

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type <input type="checkbox"/>	Question <input type="checkbox"/>	A <input type="checkbox"/>	B <input type="checkbox"/>	C <input type="checkbox"/>	D <input type="checkbox"/>	Answer <input type="checkbox"/>	Remark <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Victimology is the study and <input type="text"/> of victims of crime	rehabilitation					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Various schools of thought contributed to the early development of criminology, among these is <input type="text"/>	scientific	enlightenment				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Transgressors of mores face the inposition of shame, ostracism and sometimes <input type="text"/>	exile					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	To study crime, the criminologist tries to identify the individual and the <input type="text"/>	society					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Theoretical basis of the school of thought in criminology can be grouped under; psychoanalysis, functionalism, marxism, feminism and <input type="text"/>	internalisationalism					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three elemments of social norms are folkways, <input type="text"/> __and laws	mores					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The thinkers of the enlighhtenment school of thought include <input type="text"/>	montesquieu	rousseau				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The theroy of punishment in the 18th century stated that punishment should be <input type="text"/> __With crime committed	commensurate					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The social reaction to the initial action is called <input type="text"/>	secondary deviance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The question often asked in criminology is "why do some people commit crime and <input type="text"/>	others dont						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The psychoanalytic school believe that crime and delinquency are a consequence of imbalance between <input type="text"/> __Factors of the sub concious mind	3						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The proponent of labelling theory is <input type="text"/>	howard becker	Becker					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The norms that are looked upon by the members of a society or a group within the same society as being extremely important and the violation of which will normally result in severe punishment from the society or group is called <input type="text"/>	mores						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The most significant of the classical school of thought was the idea of <input type="text"/>	free will						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The marxist believes that crimnal behaviour arises from the wider <input type="text"/> Or social structure of politiccal economy	sociacl structure						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The major branches of criminology are penology, victimology, criminalistic, empiricle research, method of investigation and <input type="text"/>	administration of criminal justice						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The labelling approach to crime is first based on the assumption that for someone to be called deviant, that person must have broken a <input type="text"/>	rule						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The labelling approach to crime is also based on the assumption of <input type="text"/>	societal reaction to rule breaking	reaction of society					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The functionalist school of thought believes that no society exist without crime and crime is both <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	functional , dysfunctional	dysfunctional, functional					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The eighteenth century understanding of crime emphasises the omnipresent temptation to which all human kind was <input type="text"/>	vulnerable						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The component of the sub conscious mind that mediates between the contrasting needs of the id and superego is <input type="text"/>	ego						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The componenet of the sub conscious mind that represents morality and conscience is <input type="text"/>	super ego						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The central point of the symbolic interractionist theory is that criminal behaviour should be regarded not so much in terms of what it means to others and society in general but what it means to the <input type="text"/>	actor						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sutherland and Crassey defined criminology as the body of knowledge regarding <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/> as social phenomena	delinquency, crime	crime, delinquency					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Stigmatization leaves the deviants with the impression that he is bad, and so he does <input type="text"/>	bad things						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Some criminals are classified as <input type="text"/> by the positivist school of thought	born criminals					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sociologists see the breakdown of <input type="text"/> as the underlying cause of social problems	social norms					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social norms are concrete behavioural rules or guidelines that specify appropriate and <input type="text"/> __behaviour	inappropriate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Social groups create deviance by making rules which if violated constitutes deviance and by attributing those reules to a particular person and labelling him as an <input type="text"/>	outsider					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Skyes defines criminology as the study of the social origins of criminal law, the administration of criminal justice the causes of criminal behaviour and the <input type="text"/> _and control of crime	prevention					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Physiological, psychological social as well as <input type="text"/> _factors are important in determing why an individual comits crime	environmental					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Penology is the study of penal sanctions or <input type="text"/>	punishment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the authors of the psychoanalytic theory is <input type="text"/>	sigmund freud					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Little division of labour is a characteristic of <input type="text"/> Society	mechanical					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Law is an act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defence or justification and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor. This definition was given by <input type="text"/>	paul tappan						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It can be deduced from the definition of the functionalism that crime is blamed on the <input type="text"/>	individual						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Instinct gratification represents the <input type="text"/> of the sub concious mind	id						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the