



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

COURSE CODE : CRM 204 - FINAL

COURSE TITLE : Introduction to Criminology

LECTURER(S) : Hugh Maitre

DATE : May 08, 2025

TIME : 9 AM

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.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

INSTRUCTIONS

This paper is divided into Four (4) sections:

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

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

SECTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE

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

1. They argue that lesser amounts of crime are good for society:
 - A. Symbolic Interactionism
 - B. Strain theory
 - C. Conflict theory
 - D. Functionalism
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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
6. 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
7. 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 home
 - B. The school
 - C. The neighbourhood
 - D. The church
8. The following are the classification of criminals according to Cesare Lombroso except one:
 1. Born criminals
 - B. Insane criminals
 - C. Criminoloid
 - D. Delinquency

9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. Which theory argues that when an individual is perceived as a criminal, he may either accept or reject that perception?
- A. Labelling theory
B. Sociological positivism
C. Conflict theory
D. Subcultural theory
13. Which pair of theorists claim that the ruling class in a Capitalist society is responsible for the creation of criminal law?
- A. Karl Marx and Frederick Engels
B. Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham
C. Cesare Lombroso and Sigmund Freud
D. Enrico Ferri and Raffaele Garofalo
14. 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
15. Which one of the following behaviours is specifically associated with victimization?
- A. All listed options
B. Excessive guilt
C. Weight changes
D. Worthlessness

16. Panic attacks are best described by which of the following options?
- A. Intense burst of fear C. Insomnia
 B. Intense worrying D. Irritability
17. Which one of the following symptoms of victimization is not characterized by victims?
- A. Aggression C. Withdrawal
 A. B. Cheerfulness D. Drug use
18. Which of the following examples of criminal behaviour, is a strict liability crime?
- A. Rape C. Murder
 B. Home invasion D. Parking on a yellow line
19. 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 offenses
20. 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
21. Which criminologist contends that aggression is learned through the process of modelling?
- A. Karl Marx C. Albert Bandura
 A. B. Sigmund Freud D. Cesare Lombroso
22. Which of the following theories claim that crimes is a failure of socialisation by the family and education systems?
- A. Functionalist theory C. Consensus Theory
 B. Interactionist theory D. Conflict Theory
23. 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 C. Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham
 B. Cesare Lombroso and Sigmund Freud D. Enrico Ferri and Raffaele Garofalo
24. He claims, that for society to survive members must produce food:
- A. William Sheldon C. Gresham Sykes
 B. Karl Marx D. Albert Cohen

SECTION 2: MULTIPLE FORMAT ASSESSMENT

Fill in the Blanks (10 marks)

1. _____ refers to the mental state of the offender at the time of committing the crime.
2. _____ is the physical act of committing a crime.
3. A _____ is a crime committed by a person of high social status, usually for financial gain and without the use of violence.
4. _____ involves causing the death of another person due to negligence or failure to exercise reasonable care.
5. _____ is the type of intent where the defendant has a specific intention to commit a particular crime or achieve a specific result.

Matching Responses (10 marks)

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

QUESTIONS	Match	ANSWERS
1. This refers to crimes committed by respectable persons of upper socioeconomic class		A. Recidivism
2. They argue that some crime is good for society		B. White collar crimes
3. What aspect of research may be questioned if studies are funded by organizations with interests?		C. Functionalism
4. Which theorists claim that the ruling class in a Capitalist society creates criminal law?		D. Karl Marx Fredrik Engels
5. One who repeatedly returns to a penal institution.		E. Objectivity

SECTION 3: DATA RESPONSE (25marks)

Instruction: There are **five (5)** question in these sections. 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.

1. A criminologist conducts research on a recent rise in car theft in a specific urban area. The research shows that most offenders are between the ages of 16 and 25, and the thefts often occur at night in poorly lit areas.
 - a) What type of crime does this research focus on?
 - b) How can criminologists use this data to develop crime prevention strategies?
 - c) What added research might criminologists need to undertake to understand the root causes of the crime?

2. John Doe is caught in a bank robbery. During the robbery, he uses a weapon to threaten the bank clerk but does not harm anyone.
 - a) What category of crime does this incident fall under?
 - b) What is the actus reus in this situation?
 - c) What is the mens rea for John Doe?

3. Tabitha has repeatedly been involved in physical altercations, often with people she knows. On one occasion, she hits another woman with a broom.
 - a) What are the key elements that must be set up to prove Tabitha committed a crime?
 - b) Does mens rea exist in this case?
 - c) What might be Tabitha's potential defence in court?

4. A driver is speeding through a red light and crashes into another vehicle, causing injuries to the passengers.
 - a) What type of crime might this be classified as?
 - b) What is the role of actus reus and mens rea in deciding guilt?
 - c) How might the law treat the case if the driver was intoxicated at the time of the crash?

5. A company executive is charged with embezzling funds from the company's accounts over several years. The investigation reveals that the executives used their position to make unauthorized transfers of money to personal accounts.
 - a) What is the type of crime being committed here?
 - b) How is this related to the concept of white-collar crime?
 - c) What would be needed to prove the executive's intent to commit the crime?

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. The director of the Bordelaise correctional facility recently revealed that the prison is overcrowded. Some criminologists claim that there are many viable alternatives to imprisonment, which can result in the reduction in overcrowding. Explain and assess this view.

2. 'Individuals who live in high crime areas are more likely to act violently than those who dwell in low-crime areas.' Albert Bandura. Explain and assess this view.

3. 'If people find it difficult to achieve the goals society has set for them, then they will turn to crime to achieve it!' Discuss.

END OF EXAMINATION