

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

- ANS: C                      REF: Page 2                      OBJ: 1-1

- ANS: B                      REF: Page 3                      OBJ: 1-2

- ANS: B                      REF: Page 3                      OBJ: 1-1

- ANS: C                      REF: Page 3                      OBJ: 1-1

- ANS: D                  REF: Pages 3-4        OBJ: 1-2

- This sample only, Download all chapters at: [AlibabaDownload.com](http://AlibabaDownload.com)**

ANS: C                      REF: Page 6                      OBJ: 1-3

7. According to the text, about one third of U.S. households with children experience one of three housing problems. Which of the following is not one of these three problems?
- a. physically inadequate housing
  - b. crowded housing
  - c. housing that cost more than 30 percent of the household income
  - d. housing without nearby recreational facilities

ANS: D                      REF: Page 7                      OBJ: 1-3

8. Adults 25 years of age and older with less than a high school diploma earn \_\_\_\_\_ percent less than those who have earned a high school diploma.
- a. 5
  - b. 10
  - c. 30
  - d. 20

ANS: C                      REF: Page 7                      OBJ: 1-2

9. According to the findings of the most recent Youth Risk Behavior Survey, about \_\_\_\_\_ percent of high school students had smoked cigarettes at least 1 day during the 30 days before the survey.
- a. 5
  - b. 20
  - c. 40
  - d. 60

ANS: B                      REF: Page 9                      OBJ: 1-2

10. According to the text, youths who have been arrested four or more times and perpetuate a striking majority of serious criminal acts are known as the:
- a. "chronic juvenile offenders"
  - b. "terminally criminal"
  - c. "deviant minority"
  - d. "recidivists 10 percent"

ANS: A                      REF: Page 10                      OBJ: 1-5

11. A family style wherein the father is the final authority on all family matters and exercises complete control over his wife and children is:
- a. paternalistic
  - b. maternalistic
  - c. egalitarian
  - d. matriarchal

ANS: A                      REF: Page 11                      OBJ: 1-3

12. Which of the following statements about children in the Middle Ages is false?
- a. Children of all classes were subjected to stringent rules and regulations.
  - b. Girls were educated at home and married in their early teens.
  - c. Children were expected to undertake responsibilities early in their lives.
  - d. The parent-child relationship was particularly close and loving.

ANS: D                      REF: Page 12                      OBJ: 1-6

13. These allowed for the appointment of overseers to place destitute or neglected children as servants in the homes of the affluent, where they were trained in agricultural, trade, or domestic services.

- a. Poor Laws
- b. Primogeniture
- c. *Parens patriae* legislation
- d. Chins Doctrine

ANS: A                      REF: Page 12                      OBJ: 1-6

14. Voltaire's, Rousseau's, and Locke's vision produced a period known as the \_\_\_\_\_, which stressed a humanistic view of life, freedom, family, reason, and law.

- a. Dark Ages
- b. Enlightenment
- c. Renaissance
- d. Classical period

ANS: B                      REF: Page 12                      OBJ: 1-7

15. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ movement, children were placed in the care of adults who trained them in specific skills.

- a. binding over
- b. apprenticeship
- c. chancery court
- d. primogeniture

ANS: B                      REF: Page 13                      OBJ: 1-6

16. In the 1827 case \_\_\_\_\_, a duke's children were taken away from him in the name and interest of *parens patriae* because of his scandalous behavior.

- a. *Edinboro v. Courtright*
- b. *London v. Smith*
- c. *Wellesley v. Wellesley*
- d. *Kramer v. Kramer*

ANS: C                      REF: Page 13                      OBJ: 1-7

17. In a famous 1827 case, a duke's children were taken away from him in the name and interest of *parens patriae*, because:

- a. he was widowed
- b. he was not able to control the children
- c. his scandalous behavior
- d. his inability to support his family

ANS: C                      REF: Page 13                      OBJ: 1-7

18. Which of the following best describes the operating philosophy of the juvenile court under *parens patriae*?

- a. best interests of the child
- b. best interests of the government
- c. best interests of the community
- d. deterrence, retribution, and rehabilitation

ANS: A                      REF: Page 13                      OBJ: 1-7

19. During the Middle Ages in Great Britain, the chancery courts:

- a. had complete jurisdiction over children involved in criminal activities
- b. were primarily responsible to act in the best interests of the parents
- c. had no jurisdiction over children whose parents were royalty
- d. did not have jurisdiction over children charged with criminal conduct

ANS: D                      REF: Page 13                      OBJ: 1-6

20. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act of the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century limited the hours children were permitted to work and the age at which they could begin to work.
- a. Factory
  - b. Child Labor
  - c. School
  - d. Mill workers Protection

ANS: A                      REF: Page 14                      OBJ: 1-8

21. Nineteenth-century reformers, known as \_\_\_\_\_, developed programs for troubled youth and influenced legislation creating the juvenile justice system; today some critics view them as being more concerned with control of the poor than with their welfare.
- a. The League of Progressive Voters
  - b. child savers
  - c. The United Youth Council
  - d. Up With People

ANS: B                      REF: Page 14                      OBJ: 1-9

22. Which of the following statements best describes the child savers?
- a. They relocated needy urban children to foster families in the Western U.S.
  - b. They lobbied to close the juvenile justice system because of its record of abuses.
  - c. They raised the standard of living for the urban poor by providing job training.
  - d. They lobbied for a separate legal status for children.

