MEDIA AND CRIME PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

VISIT US ONLINE FOR THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

https://mediacrime.examzify.com

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright 1

Table of Contents 2

Introduction 3

How to Use This Guide 4

Questions 5

Answers 8

Explanations 10

Next Steps 15

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

SAMPLE

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

SAMPLE

Questions

SAMPLE

1. Deviance is synonymous with which of the following terms?

A. All of the above
B. Criminality
C. Unconventional behavior
D. Social Norm violations

2. Which of the following is not considered a type of cybercrime?

A. Trolling
B. Burglary
C. Phishing
D. Denial of service attacks

3. Why is examining crime coverage significant in media studies?

A. It only concerns reporters and journalists
B. It affects public policy and societal attitudes
C. It focuses on entertainment value exclusively
D. It is unrelated to cultural narratives

4. How does the 24-hour news cycle specifically affect crime reporting?

A. Promotes detailed investigations of crimes
B. Encourages in-depth public discussions
C. Focuses on sensational crime stories
D. Improves the quality of crime journalism

5. Which concept describes how media can shape the perception of crime in society?

A. Framing
B. Bias
C. Perception
D. Coverage

SAMPLE

6. What aspect of media can significantly alter the public's perception of crime?

A. The photos used in articles

B. The language employed in reporting

C. The frequency of crime stories published

D. All of the above

7. Critics argue that media portrayal of crime may lead to which of the following perceptions?

A. Justified Police Actions

B. Increased Public Safety

C. Heightened Fear of Crime

D. Neutral Representation of Reality

8. Is there a correlation between media coverage of crime and crime rates?

A. Increased media coverage always indicates higher crime rates

B. Increased media coverage does not necessarily correlate with actual crime rate increases

C. Media coverage is the sole reason for crime rate fluctuations

D. Crime rates are influenced by social media trends only

9. Which group is typically not seen as contemporary moral crusaders?

A. Nonprofits

B. Public

C. Government agencies

D. Religious organizations

10. What word describes the spatial and cultural dynamics in news reporting?

A. Proximity

B. Visibility

C. Accessibility

D. Relevance

SAMPLE

Answers

SAMPLE

1. A
2. B
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. D
7. C
8. B
9. B
10. A

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Deviance is synonymous with which of the following terms?

A. All of the above

B. Criminality

C. Unconventional behavior

D. Social Norm violations

The term "deviance" encompasses a broad range of meanings, and all the given terms reflect different aspects or interpretations of deviant behavior. Deviance refers to behavior that violates social norms, which can include acts that are seen as criminal (criminality), behaviors that are outside of established societal standards (unconventional behavior), and actions that contravene accepted social expectations (social norm violations). Criminality is closely related to legal definitions of deviance, often focusing specifically on acts that are legally defined as crimes. Unconventional behavior refers to actions that diverge from what is typically accepted in a culture or society, emphasizing the idea of social norms being challenged or broken. Social norm violations highlight the core component of deviance, as these acts directly conflict with the collective understanding of acceptable behavior in a given context. Hence, considering that all the terms reflect key elements of deviance, the correct answer captures the comprehensive nature of the concept, indicating that deviance can be synonymous with criminality, unconventional behavior, and violations of social norms simultaneously.

2. Which of the following is not considered a type of cybercrime?

A. Trolling

B. Burglary

C. Phishing

D. Denial of service attacks

Burglary is characterized as a physical crime involving the unlawful entry into a building or residence with the intent to commit theft or other crimes therein. It does not involve the use of technology or the internet, which fundamentally distinguishes it from cybercrime. In contrast, trolling, phishing, and denial of service attacks all utilize digital platforms or the internet to perpetrate their activities. Trolling refers to the act of intentionally provoking or upsetting individuals online, often through inflammatory remarks. Phishing involves tricking individuals into revealing sensitive information, often through deceptive emails or messages, and denial of service attacks aim to disrupt services by overwhelming networks or systems. All these actions fall squarely within the realm of cybercrime, emphasizing how they leverage technology to achieve malicious ends.

