

## ANSWER KEY TO SELF-CHECK QUIZZES

### CHAPTER 1: THE SCOPE OF VICTIMOLOGY

1. What is the importance of the criminal-victim dyad to Hans von Hentig?  
*Review text.*
2. What categories does Mendelsohn introduce in his victim typology?  
*Review text.*
3. Discuss Amir's research.  
*Review text.*
4. What is "general victimology" and how does it represent a new approach?  
*Review text.*
5. Backlash to the idea of victim precipitation included criticisms of which of the following assumptions?
  - a. victim behavior causes crime
  - b. victims emit signals to which offenders must respond
  - c. victim behavior is a necessary and sufficient causal mechanism
  - d. the victim intends to become victimized
  - e. all of the above
6. Which of the following persons is sometimes credited with being the "father of victimology?"
  - a. Hans von Hentig
  - b. Benjamin Mendelsohn
  - c. Stephen Schafer
  - d. Marvin E. Wolfgang
  - e. Menachem Amir
7. According to the text, which of the following was a reason for the emergence of the victim movement?
  - a. the pharmaceutical industry
  - b. the women's movement
  - c. the Renaissance
  - d. the growth of the aging population
  - e. all of the above
8. Murder is a crime that is considered *mala in se*.
  - a. True
  - b. False
9. Historically, victims sought justice through laws enforced by kings and feudal lords.
  - a. True

b. False

10. A gemeinschaft society had a victim's justice system.

a. True

b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## CHAPTER 2: MEASURING CRIMINAL VICTIMIZATION

1. Why is the “dark figure of crime” so important?

*Review text.*

2. What major contributions did the NORC survey make?

*Review text.*

3. Are there any problems with relying upon household respondents for victimization information?

*Review text.*

4. What is a “hot spot”?

*Review text.*

5. Telescoping refers to which of the following?

a. faulty recall where the victim locates the victimization episode in an incorrect time frame

b. the victim's ability to look beyond the immediate victimization episode to the future

c. the victim's tendency to magnify the offender's social status

d. the victim's tendency to minimize the offender's social status

e. a mental process whereby victims minimize their losses and suffering

6. Which of the following items best describes the term “repeat victimization?”

a. multiple suspects confronting a single victim

b. offender recidivism

c. victim recidivism

d. a single suspect confronting multiple victims

e. gang-related victimization

7. Which of the following terms does **NOT** belong on this list?

a. boost explanation

b. risk heterogeneity

c. hot spot

d. event dependency

e. they all belong on the list

8. A virtual repeat is one in which a neighbor may be victimized in the same or a similar way as the initial victim.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. The ease of being victimized is called vulnerability.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. A victimization survey is a source of official crime data.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

### **CHAPTER 3: THE COSTS OF VICTIMIZATION**

1. What are some of the economic costs that crime victims experience?  
*Review text.*
  
2. What kind of things do Americans fear in terms of victimization?  
*Review text.*
  
3. Explain the cost-benefit analysis in terms of the “first insult” and “second insult.”  
*Review text.*
  
4. Why do people choose to not report their criminal victimization experiences to the police?  
*Review text.*
  
5. Which of the following is what victims engage in when they choose not to participate in the criminal’s justice system because of the extra costs they incur?
  - a. contempt of court
  - b. apathetic ennui
  - c. cost-benefit analysis
  - d. obstruction of justice
  - e. all of the above
  
6. Which of the following is an example of an intangible cost of crime?
  - a. reduced quality of life
  - b. lost income
  - c. property loss
  - d. medical bills
  - e. none of the above

7. According to your textbook, which of the following words characterize the reactions of victims and witnesses to their courthouse experiences?
  - a. exhilarated
  - b. empowered
  - c. frustrated
  - d. satisfied
  - e. bored
  
8. Pain and suffering and reduced quality of life are examples of the tangible costs of crime that a victim faces.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. Physical injury is an example of the first insult of victimization.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. The most common reason victims give for not reporting their victimization to police is that the police would not or could not help.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

#### **CHAPTER 4: REMEDYING THE IMPACT OF VICTIMIZATION**

1. What are some reasons behind the practice of offender restitution?  
*Review text.*
  
2. Why do some victims pursue civil litigation options?  
*Review text.*
  
3. What is the difference between victim compensation and offender restitution?  
*Review text.*
  
4. What role does contributory misconduct play in compensation?  
*Review text.*
  
5. Which of the following is a rationale for restitution?
  - a. social contract argument
  - b. social welfare argument
  - c. collective incapacitation
  - d. rehabilitation
  - e. "Son of Sam" provisions

6. Which of the following items best describes what a “tort” is?
  - a. a case that is processed in a criminal court
  - b. a case that is processed in a probate court
  - c. a wrongful act that the plaintiff has committed against the defendant
  - d. a wrongful act that the defendant has committed against the plaintiff
  - e. a wrongful act that the suspect has committed against the state
  