ANS: D                      REF: Page 14                      OBJ: 1-9

23. The philosophical viewpoint that encourages the state to take control of wayward children and provide care, custody, and treatment to remedy delinquent behavior is:
- a. “parental inefficacy”
  - b. “best interest of the child”
  - c. “in loco parentis”
  - d. none of the above

ANS: B                      REF: Page 15                      OBJ: 1-8

24. What is the criteria on which juvenile sentencing is ideally based?
- a. community desires
  - b. victim preference
  - c. need for treatment
  - d. need for punishment

ANS: C                      REF: Page 16                      OBJ: 1-10

25. Transferring legal jurisdiction over the most serious and experienced juvenile offenders to the adult court for criminal prosecution is known as:
- a. waiver
  - b. *parens patriae*
  - c. primogeniture
  - d. *lex talionis*

ANS: A                      REF: Page 16                      OBJ: 1-10

26. Running away and underage consumption of alcohol represent:
- a. delinquent offenses
  - b. status offenses
  - c. stepping stones to delinquency
  - d. category one crimes

ANS: B                      REF: Page 17                      OBJ: 1-11

27. “\_\_\_\_\_” minors is the original early designation of youths who violate the law because of their minority status.

- a. Reckless
- b. Offending
- c. Deviant
- d. Wayward

ANS: D                      REF: Page 17                      OBJ: 1-8

28. Under the JJDPA and its subsequent reauthorizations, what were states required to do in order to receive federal funds?
- a. remove status offenders from secure detention and lockups
  - b. waive a determined amount of juveniles to the adult system
  - c. provide written guidelines for juvenile court judge
  - d. detain status offenders in secure facilities

ANS: A                      REF: Page 18                      OBJ: 1-11

29. Parents may be held civilly responsible for the conduct of their minor children, under the concept of:
- a. *stare decisis*
  - b. osmosis
  - c. bad apples
  - d. vicarious liability

ANS: D                      REF: Page 22                      OBJ: 1-10

30. Which of the following statements about parental liability laws is false?
- a. Some states require parents to reimburse the government for the costs of detention or care of their children.
  - b. Some states require parents to make restitution payments to victims.
  - c. All states have yet to place limits on the amount of recovery victims can receive.
  - d. Some states require parents and children to participate in counseling and community service activities.

ANS: C                      REF: Page 22                      OBJ: 1-10

## TRUE/FALSE

1. According to Erik Erikson, ego identity is formed during late adolescence when the ego learns to control the superego.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 3                      OBJ: 1-1

2. Kids whose parents divorce increase their involvement in delinquency, especially if they have a close bond with the custodial parent.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 6                      OBJ: 1-3

3. While teen smoking and drinking rates are currently low, their use of heroin and crack cocaine is higher than in the past.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 10                      OBJ: 1-4

4. About 5.5 million youths are arrested each year.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 10                      OBJ: 1-2

5. The concept of childhood as we know it today was firmly established in Europe during the Middle Ages.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 12                      OBJ: 1-6

6. The Elizabethan Poor Laws of 1601 created a system of church wardens and overseers who, with the consent of justices of the peace, identified vagrant, delinquent, and neglected children and put them to work.

ANS: T                      REF: Page 12                      OBJ: 1-6

7. The famous 1827 case in which a duke's children were taken away from him in the name and interest of *parens patriae* because of his scandalous behavior was *Smith v. Jones*.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 13                      OBJ: 1-7

8. Poor law legislation requiring poor and dependent children to serve apprenticeships was never passed in the United States.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 13                      OBJ: 1-6

9. The Factory Act of the early nineteenth century limited the hours children were permitted to work and the age at which they could begin to work.

ANS: T                      REF: Page 14                      OBJ: 1-7

10. In the U.S., early colonists viewed family violence as a sin, which led to the first child protection laws in the late 1630s.

ANS: T                      REF: Page 14                      OBJ: 1-8

11. Prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, little distinction was made between adult and juvenile offenders.

ANS: T                      REF: Page 14                      OBJ: 1-8

12. Under early British jurisprudence, children under the age of seven were legally incapable of committing crimes.

ANS: T                      REF: Page 15                      OBJ: 1-7

13. Most states define *minor child* as an individual who falls under a statutory age limit, most commonly thirteen years of age.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 15                      OBJ: 1-10

14. According to the text, criminal laws control interpersonal or private activities and these legal actions are usually initiated by individual citizens.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 16                      OBJ: 1-110

15. Unlike adult defendants, children do not have the right to consult an attorney or be free from self-incrimination.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 16                      OBJ: 1-10

16. State control over a child's noncriminal behavior supports the *parens patriae* philosophy, because it is assumed to be in the best interests of the child.