3. Why is examining crime coverage significant in media studies?

A. It only concerns reporters and journalists

B. It affects public policy and societal attitudes

C. It focuses on entertainment value exclusively

D. It is unrelated to cultural narratives

Examining crime coverage is significant in media studies because it directly impacts public policy and shapes societal attitudes. The way crime is reported in the media can influence how the public perceives crime rates, criminal behavior, and can even affect fear of crime within communities. Media portrayals can lead to a heightened focus on certain types of crime, potentially skewing public perception and policy responses, such as calls for changes in law enforcement practices or criminal justice reform. Understanding the nuances of crime coverage allows researchers and scholars to analyze how media narratives contribute to a broader cultural understanding of crime and justice. This impact can manifest in various ways, such as influencing legislative agendas or shaping community responses to crime, making it an essential area of study within media and crime discourse.

SAMPLE

4. How does the 24-hour news cycle specifically affect crime reporting?

A. Promotes detailed investigations of crimes

B. Encourages in-depth public discussions

C. Focuses on sensational crime stories

D. Improves the quality of crime journalism

The 24-hour news cycle significantly impacts crime reporting by creating a heightened emphasis on sensational crime stories. With the constant demand for fresh content, news outlets often prioritize stories that attract immediate attention and provoke strong emotional responses from the audience. This focus on sensationalism can lead to the coverage of violent crimes, missing persons, or strange incidents, often at the expense of more complex or nuanced stories that may require more time for thorough investigation. As a result, the media landscape may skew public perception of crime, leading people to believe that violence and criminality are more prevalent than they might actually be. The pressure to deliver news rapidly can also push journalists to favor engaging narratives over comprehensive analysis, thereby simplifying the portrayal of crime. This creates a feedback loop where sensational stories garner more views or shares, encouraging further sensationalism in future reporting. While this approach can effectively engage viewers and drive ratings, it often does not contribute to a deeper understanding of crime issues in society. Other aspects like detailed investigations or public discussions may happen, but they are generally overshadowed by the sensational coverage driven by the 24-hour news cycle.

5. Which concept describes how media can shape the perception of crime in society?

A. Framing

B. Bias

C. Perception

D. Coverage

Framing is a concept that refers to the way information is presented in the media and how that presentation influences audience interpretation and perception. When it comes to crime, framing can significantly shape public opinion by emphasizing certain aspects of a crime while downplaying or omitting others. For example, a news report might frame a crime story by highlighting the race of the suspect or the socioeconomic status of the victims, which can lead to skewed perceptions of crime trends or the nature of criminal behavior in society. By selecting specific narratives, images, and language, media outlets can influence how individuals understand and react to crime, sometimes reinforcing stereotypes or instilling fear within communities. Thus, framing is a powerful tool in the media's role in shaping social narratives around crime, affecting how citizens view their safety and the efficacy of law enforcement.

SAMPLE

6. What aspect of media can significantly alter the public's perception of crime?

A. The photos used in articles

B. The language employed in reporting

C. The frequency of crime stories published

D. All of the above

The aspect of media that can significantly alter the public's perception of crime encompasses various elements, all of which contribute to shaping how crime is viewed by society. The photographs used in articles can evoke emotional responses and influence readers' feelings about crime and safety in their communities. Visual imagery plays a critical role in how incidents are perceived—certain images may sensationalize crime, leading to heightened fear or concern. The language employed in reporting is equally powerful. The choice of words can frame a narrative in such a way that either amplifies or diminishes the perceived seriousness of crime. For instance, using terms that suggest moral judgment or urgency can create a sense of alarm, while neutral language may minimize the perceived threat. Lastly, the frequency with which crime stories are published can skew public perception as well. A high volume of crime reporting can lead audiences to believe that crime rates are higher than they actually are, impacting public views on safety and criminal justice issues. Each of these factors, individually and collectively, plays a significant role in molding public perception of crime, making the comprehensive option that includes all aspects the most accurate.