7. Which of the following is **NOT** a macro-level effect?
  - a. crime reporting rates
  - b. clearance rates
  - c. a higher proportion of cases prosecuted
  - d. enhanced victim satisfaction with system officials
  - e. all of the above are macro-level effects
  
8. In monetary-community restitution, an offender must complete community service hours as a form of restitution.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. A major argument for the use of compensation is to entice victims back into the criminal justice system.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. Citizens have relinquished the power of law enforcement to government in exchange for protection according to the social contract perspective.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## **CHAPTER 5: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE**

1. Define the goals of dispute resolution programs.  
*Review text.*
2. How does victim-offender mediation (VOM) operate?  
*Review text.*
3. Who are the participants of family group conferencing (FGC)?  
*Review text.*
4. Discuss the impacts of restorative justice.  
*Review text.*
5. In terms of recidivism, dispute resolution programs have:

- a. had differing impacts depending upon the measure of recidivism
  - b. had no impact at all on recidivism
  - c. greatly reduced subsequent offending
  - d. impacted only minority offenders
  - e. none of the above
6. Family-group conferencing traces its roots to:
- a. Maori practices in New Zealand
  - b. First Nations in Canada
  - c. Quakers in Pennsylvania
  - d. Aborigines in Australia
  - e. Inuit in Alaska
7. Victims and offenders always have a choice on whether to participate in restorative practices.
- a. True
  - b. False
8. According to Braithwaite, the only way to truly punish offenders is to shame them.
- a. True
  - b. False
9. Another name for restorative justice is reparative justice.
- a. True
  - b. False
10. In sentencing circles, only the victim, offender, families and close acquaintances participate.
- a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## **CHAPTER 6: VICTIM RIGHTS**

1. Explain the proposed new amendment to the federal Constitution and how it was designed to sidestep earlier criticisms.  
*Review text.*
2. What is a “writ of *mandamus*”?  
*Review text.*
3. What kinds of information are typically included on a VIS?  
*Review text.*
4. What was the issue in *South Carolina v. Gathers* (1989)?  
*Review text.*

5. Victim rights reform has taken four different legislative routes in this country. Which of the following is **NOT** one of them?
  - a. federal constitutional reform
  - b. state constitutional reform
  - c. federal legislation
  - d. state legislation
  - e. United Nations declarations
  
6. What has been the effect of victim impact statements?
  - a. There has been a stunning lack of victim participation.
  - b. Judges have issued harsher sentences.
  - c. Parole boards have rejected a greater number of inmate applications for early release.
  - d. Conviction rates have increased.
  - e. Offender recidivism has decreased.
  
7. Which of the following U.S. Supreme Court cases does **NOT** belong on this list?
  - a. *Booth v. Maryland*
  - b. *In re Winston*
  - c. *Kelly v. California*
  - d. *South Carolina v. Gathers*
  - e. *Payne v. Tennessee*
  
8. Amending the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote in Congress and three-fourths of states to ratify.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. Allocution is an orally delivered victim impact statement.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. Aggravating circumstances, like mental illness, are factors that make a crime somewhat more understandable.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## **CHAPTER 7: TRADITIONAL CRIMES**

1. How is gender related to homicide victimization?  
*Review text.*
  
2. How does the FBI define “robbery”?  
*Review text.*

3. Outline the five stages of the grief process.  
*Review text.*
4. Give three examples of identity theft.  
*Review text.*
5. Which of the following best describes the word “infanticide”?
  - a. the offender is a child
  - b. the victim is a child
  - c. witnesses are children
  - d. where the survivors are children
  - e. none of the above describes the word “infanticide”
6. Which of the following groups launched the *National Violent Death Reporting System*?
  - a. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
  - b. Police Executive Research Forum (PERF)
  - c. International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP)
  - d. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)
  - e. American Medical Association (AMA)
7. Which of the following is **NOT** a homicide survivor pattern?
  - a. alcohol-related or drug-related murder
  - b. domestic violence homicide
  - c. gang-related murder
  - d. military war-time casualty
  - e. serial murder
8. A non-primary homicide is one without any premeditation.
  - a. True
  - b. False
9. Most homicides deny survivors anticipatory grief.
  - a. True
  - b. False
10. In cases of fraud, the victim generally does not realize that he or she has been victimized until much later.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## **CHAPTER 8: SEXUAL BATTERY**

1. Explain why juries in the past have been reluctant to convict defendants on charges of rape.  
*Review text.*

2. Discuss the *National College Women Sexual Victimization Study* and its findings.  
*Review text.*
3. Give three examples of rape/sexual assault myths.  
*Review text.*
4. What is the “rape trauma syndrome”?  
*Review text.*
5. Which of the following takes place during the sentencing phase of a sexual battery trial and helps the judge determine the appropriate punishment?
  - a. *voir dire*
  - b. a declaration by the defense about whether it intends to pursue an appeal
  - c. **consideration of aggravating circumstances**
  - d. invocation of shield provisions
  - e. the privilege against self-incrimination is relaxed
6. Which of the following United States Supreme Court cases banned the death penalty as an appropriate sentence in sexual battery cases involving a child victim?
  - a. *Furman v. Georgia*
  - b. *Gregg v. Georgia*
  - c. *Coker v. Georgia*
  - d. ***Kennedy v. Louisiana***
  - e. *In re Gault*
7. According to the text, which of the following does **NOT** take place during the initial stage of the crisis reaction repair cycle?
  - a. guilt
  - b. shock
  - c. anger
  - d. fear
  - e. **phobia**
8. Sexual assault and harassment are rare occurrences at military academies, due to the exceptional level of candidates recruited.
  - a. True
  - b. **False**
9. According to sociocultural explanations, rape is not a sexual offense, but an offense of power.
  - a. **True**
  - b. False
10. Sexual assault victims are often infected with HIV.
  - a. True

b. False

To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.

## CHAPTER 9: INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

1. Link intimate partner violence with lethality.  
*Review text.*
2. Compare and contrast “reasonable suspicion” with “probable cause.”  
*Review text.*
3. What is an “incapacitation effect,” and how does it relate to the Minneapolis Experiment?  
*Review text.*
4. List two objections to patrol officer use of discretion in IPV cases.  
*Review text.*
5. Jane Doe feels that “her man” is the ruler of the household. If he should happen to beat her, it is his right to do so. Which of the following theoretical explanations best describes Jane Doe’s reasoning?
  - a. intraindividual perspective
  - b. learned helplessness
  - c. sociocultural explanation
  - d. isolation
  - e. mental illness
6. The “Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS)” is based upon which of the following sources?
  - a. police statistics
  - b. *National Crime Victimization Survey* reports
  - c. vital health statistics
  - d. medical insurance claims
  - e. self-report data
7. Which of the following is **NOT** a key feature in an anti-stalking law?
  - a. whether the parties know each other
  - b. repeatedly following another person
  - c. placing the victim in fear for his or her well-being
  - d. the criminal intent of the offender
  - e. threatening behavior
8. Learned helplessness occurs when an offender stops trying to not beat his spouse and simply accepts that he will continue the behavior.
  - a. True
  - b. False

9. An affidavit is an official complaint in which the victim outlines the details of the offense and swears under oath that the individual named in the accusation is the offender.
  - a. True
  - b. False
10. An injunction prohibits a batterer from having contact with the victim.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## CHAPTER 10: CHILD MALTREATMENT

1. What four obstacles impeded the discovery of child maltreatment?  
*Review text.*
2. How extensive is child maltreatment?  
*Review text.*
3. Explain “Megan’s Law” and its related provisions.  
*Review text.*
4. What five conditions must exist before activating an Amber Alert?  
*Review text.*
5. Under Roman law, the father was endowed with virtually total power over his offspring. Which of the following terms refers to that practice?
  - a. *parens parentis*
  - b. *patriae potestas*
  - c. patriarchal totality
  - d. matriarchal totality
  - e. Caesar’s Law
6. Official statistics indicate a much higher rate of child maltreatment among lower class persons. Some observers maintain that these higher maltreatment rates are due mainly to which of the following items?
  - a. subculture of poverty
  - b. bias against minority members
  - c. surveillance bias
  - d. prejudicial attitudes
  - e. the fact that lower class members are more likely to commit this type of a crime
7. Two types of errors associated with the detection of actual child maltreatment cases are called a “false positive error” and a “false negative error.” What would a “false negative error” be?
  - a. a nonabused child is classified as an abused child

- b. **an abused child is classified as a nonabused child**
  - c. a nonabused child is classified as a nonabused child
  - d. an abused child is classified as an abused child
  - e. none of the above
8. The omission of a caretaker function is referred to as abuse.
- a. True
  - b. False**
9. A “sick but slick” parent is one who continues to provide for their child despite intense personal health problems.
- a. True
  - b. False**
10. The Adam Walsh Act standardized sex offender registration classifications and created the National Sex Offender Registry.
- a. True**
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## **CHAPTER 11: CRIME AND THE ELDERLY**

1. Explain who the elderly are.  
*Review text.*
2. What is the “fear-crime paradox”?  
*Review text.*
3. How do situational factors contribute to elder maltreatment?  
*Review text.*
4. Discuss what is known about the extent of institutional abuse.  
*Review text.*
5. People who study the aging process are called what?
  - a. pediatricians
  - b. gerontologists**
  - c. periodontists
  - d. orthopsychiatrists
  - e. endocrinologists
6. Which of the following items best describes the representation of the elderly in criminal victimization statistics relative to their presence in the overall population?
  - a. under-represented**
  - b. over-represented

