



**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER TWO  
END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION**

***COURSE CODE*** : CRM204

***COURSE TITLE*** : INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINOLOGY

***LECTURER(S)*** : Hugh Maitre

***DATE*** :

***TIME*** :

***DURATION*** : 2 hours

***STUDENT ID #*** : \_\_\_\_\_

**GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS**

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper has 40 questions.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

**INSTRUCTIONS**

This paper is divided into **four (4) sections**:

<b>Sections 1 - Multiple Choice Questions</b> (Answer all questions in this section)	<b>30 Marks</b>
<b>Section 2 – Multiple Format Assessment</b>	
<b>Part 1:</b> Fill in the Blanks	<b>10 Marks</b>
<b>Part 2:</b> Matching Response	<b>10 Marks</b>
	<b>Total: 20 Marks</b>
<b>Section 3 – Data Response</b> (Answer <b>one (1)</b> question in this section)	<b>25 Marks</b>
<b>Section 4 -ESSAY</b> Answer <b>one (1)</b> question in this section)	<b>25 Marks</b>

**DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

**SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE**

**Multiple Choice (30 marks)**

**Instructions:** There are **thirty (30)** questions in this section. **Do all.**

1. All the following are reasons why crime statistics may be considered misleading, Except:
  - A. They vary in reliability.
  - B. Not all breaches of the law are recorded.
  - C. They are good indicators of rates of crime in cities.
  - D. Under reporting of white-collar crimes
  
2. Which of the following theories claim that crimes is a failure of socialisation by the family and education systems?
  - A. Functionalist theory
  - B. Interactionist theory
  - C. Consensus Theory
  - D. Conflict Theory
  
3. Which theory argues that when an individual is perceived as a criminal, he may either accept or reject that belief?
  - A. Labelling theory
  - B. Sociological positivism
  - C. Conflict theory
  - D. Subcultural theory
  
4. They are the proponents of Social Class, Conflict and Capitalism theory, who claims that the ruling class in a Capitalist society is responsible for the creation of criminal law:
  - A. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels
  - B. Cesare Lombroso and Sigmund Freud
  - C. Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham
  - D. Enrico Ferri and Raffaele Garofalo
  
5. He claims, that for society to survive members must produce food:
  - A. William Sheldon
  - B. Karl Marx
  - C. Gresham Sykes
  - D. Albert Cohen
  
6. A term in criminology which refers to offences committed by youth under the age of eighteen:
  - A. juvenile Crime
  - B. status offender
  - C. youthful offender
  - D. repeat offender
  
7. This refers to any action or conduct which deviates from what is normally expected by most members of society:
  - A. vagrancy
  - B. truancy
  - C. delinquency
  - D. misdemeanour
  
8. Which pair of theorists claim that the ruling class in a Capitalist society is responsible for the creation of criminal law?

Alternate

- A. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels      C. Cesare Lombroso and Sigmund Freud  
B. Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham      D. Enrico Ferri and Raffaele Garofalo

9. Which one of the following behaviours is specifically associated with victimization?

- A. All listed options      C. Weight changes  
B. Excessive guilt      D. Worthlessness

10. Panic attacks are best described by which of the following options?

- A. Intense burst of fear      C. Insomnia  
B. Intense worrying      D. Irritability

11. Which one of the following symptoms of victimization is not characterized by victims?

- A. A. Aggression      C. Withdrawal  
A. B. Cheerfulness      D. Drug use

12. Which of the following examples of criminal behaviour, is a strict liability crime?

- A. Consensual sex      C. Murder  
B. Home invasion      D. Parking on a yellow line

13. The following are crimes are less serious in nature and punished with a fine, or a period of incarceration.

- A. Strict liability offenses      C. Misdemeanours  
B. Felonies      D. Wrongful offense

14. In conducting research, criminologists primarily focus on both the poor and minorities while ignoring the \_\_\_\_\_ criminals who may commit white-collar crime.

- A. Middle-class      C. Employed.  
B. White- Collar      D. More intelligent

15. Which criminologist contends that aggression is learned through the process of modelling?

- A. Karl Marx      C. Albert Bandura  
B. Sigmund Freud      D. Cesare Lombroso

16. These theorists advance the view that social order is only achieved because people think and define the actions of others.

- A. Conflict theorists      C. Symbolic Interactionist theorists  
B. Modernist theorists      D. Structuralist theorists

17. One who does his time at a penal institution, but returns to serve time for other offences, is called:

- A. a delinquent      C. an offender  
B. a recidivist      D. a minor

Alternate

18. The Italian leader of the Positivist School who claims that criminal behaviour is caused by internal and external factors outside of the control of the individual:
- A. Jeremy Bentham
  - B. Raffaele Garofalo
  - C. Cesare Lombroso
  - D. Cesare Beccaria
19. The three main elements of the classical theory of criminal justice are:
- A. causation, deterrence, and rationality of punishment
  - B. swiftness, severity, and certainty of punishment
  - C. probability, severity, and frequency of punishment
  - D. excessiveness, harshness, and certainty of Punishment
20. They argue that some crime is good for society:
- A. Symbolic Interactionism
  - B. Strain theory
  - C. Conflict theory
  - D. Functionalism
21. This view asserts that the wealthy use their political power and the law to advance their economic and social positions:
- A. Conflict theory
  - B. Consensus theory
  - C. Interactionism
  - D. Marxist Feminist theory
22. One of the following options is a guilty act, regardless of a person's intentions:
- A. strict liability offenses
  - B. misdemeanours
  - C. felonies
  - D. wrongful offenses
23. What aspect of research may be questioned if studies are funded by organizations that have a personal stake in the outcome of the research?
- A. The cost
  - B. The objectivity
  - C. The publishing of findings
  - D. The scientific method
24. Which of the following proposes that powerful groups in society label minor delinquent youngsters as criminal who go on to take on the label and commit more crimes:
- A. Control theories
  - B. Biosocial theories
  - C. Symbolic interactionism.
  - D. Marxist criminology
25. This refers to crimes committed by respectable person of upper socioeconomic class:
- A. Blue collar crime
  - B. White collar crime
  - C. Syndicated crime
  - D. Organized crime
26. Which of the following best describes the smallest unit of society which can lead a person to become either a law-abiding citizen, or a criminal?
- A. The family
  - B. The school
  - C. The neighbourhood
  - D. The church

