CHAPTER 14—LARCENY/THEFT, FRAUD, AND WHITE COLLAR CRIME

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. With reference to art theft, NSAF stands for
   a. National Security Art Files.
   b. National Safety Art Files.
   c. National Scientific Art Files.
   d. National Stolen Art Files.

2. Which of the following types of larceny is most frequent?
   a. theft from motor vehicles
   b. bicycle theft
   c. shoplifting
   d. theft from buildings

3. The most common type of insurance fraud is
   a. illegal use of premiums by insurance companies to cover their own operating expenses.
   b. bogus insurance schemes in which con artists collect premiums for policies that do not exist.
   c. the pocketing of customer payments by insurance agents and brokers.
   d. feigning traffic accidents.

4. Which of the following is not a reason why bicycle thefts are difficult to investigate?
   a. There is a lack of a registration system for bicycles.
   b. Method of providing serial numbers for bicycles is complex.
   c. Thieves can ride the bikes into areas that patrol cars cannot go.
   d. Stolen bikes are often altered, dismantled, repainted, and resold.

5. The elements of larceny/theft are
   a. the felonious stealing, taking, carrying, leading or driving away, of another’s personal goods or property of value, with the intent to permanently deprive the owner of the property or goods.
   b. the felonious stealing, taking, or carrying, or leading or driving off personal property.
   c. the stealing of another’s property with the intent to deprive the owner.
   d. using force or fear or a weapon.

6. Theft may include all but one of the following. Which is incorrect?
   a. petty theft
   b. a misdemeanor or a felony.
   c. grand theft
   d. larceny
   e. crimes against the person
7. Thieves who go around neighborhoods targeting mailboxes with their flags up, searching for envelopes containing checks and other forms of payment. They are referred to as
   a. taggers.
   b. flaggers.
   c. flagellators.
   d. grabbers.

8. Altering the price on a garment in a store is considered
   a. embezzlement.
   b. fraud.
   c. larceny.
   d. a gray-collar crime.

9. To prosecute for shoplifting, it is important to prove that the suspect
   a. left the store with the merchandise.
   b. knew the value of the merchandise.
   c. intended to steal the merchandise.
   d. did all of the above.

10. The telephone fraud that occurs when rates are increased without notification is
    a. cramming.
    b. fluffing.
    c. gouging.
    d. slamming.

11. In confidence games, the mark is
    a. the victim.
    b. the con artist.
    c. the type of game or con selected.
    d. the amount of money involved.

12. This term refers to the unexplained or unauthorized loss of inventory, merchandise, cash, or any other asset from a retail establishment due to employee theft, shoplifting, organized retail crime, administrative errors, and vendor fraud.
    a. stop loss
    b. shrinkage
    c. frommage
    d. dark figure of inventory

13. The telephone scam in which consumers are billed for unauthorized or misleading charges is
    a. cramming.
    b. fluffing.
    c. gouging.
    d. slamming.
14. The primary motive for all types of larceny is usually
   a. spite.
   b. revenge.
   c. monetary gain.
   d. the excitement of stealing.

15. In a sign of the times, a Dearborn-based smuggling operation was accused of taking part in a global scheme to steal and sell bootlegged cigarettes, infant formula, phony Viagra, and counterfeit tax stamps and sending a cut of their illicit profits to
   a. the government.
   b. Hezbollah, a known terrorist organization.
   c. the Red Cross.
   d. the Red Crescent.

16. Larceny differs from robbery in that larceny
   a. is a misdemeanor.
   b. involves no force or threat of force.
   c. involves illegally entering a structure.
   d. has a monetary limit.

17. The greatest percentage of loss in the retail industry is due to
   a. bookkeeping or administrative errors.
   b. internal theft.
   c. shoplifting.
   d. vendor fraud.

18. The telephone scam in which companies charge undisclosed fees for calls made from pay phones or hotel rooms is
   a. cramming.
   b. fluffing.
   c. gouging.
   d. slamming.

19. Most bicycle thefts are committed by
   a. juveniles.
   b. professional bicycle theft rings.
   c. solo adult amateurs.
   d. solo adult professionals.

20. Jewelry is most often stolen by
   a. juvenile amateurs.
   b. adult amateurs.
   c. professionals.
   d. Both b and c.
21. The term *numismatic theft* refers to theft of
   a. metals.
   b. coins and paper money.
   c. Both a and b.
   d. Neither a nor b.

22. Changing the UPC bar code on merchandise so it rings up differently at checkout is commonly called
   a. switchbacks.
   b. ticket switching.
   c. pocketing.
   d. bait and switch.

23. This refers to groups, gangs and sometimes individuals who are engaged in illegally obtaining retail merchandise through both theft and fraud in substantial quantities as part of a commercial enterprise.
   a. organized retail crime (ORC)
   b. “shop till you drop” groups
   c. commercial robbery programs (CRP)
   d. theft and robbery gangs (TRG)

24. An Energy Department inspection after Hurricane Katrina, reported that
   a. the tons of scrap copper left over from the wreckage was virtually found intact, with no signs of looting or theft.
   b. the tons of scrap copper that should have been found throughout the wreckage of buildings and fallen power lines across Louisiana and other impacted areas of the Gulf Coast had “simply vanished”.
   c. that there is “honor among thieves” as no looting or theft occurred during Katrina.
   d. that the police were able to protect tons of scrap copper from thieves.

25. Which is a true statement?
   a. To the experienced livestock person, brands are a readable language, read from bottom right to the upper left, and inside to outside.
   b. Branding is now illegal in most states due to lawsuits from animal rights activists.
   c. To the experienced livestock person, brands are a readable language, read from left to right, top to bottom, and outside to inside.
   d. Branding is no longer used due to animal rights activists.

26. Phony home repairs are a way that confidence people take money from others.

27. The cost of insurance scams totals over 40 billion dollars a year.

28. Jamming, the unauthorized switch of a long-distance carrier, represents the fastest-growing category of complaint to the FCC.
29. Farmers create a market for stolen pesticides and herbicides by purchasing them at reduced rates.

30. The theft of timber is no longer a problem because of strict environmental regulations and security measures taken by logging companies.

31. Flaggers go around neighborhoods looking for mail boxes with their mail box flags up and stealing envelopes with checks in them.

32. Purse snatching, pocket picking, theft from coin machines, shoplifting, bicycle theft, theft from motor vehicles, theft from buildings, theft of motor vehicle accessories, and jewelry theft are all types of larceny theft.

33. Shrinkage refers to the explained loss of inventory, merchandise, cash, or any other asset from a retail establishment.

34. Employee theft accounts for more store losses than shoplifting.

35. Boosting is the same thing as shoplifting.