- c. equally represented
  - d. super majority
  - e. no one knows for sure
7. Role reversal plays a pivotal part in which of the following theoretical designs?
- a. intraindividual theories
  - b. **symbolic interactionism**
  - c. situational aspects
  - d. social exchange
  - e. social attitudes
1. Individuals over 45 vote considerably more often than those younger.
- a. **True**
  - b. False
2. Most senior citizens live in institutional facilities like nursing homes.
- a. True
  - b. **False**
3. Poly-victimization is when multiple offenses occur in the same event to the same victim.
- a. True
  - b. **False**

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## **CHAPTER 12: HATE CRIME VICTIMIZATION**

1. What is a “moral panic”?
- Review text.*
2. Link the concepts of “fighting words” and “true threats” to the First Amendment.
- Review text.*
3. How does the FBI gather information pertaining to hate crime?
- Review text.*
4. Demonstrate how the *Alleyne* decision reinforced the ruling in *Apprendi*.
- Review text.*
5. Which of the following items most accurately describes the prosecution of hate crimes?
- a. **Most prosecutors are reluctant to file such charges.**
  - b. Most defense attorneys are successful in representing their clients against such charges.
  - c. Judges are not likely to impose a sentencing enhancement upon convicted persons.
  - d. Juries are reluctant to convict suspects on such charges.
  - e. Appeal courts are prone to throwing out such convictions.

6. The 2009 “Matthew Shepard and James Byrd, Jr., Hate Crimes Prevention Act” extended protections to which group?
  - a. Muslims
  - b. the elderly
  - c. the homeless
  - d. the LGBTQAI+ community
  - e. the differently abled
  
7. The Anti-Defamation League was originally founded to combat:
  - a. segregation
  - b. Anti-Semitism
  - c. white supremacy
  - d. misogyny
  - e. homophobia
  
8. A hate crime is also known as a bias crime.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
9. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 outlawed unfair employment practices.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
10. In *Wisconsin v. Mitchell*, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of hate crime penalty enhancements.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## **CHAPTER 13: VICTIMIZATION AT SCHOOL**

1. What populations can be victimized in educational institutions?  
*Review text.*
  
2. What findings emerge from the 2017 NCVS *School Crime Supplement* report?  
*Review text.*
  
3. Discuss the potential outcomes of joining a gang in response to school victimization.  
*Review text.*
  
4. Deaths at school account for what percentage of all youthful deaths?
  - a. 0.01%
  - b. 0.1%
  - c. 1%

- d. 10%
  - e. 23%
5. Cyberbullying can take place through which of the following?
- a. Texting
  - b. Instagram
  - c. Twitter
  - d. TikTok
  - e. all of the above
6. Which of the following is NOT a common response to victimization at school?
- a. joining a gang
  - b. bringing a weapon to school
  - c. avoiding restrooms and the cafeteria
  - d. applying to colleges out-of-state
  - e. dropping out
7. Routine Activities Theory requires all of the following except:
- a. motivated offenders
  - b. lack of guardians
  - c. accessible weapons
  - d. suitable targets
  - e. nobody watching
8. Half of all students report being bullied at school.
- a. True
  - b. False
9. School Resources Officers are found in over 40% of schools.
- a. True
  - b. False
10. Anti-bullying programs appear to prevent both the initial aggression and subsequent offending and antisocial behavior.
- a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*

## **CHAPTER 14: VICTIMIZATION AT WORK**

1. What are some common types of workplace bullying?

*Review text.*

2. How do external issues contribute to workplace violence and workplace bullying?  
*Review text.*
3. What preventative strategies can employers invoke to curtail workplace violence?  
*Review text.*
4. What dimensions or concepts does BART reflect?  
*Review text.*
5. Which of the following is covered under the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) definition of workplace violence?
  - a. intimidation
  - b. harassment
  - c. threats of assault
  - d. bullying
  - e. verbal aggression
6. What percentage of workplace homicides involve a firearm?
  - a. 10%
  - b. 30%
  - c. 50%
  - d. 80%
  - e. 95%
7. Which of the following are risk factors of workplace violence?
  - a. public interaction
  - b. non-traditional work hours
  - c. lack of supervision
  - d. cash transactions
  - e. all of the above
8. Workplace violence constitutes offenses taking place only within the physical workplace.
  - a. True
  - b. False
9. Bartenders have a higher rate of workplace victimization than police officers.
  - a. True
  - b. False
10. Most bullying is by a male offender toward a female victim.
  - a. True
  - b. False

*To review terms and definitions, see the interactive flashcards on the companion website.*