course of defining crime, Emile Durkhiem divided law into 2 parts; criminal laws and <input type="text"/>	civil admnstrative laws						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the above definition the emphasis is on the function of law and the efficacy of the administration of justice in the <input type="text"/> _And control of crime	prevention						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the id or superego over powers the mediating force <input type="text"/> occurs	crime						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	High division of labour is a charcteristic of <input type="text"/> Society	organic						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Empiricle research is done for analysing <input type="text"/> with regards to arrest, convictions and sentencing	crime data						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Durkhiem identified two types of societies, these are <input type="text"/> _and organic solidarity	mechanical solidarity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Deviance on the other hand is the violation of folkways and <input type="text"/>	mores						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Criminologists usually focus more on 'how, and why' Crimes are committed rather than <input type="text"/> __And providing proof of guilt	who did it					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Criminologists recognises what determines and why individuals commit crime and juvenile delinquency as well as the steps necessary in <input type="text"/> __Crime	controlling					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Criminality is used for behaviour that violates laws, while Perversion is assigned to behaviour that does not conform to <input type="text"/>	norms					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Criminalistics is the methods of investifation and <input type="text"/>	detection of crime					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Criminal justice administration involves the courts, police and <input type="text"/>	prisons					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Crime is said to be functional when the society has a <input type="text"/> characteristics and proper actions of a social organization	normal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Crime is said to be dysfunctional when the society <input type="text"/> its capacity to provide for the well being of its memebtrs	undermines					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An initial action committed by an individual is called <input type="text"/>	primary deviance					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to Emile Durkhiem (1893), crime is as a result of a neccessary consequence of the existence of a collecctively supported <input type="text"/>	morality					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A violator of folkways undergoes a <input type="text"/> __Where he violates the expected social behaviours of defined roles	culture shock						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A violation of criminal law constitutes a violation of the <input type="text"/>	collective conscience						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __Is the process of tagging, defining, identifying, segregating, describing, emphasising and evoking the traits that are complained of .	Labelling						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is of the school of utilitarianism	Jeremy Bentham						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is always the result of deviant behaviour	stigmatization						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __Is a member of the positivist school of thought	Cesare Lombroso	Raffaele garafolo					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __are approved ways of behaviour which are passed from one generation to another	folkways						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	___ criminology is the basis of Sigmund Freud's analysis of crime.	morality	analysis	psychoanalysis	gratification	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A person who has suffered from emotional, psychological, economic and social loss is called__	criminal	victor	victim	victimless	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A student who knows that he/she has an examination but goes to night parties instead of reading and decided to cheat in order to pass is referred to as a__	ritualist	retreatist	rebel	conformist	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A violation of criminal law constitutes a violation of the collective__	conscience	criminality	pronoun	concise	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An active player in the functionalist school of thought is__	sigmund frayor	talcott parsons	henry frayo	karl marx	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An example of victimless crime is___	burglary	sexual assault	gambling	abduction	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Anomie as a concept was used in relation to the causes of crime by___	talcott parsons	david matza	harriet wilson	robert merton	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another name for "undetected offender in-fact" is criminals___	in law	at large	in court	at real	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Categories of crime are; victimless crimes, property crimes and___	moral crimes	common crimes	burglary	violent crimes	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cesare Lombroso is an___ Physician	english	australian	italian	artiest	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cesare Lombroso (1836-1909) was credited for his development of___	physiological theory of crime	psychological theory of crime	social theory of crime	biological theory of crime	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cesare Lombroso argued that criminals are born___	saints	criminals	free minded	primitive	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Corrupt practices like bribery and extortion are criminal___	offences	victimization	acts	victimology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Crimes are classified according to the ___ of the offence	place	gravity	nature	severity	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Criminology is best seen as a social science which is concerned with the aspects of___	natural science	human traits	human behaviour	criminals	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Criminology means the scientific understanding of ___and ___	juvenile delinquency and crime	crime and criminals	drug abuse and crime	delinquency and juveniles	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Differential association theory is refered to as the___	Bristish school	Chicago school	European school	german school	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Differential association theory was propounded by___	sydney sheldon	edwin sutherland	david matza	travis hirschi	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Drop -outs, drug adicts and area boys can be likened to ___ according to the mode of individual adaptation	ritualist	retreatist	rebel	conformist	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Living a conventional life involving acceptance of both cultural goals and cultural means depicts___	innovation	ritualism	conformity	radicalism	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Marx claims that crime is the product of inadequate___	economic conditions	social atrocities	social conditions	political instability	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Offences that are pronounced illegal because the laws of a particular society have declared it so, is called____	mala prohibita	mala adjustment	mala in se	mala ilegal	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Offences universally accepted everywhere and at all times as crime is called____	mala prohibita	mala adjustment	mala in se	mala ilegal	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Penology deals with an aspect of the criminal justice process known as____	crime	inprisonment	punishment	guilt	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Persons who have been tried and convicted for particular offences by law courts whether or not the offenders have committed the offences alleged are called criminal by____	law	court	jurisdiction	adjudication	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Persons who have not been known or detected are refered to as criminals____	at law	in hiding	at large	but court	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Persons who have violated the criminal law by engaing in muder etc are called____	offenders in act	offenders in fact	offenders of state	offenders in action	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Persons whose actions gave way for the conditions of their victimization are refered to as ____	biologically weak	politically weak	precipitative victims	deterrents victims	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Psychoanalysis theory opined that Crime is as a result of ____ Factors	4	6	3	2	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Shaw and Mckay are of the view that____ influence individual behaviour to either commit crime or abstain from crime	social background	financial background	environment	education	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Stake in conformity' as a cause of crime was propounded by____	travis hirschi	david matza	harriet wilson	karlmarx	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Strain theory portrays a deviant as a person torn between____	guilt and desire	fun and gain	frustration and goal	means and goal	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Symbolic interactionism is based on the study of ____ And ____	relationship and society	symbollic and relationship	symbols and meaning	criminal behaviour	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Technically, crime is composed of two elements; the act itself and ____	criminal intent	criminal action	place of crime	behavioural pattern	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "Atavists" or genetic remnants of the primitive humanity find it difficult to be law abiding because they are___	criminal intent	criminally inclined	born with defects	born criminals	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The attempt to achieve a culturally approved goal by unconventional means is called___	ritualism	radicalism	retreatism	innovation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The branch of criminology that is concerned with the scientific study of victims is called___	victimology	victimology	victology	victimology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concept of alienation was used by___	karl manheim	talcott parsons	karl fergusson	karl marx	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The control theory of crime was propounded by___	edwin sutherland	talcott parsons	travis hirschi	robert merton	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The cultural transmission theory was postulated by___	shaw and mckay	the chicago school	robert park	park lane	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The differential association theorists believe that criminal behaviour is a ___	acquisition process	normal process	training proces	learning process	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The feminist crime therefore arises from frustration, sub-service and___	frustration	begging	lack of income	masculinity	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The feminists are of the view that crime arises from___	financial disadvantage	economic disadvantage	physical disadvantage	heridity	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The functionalist theory sees society as a___	systemsmic analysis	systems	components	functions	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The functionalists believe that it is the abnormal functioning of the components of the society that leads to criminal behaviour	TRUE	FALSE	not true	not sure	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The interactionist criminology is based on the basis of Erving___Analysis of crime	faraday	gofman	goffman	gottman	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The interactionist theorists believe that behaviour should be regarded not so much in terms of what it means to others and society in general but what it means to ___	the family	the group	the society	the actor	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main focus of the feminist criminologist is on the___	female criminal	male criminal	main criminal	society	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major player in the Marxist school of thought is___	karl manhneim	emile durkiem	karl furgusson	karl marx	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The marxists believe that criminal behaviour arises from the wider social conditions or social structure of___economy	social	physical	polity	political	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The proponent of the feminist perspective is___	karl manhneim	carol smart	carol smith	cyril smith	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The study that refers to how organisms of different species can live together to their mutual benefit is called___	osmosis	symbiosis	osmotolosis	ecology	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term Con-men in crime refers to ___	confederacy of crimes	confidence men	connected men	professioanl men	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory of human ecology was postulated by___	shaw and mckay	the chicago school	robert park	park lane	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These psychoanalysis factors are___, ___ And___ Respectively	id, super ego and ego	id, ego and super ego	super ego, ego and id	id, ego and egoistic	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	These theorist claim that the mesomorphic body types were more likely to___	abstain from crime	think of crime	commit crime	like crime	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Three basic body types were distinguished as signs of criminality, these are; mesomorphs, ectomorphs and___	endomorphs	endromorphs	hedomorphs	erthromorphs	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Victims who are regarded by the larger society as full-fldged members but are discriminated against are called soci-economically___	weak victims	victimless criminals	economically weak	sleek victims	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vulnerable group of the victim of crime refers to___	elderly	women	children	a, b and c	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Where criminal youths are closely connected with adult criminals, it is said to be a criminal___	retreat culture	sub-culture	culture area	sub-group	B	eExam

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