Alternate

27. The following are the classification of criminals according to Cesare Lombroso except one:
- 1. born criminals
  - B. insane criminals
  - C. criminoid
  - D. delinquency
28. Becker's theory proposes that once an individual or group is labelled, it is likely that others will define them only in terms of that label. This is referred to as.
- A. Master status
  - B. Identity theft
  - C. Self-fulfilling prophesy
  - D. Control theory
29. Most of the murders reported in the Caribbean by gang members can be categorized as:
- A. felonies
  - B. infractions
  - C. capital crimes
  - D. misdemeanours
30. Most victims of violent crimes in the Caribbean involved young men and can have a negative impact on all the following except:
- A. the economy and development
  - B. cultural practices and carnival
  - C. education and employment
  - D. amily and children

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## SECTION 2: MULTIPLE FORMAT ASSESSMENT

### Fill in the blanks (10 marks)

**Instructions: There are 10 questions in that section. Do All**

1. Social regulation reaffirms the boundaries of ----- behaviour.  
Answer: acceptable
2. Durkheim claims that the primary purpose of punishment is to-----crime.  
Answer: stop
3. The experience of being victimized may cause an individual to feel----- or helpless.  
Answer: vulnerable
4. Depression can lead to thoughts of -----.  
Answer: suicide
5. General intent means the intent to do something that the law -----.  
Answer: prohibits

**Matching Response (10 marks)**

**Instructions:** Match each question on the left to the correct answer on the right by writing the letter corresponding to the answer. Do All

QUESTIONS	Match	ANSWERS
1. What kind of crime is parking on a yellow line?		A. Poor socialization by the economic system
2. According to consensus theorists, what contributes to dysfunctional societies?		B. A high degree of value consensus
3. Does socialization only result in agreement between people in the family?		C. strict liability crime
3. What does Marxian theory assert about crime's effect on groups?		D. No, it does not
4. According to consensus theorists, what characterizes a "healthy society"?		E. It asserts that crime produces harmony between groups.

**SECTION 3: DATA RESPONSE (25 marks)**

**Instruction:** Answer **one (1)** question from this section. Refer to relevant theories and give clear examples in your responses where applicable. All questions carry equal marks.

- White-collar crimes are non-violent crimes typically committed by individuals in positions of power or trust. These crimes are often financially motivated and include activities such as fraud, embezzlement, and insider trading. Some sociologists argue that such crimes, despite their harm to victims, can sometimes help society by challenging existing economic or social systems. For instance, corporate fraud can expose weaknesses in financial systems, leading to more stringent regulations. Moreover, sociologists suggest that crime is often more prevalent among lower-class individuals due to factors like economic inequality, limited access to education, and the pressures of living in deprived areas.
  - Define the term white-collar crime. **(6 marks)**
  - Explain with at least two examples why some sociologists believe that crimes can benefit society. **(8 marks)**
  - Explain why sociologists think most crimes are committed by members of the lower class. **11 marks)**
- Deviance refers to behaviours that violate social norms or expectations. While deviant behaviour is often seen as problematic or negative, some sociologists argue that it can serve a useful purpose in society by challenging outdated norms or bringing attention to social inequalities. For example, acts of civil disobedience, like protests, are considered deviant but can result in positive social change by highlighting issues like racial inequality or environmental degradation. However, societal reactions to deviance, including labelling and stigmatization, can sometimes reinforce and perpetuate further deviant behaviour.
  - Define the term 'deviance.' **(6 marks)**
  - Identify and explain at least two ways in which deviance can have positive effects on society. **(8 marks)**
  - Explain and assess the view that 'society's reaction to deviance, through labelling and stigma, can contribute to further deviant behaviour.' **(11 marks)**

3. Victimization refers to the experience of being harmed or wronged by others, either physically, emotionally, or financially. It can take many forms, such as assault, theft, or even emotional abuse. Sociologists argue that victimization is not only an individual experience but is influenced by broader social structures, including institutions like the family, education, and the justice system. Furthermore, societal structures often create or perpetuate conditions that increase the likelihood of victimization, especially in marginalized groups. The way these systems respond to victimization can either worsen or alleviate the problem.

- a) Define the term 'victimization.' **(6 marks)**
- (b) Identify and describe two examples of forms victimization can take. **(8 marks)**
- (c) Explain and assess the claim that the 'structures and institutions of society influence the behaviours of individuals.' **11 marks)**

#### SECTION 4 ESSAY

##### ESSAY (25 marks)

**Instructions:** There are three (3) questions in this section. **Do one (1)**  
Students use theoretical evidence where necessary to support your claims.  
Pay attention to structure, correct spelling and grammar!

1. Evaluate the claim that 'violent crime is a social problem mainly committed by men rather than women, in the Caribbean.' [25]
2. Discuss the view, that crime is only committed by powerful groups which can assert their political power, use the law and the criminal justice system to advance their economic, and social position. [25]
3. The claim is made by biologists that, 'normal women are less likely to commit crimes. Discuss this claim, referring to appropriate and relevant theories where necessary in the development of your response. [25]

**END OF EXAMINATION**