7. Critics argue that media portrayal of crime may lead to which of the following perceptions?

A. Justified Police Actions

B. Increased Public Safety

C. Heightened Fear of Crime

D. Neutral Representation of Reality

The media portrayal of crime often emphasizes sensational stories and highlights violent incidents, which can contribute to a heightened perception of danger among the public. When crime stories are frequently reported, especially those involving graphic details or unusual events, it can skew the audience's understanding of actual crime rates and risks in their communities. This constant exposure to crime-related content can create an exaggerated sense of fear about personal safety and the prevalence of crime, leading individuals to believe that they are more likely to be victims than they actually are. As a result, individuals may become increasingly anxious or fearful about crime, even in areas where crime rates are declining or are statistically low. In contrast, other choices like justified police actions or increased public safety do not typically stem from media portrayal but rather from broader societal discussions about law enforcement practices. Moreover, a neutral representation of reality is generally not achieved due to the sensational nature of crime reporting, which distorts public perception rather than reflecting an unbiased view. Thus, the argument stands firm that the media's representation can indeed amplify fear and misperceptions about crime in society.

SAMPLE

8. Is there a correlation between media coverage of crime and crime rates?

A. Increased media coverage always indicates higher crime rates

B. Increased media coverage does not necessarily correlate with actual crime rate increases

C. Media coverage is the sole reason for crime rate fluctuations

D. Crime rates are influenced by social media trends only

B is the correct answer because it recognizes that increased media coverage does not always align with actual increases in crime rates. While media coverage can influence public perception and potentially amplify fear or concern over crime, it does not directly cause crime or reflect its frequency accurately. Many factors contribute to crime rates, including socioeconomic conditions, law enforcement practices, community programs, and policy changes, none of which are directly indicated by the level of media coverage. The relationship between media and crime is complex; for instance, sensationalist coverage can lead to heightened awareness or fear of certain crimes, whereas actual crime statistics might indicate different trends. Therefore, while there may be instances where increased coverage coincides with rising crime rates, it cannot be assumed that one causes the other universally. This option emphasizes the importance of critically evaluating the role of media in shaping perceptions of crime as distinct from the reality of crime statistics.

9. Which group is typically not seen as contemporary moral crusaders?

A. Nonprofits

B. Public

C. Government agencies

D. Religious organizations

The group most commonly not viewed as contemporary moral crusaders is the public. While the public can play a significant role in shaping societal norms and values, they often react to moral issues rather than initiate them. Instead of actively campaigning for moral causes, the public typically reflects the moral sentiments of the various organizations and leaders within society. In contrast, nonprofits often advocate for social change and champion moral causes, focusing on issues like poverty, injustice, and equality. Government agencies may also engage in moral crusades through policies and regulations that aim to uphold specific ethical standards and societal norms. Religious organizations frequently take strong stances on moral issues as part of their mission and are known for leading movements advocating for particular values or ethical perspectives. Thus, the public, while influential, is not typically seen in the same proactive light as the other groups.

10. What word describes the spatial and cultural dynamics in news reporting?

A. Proximity

B. Visibility

C. Accessibility

D. Relevance

The term that best describes the spatial and cultural dynamics in news reporting is "proximity." This concept refers to the geographical and emotional closeness of an event or issue to the audience. In news reporting, proximity influences how stories are selected and presented; events that occur closer to the audience or involve familiar cultural contexts are often prioritized over those that are more distant or unfamiliar. This dynamic highlights the tendency for news media to focus on local or culturally significant stories, which can shape public perception and understanding of events. The other options, while relevant in some contexts, do not encapsulate the spatial and cultural dynamics as effectively. "Visibility" refers more to how prominently a story is showcased, "accessibility" pertains to how easily the audience can engage with news content, and "relevance" focuses on the significance or applicability of a story to the audience's interests. However, it is proximity that specifically addresses the influence of location and cultural context in the selection and framing of news stories.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

https://mediacrime.examzify.com

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE