a major branch of criminology, deals with an important aspect of the _____, that is, punishment, correction, prevention and control of crime

Answer: criminal justice process

MCQ36: _____ can be defined legally as simply the infliction of pain or suffering or deprivation of something of value in relation to someone who has committed crime violated a rule, societal norms or regulations.

Answer: Punishment

MCQ37: Cesare Lombroso (1836 – 1909) is usually seen as the _____ of modern criminology.

Answer: founder

MCQ38: Cesare Lombroso is the founder of the positivist school of _____.

Answer: penal jurisprudence

MCQ39: Born - criminals are the “atavists” or the genetic remnants of the _____ which accounts for their inability to become law-abiding.

Answer: primitive humanity

MCQ40: Charles Goring (1972) explained that criminal behaviour is a result of _____

Answer: mental inferiority

MCQ41: Ernest Hooton (1939) argued that there exists a “criminal stock” in the _____ that cropped up from time to time.

Answer: gene pool

MCQ42: William Sheldon (1949) and Eleanor and Sheldon Glueck (1956) expressed the view that criminals could be distinguished from _____ on the basis of their physical factors

Answer: non-criminals

MCQ43: Criminaloids are _____ citizens but who break the law under conditions which is beyond their control, implying that sociological and environmental determinants played a role in criminal behavior.

Answer: law-abiding

MCQ44: At mid-century, William Sheldon (1949) posited that body structure might _____

Answer: predict criminality

MCQ45: Glueck and Glueck (1950) confirmed Sheldon’s conclusion, but

_____ that a powerful build does not necessarily cause or even predict criminality

Answer: cautioned

MCQ46: According to Friedrich Engels, immorality is fostered in every possible way by the conditions of "_____ life"

Answer: working class

MCQ47: Crime of violence, property offences and drug crimes are the by-products of this economic _____ and _____ and societies'™ contradictions that are apparent in capitalism

Answer: oppression and alienation

MCQ48: Working class crime is an expression of "rebellion" against _____ and against a system that used the legal system "including the law, the police, court and prison as weapon in the class war.

Answer: inequality

MCQ49: The Marxist approach believed that _____ will reduce crimes fundamentally as crimes are rooted in social inequality

Answer: socialism

MCQ50: The main proponents of the _____ are Vanden Haag and R. Bayer.

Answer: neo-classical thought