ANS: T                      REF: Page 16                      OBJ: 1-7

17. According to the text, status offenders are never detained or incarcerated with delinquents.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 18                      OBJ: 1-11

18. The act that created the OJJDP was amended in 1987 to allow status offenders to be detained for violating valid court orders.

ANS: T                      REF: Page 18                      OBJ: 1-10

19. Research studies have consistently found that strict enforcement of curfew laws actually increase juvenile crime rates during curfew hours.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 20                      OBJ: 1-10

20. Since 1990, there have been no cases in which parents have been ordered to serve time in jail because their children have been truant from school.

ANS: F                      REF: Page 21                      OBJ: 1-10

## COMPLETION

1. According to Erik Erikson, \_\_\_\_\_ is formed when persons develop a firm sense of who they are and what they stand for.

ANS: ego identity

REF: Page 3                      OBJ: 1-1

2. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when youths experience uncertainty and place themselves at the mercy of leaders who promise to give them a sense of identity they cannot mold for themselves.

ANS: Role diffusion

REF: Page 3      OBJ: 1-2

3. “\_\_\_\_\_ youths” are young people who are extremely vulnerable to the negative consequences of school failure, substance abuse, and early sexuality.

ANS: At-risk

REF: Page 3      OBJ: 1-3

4. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as criminal behavior engaged in by a minor.

ANS: Juvenile delinquency

REF: Page 10      OBJ: 1-10

5. As defined by the textbook, the term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to youths who have been arrested four or more times during their minority and perpetuate a striking majority of serious criminal acts.

ANS: chronic delinquents

REF: Page 10      OBJ: 1-10

6. The \_\_\_\_\_ family could be exemplified by that of the Middle Ages, when the father exercised complete control over his wife and children.

ANS: paternalistic

REF: Page 11      OBJ: 1-6

7. Under the \_\_\_\_\_ Movement, children were placed in the care of \_\_\_\_\_ adults who trained them in specific skills.

ANS: Apprenticeship

REF: Page 12      OBJ: 1-7

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ Poor Laws of 1601 created a system of church wardens and overseers who identified delinquent children.

ANS: Elizabethan

REF: Page 12      OBJ: 1-6

9. Chancery courts were founded on the proposition that children were under the protective control of the king, or \_\_\_\_\_, which is the Latin phrase which refers to the role of the king as father of his country.



ANS: *parens patriae*

REF: Page 13      OBJ: 1-7

10. The \_\_\_\_\_ Act of the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century limited the hours children were permitted to work and the age at which they could begin to work.

ANS: Factory

REF: Page 14      OBJ: 1-8

11. A group known as the \_\_\_\_\_ created community programs to service needy children and lobbied for a separate legal status for children which ultimately lead to the creation of the juvenile justice system.

ANS: child savers

REF: Page 14      OBJ: 1-9

12. The philosophical viewpoint “best interests of the \_\_\_\_\_” encourages the state to take control of wayward children and provide care, custody, and treatment to remedy delinquent behavior.

ANS: child

REF: Page 15      OBJ: 1-10

13. While adults are *tried* in court, children are \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: *adjudicated*

REF: Page 15      OBJ: 1-10

14. \_\_\_\_\_ laws prohibit activities that are injurious to the well being of society, such as rape and theft.

ANS: Criminal

REF: Page 16      OBJ: 1-10

15. Transferring legal jurisdiction over the most serious and experienced juvenile offenders to the adult court for criminal prosecution is called \_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: waiver (also bindover or removal)

REF: Page 16      OBJ: 1-10

16. A \_\_\_\_\_ refers to conduct that is illegal only because the child is under age.

ANS: status offense

REF: Page 17      OBJ: 1-11

17. The criteria on which juvenile sentencing is based is “\_\_\_\_\_.”

ANS: need for treatment

REF: Page 16      OBJ: 1-10

18. In 1974, the U.S. Congress passed the \_\_\_\_\_ that provides the major source of \_\_\_\_\_ federal funding to improve states' juvenile justice systems.

ANS: Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

REF: Page 18      OBJ: 1-10

19. Title III of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_ Act of 1974, provides funds for non-secure facilities where status offenders who need protection can receive safe shelter, counseling, and education until an effective family reunion can be realized.

ANS: Runaway and Homeless Youth

REF: Page 18      OBJ: 1-10

20. Parents may be held civilly liable, under the concept of \_\_\_\_\_, for the damages caused by their child.

ANS: *vicarious liability*

REF: Page 22      OBJ: 1-10

## ESSAY

1. According to the text, the most pressing problems facing American youth revolve around six issues. Briefly list and discuss these six issues.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 3-8      OBJ: 1-1

2. List and discuss the events that lead to the recognition of children's rights as presented in the text.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 12-13 OBJ: 1-4

3. Describe and discuss what childhood was like in the American colonies.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 13-14 OBJ: 1-8

4. Describe who the “child savers” were and the impact the group had on the creation of the concept of delinquency in the United States.

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 14-16 OBJ: 1-9

5. What are status offenses? How does the juvenile justice system rationalize its involvement with this type of offense?

ANS:

No answer provided

REF: Pages 17-22 OBJ: 1-11