



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

COURSE CODE : CRM207

COURSE TITLE : Juvenile Delinquency

LECTURER(S) : Dr. Leonard Johnny

DATE : MAY 02, 2025

TIME : 1 PM

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 is worth 60 marks and comprises of two (2) sections.
- Section One: 30 multiple choice questions - (45 marks)
- Section Two: 5 structured questions. **ANSWER ALL** (15 marks)

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

SECTION ONE: (45 Marks)

INSTRUCTION: This section contains 30 questions. Each question is worth 1.5 marks. Answer the questions by selecting the correct answer from the choices given.

1. A prison facility which houses only female inmates is referred to as a _____.
 - A. Custody Level
 - B. Special Populations
 - C. Women's Prisons
 - D. American Correctional Association

2. Under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 a child below the age of 18 years is defined as _____.
 - A. Immature
 - B. Young
 - C. Adolescent
 - D. Juvenile

3. _____ has been recognized as the first probation officer, the "father of probation".
 - A. John Augustus
 - B. Cesare Baccaria
 - C. Lambroso
 - D. August comb

4. Early family treatment approaches for juvenile delinquents include _____.
 - A. Family systems approach
 - B. Short-term crisis intervention
 - C. Multi-systemic therapy
 - D. All of the above

5. The following person are liable for child prostitution, EXCEPT _____.
 - A. Those who act as procurer of child prostitute

- B. Children recruited as prostitutes
 - C. Managers or owners of the establishment where the prostitution takes place
 - D. Clients of child prostitute
6. The condition in which the resources of the parents who have large families are spread too thin, causing lack of familial support and control is called _____.
- A. Resource dilution
 - B. Parental efficacy
 - C. Nuclear family
 - D. A and B
7. Which ONE of the following statements is true.
- A. School has been found to be one of the greatest predictors of juvenile delinquency
 - B. School is one of the safest institutions for young persons.
 - C. Schools does not provide the opportunity for young persons to join peers groups or gangs.
 - D. The school curriculum is not one of the factors which causes students to behave delinquently
8. Which one of the following statements is FALSE.
- A. The association between parental drug use and adolescent behavior may have a genetic basic.
 - B. Adolescent drug abuse is highly correlated with the behaviour of best friends, especially when parental supervision is weak.
 - C. Alcohol has been found to be the drug of choice for most adolescents
 - D. The use of alcohol and drugs have not effects on the lives of adolescents
9. Using drugs or alcohol in such a way to cause physical harm to oneself is called _____.
- A. Substance abuse
 - B. Alcohol abuse

- C. Drug addition
- D. All of the above

10. _____ is a child waving organization which took children from the streets of large cities and placed them with farms families on the prarie.

- A. House of refuge
- B. Children's aid society
- C. Reform schools
- D. A and C

11. Which age group is defined as "Juvenile Delinquency"?

- A. Above 18 years
- B. Below 18 years
- C. Below 16 years
- D. All of the above

12. One of the causes of juvenile delinquency is _____.

- A. Physical disorder
- B. Theoretical cause
- C. Good health
- D. Both A and C

13. The theory of social disorganization states that _____.

- A. A person's physical and social environments are primarily responsible for the behavioral choices that he or she makes.
- B. The behavioral study of delinquency was carried out by psychologist.
- C. The major reasons why children are entering into the world of crime are because of their bad company.
- D. Both B and C

14. Which of the following offenses constitute juvenile delinquency?
- A. Status offense
 - B. Civil offense
 - C. Criminal offense
 - D. A and C only
15. A child below the age of _____ who commits a crime, is not held morally or criminally responsible for that act.
- A. 5
 - B. 7
 - C. 10
 - D. 12
16. The theory which states that the family is the major socializing agent that influences and helps shape the child's attitude, values, behavior, and personality is the
- A. Effective Parenting Theory
 - B. Family Circle Theory
 - C. Family Systems Theory
 - D. Meta-analysis Theory
17. A youth is considered as a juvenile delinquent _____.
- A. As soon as he or she breaks the law.
 - B. When he or she is apprehended by the police.
 - C. When he or she is processed through the court and adjudicated.
 - D. All of the above
18. Which of the following are goals of the Juvenile Justice System?
- A. The maintenance of public safety
 - B. Skill development of youth
 - C. Rehabilitation
 - D. All of the above

19. Chronic offending is caused by _____ .
- A. Early antisocial behavior
 - B. Performing well at school
 - C. Being wealthy
 - D. Both C and B
20. The National Crime Victimization Survey indicates that _____ .
- A. The chance of becoming a victim of crime increases as you grow older
 - B. Young persons are more likely to be victims of crime than adults
 - C. Whites have a higher risk of being a victim of crime than blacks
 - D. All of the above
21. _____ was the first person to study criminals using scientific methods.
- A. Travis Hirschi
 - B. Jeremy Bentham
 - C. Cesare Lombroso
 - D. None of the above
22. _____ is the primary source of influence and attention in children's early years.
- A. Parents
 - B. Schools
 - C. The community
 - D. None of the above
23. The first juvenile court law in the United States was enacted in the state of _____ .
- A. Massachusetts
 - B. Illinois
 - C. New York
 - D. Connecticut

24. The rehabilitative process includes _____ .
- A. Therapeutic guidance and skill development
 - B. Improve mental health, substance abuse and mind developing activities
 - C. Both A and C
 - D. Only B
25. Juvenile Correctional Centers are built to house _____ .
- A. Adult offenders
 - B. Juvenile offenders
 - C. both adult and juvenile offenders
 - D. None of the above
26. Existing studies of juvenile delinquents have shown that _____ .
- A. Children who have been abused are more likely to become involved in delinquent behavior
 - B. Children who have been abused are equally as likely to become involved in delinquent behavior as children which were not abused
 - C. Children who have been abused are less likely to become involved in delinquent behavior
 - D. There are no correlations between juvenile delinquency and children who have been abused.
27. Gangs are devoted to the follow activities EXCEPT _____ .
- A. Violence and theft
 - B. Drug trafficking
 - C. Protecting neighborhood boundaries
 - D. Schools
28. A secure detention space used primarily for temporarily holding of juveniles while they await adjudication, disposition or placement elsewhere is called a _____ .
- A. Wilderness Camp

- B. Residential Treatment Center
- C. Training School
- D. Juvenile Detention Center

29. A center where all juveniles are sent for psychological, educational and security evaluations before being sent to a long-term placement facility is called a _____.

- A. Penitence
- B. Diagnostic Center
- C. Detention Facility
- D. Group Home

30. Physical punishments such as flogging is called _____ .

- A. Gaol
- B. Wilderness Camp
- C. Corporal Punishment
- D. Detention Centers

SECTION TWO: (15 marks)

This section consists of 5 structured questions. Answer all.

1. State 3 of the early risk factors which suggest future delinquent behaviour. (3 marks)
2. Name 3 theories used to explain delinquent behaviour? (3 marks)
3. List 3 factors which contribute to juvenile delinquency (3 marks)
4. What are 3 of the Constitutional Rights of a Juvenile at a Court Trial? (3 marks)
5. Fagan stated that gangs fall into 4 categories. Name 3 of these categories. (3 marks)

END OF EXAM

