**Chapter 2: Causes of Crime**

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. A correlation demonstrates a cause of behavior.

T F

2. Utilitarianism involves the calculation of pain and pleasure.

T F

3. Cesare Beccaria is referred to as the father of criminology.

T F

4. Choice theorists believe the key to controlling crime is deterrence.

T F

5. Trait theories suggest that certain biological or psychological traits can trigger criminal behavior in certain circumstances.

T F

6. Social disorganization theory holds that crime is largely related to the quality of neighborhoods.

T F

7. Strain results from the lack of available means to achieve life goals.

T F

8. Labels applied by the justice system can only improve life.

T F

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Researchers who study the causes of crime are called

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | positivists. |
| b. | sociologists. |
| c. | ideologists. |
| d. | criminologists. |

2. Theories are based on all of the following except

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | common sense. |
| b. | observation. |
| c. | experimentation. |
| d. | reasoning. |

3. An explanation of a happening or circumstance based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning is a

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | hypothesis. |
| b. | theory. |
| c. | utilitarian view. |
| d. | positivist view. |

REF: 35

4. Classical theorists believe that a crime was an expression of a person’s

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | conscience. |
| b. | ethics. |
| c. | genetics. |
| d. | rational decision making process. |

REF: 37

5. All of the following are true according to Beccaria, except that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | All decisions are the result of rational choice |
| b. | Fear of punishment can deter the choice to commit crime |
| c. | The more swift and certain a punishment is, the more effective it will be |
| d. | Punishment must be designed to diagnose and treat the underlying causes of criminal behavior |

REF: 37

6. In Bentham’s classical criminology, punishment aims to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | incapacitate offenders. |
| b. | rehabilitate offenders. |
| c. | return the victim to the state they were in before the crime. |
| d. | give an incentive not to harm people. |

REF: 37

7. For the positivist, behavior is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | the result of a rational decision making process |
| b. | the result of exposures to family and friends |
| c. | influenced by the environment surrounding the offender |
| d. | beyond the control of the individual |

REF: 37

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is widely referred to as “the father of criminology.”

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Edward Sutherland. |
| b. | Cesare Lombroso. |
| c. | Travis Hirschi. |
| d. | Emile Durkheim. |

REF: 37

9. Rational choice theory is an updated version of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | classical theory. |
| b. | anomie theory. |
| c. | ego theory. |
| d. | control theory. |

REF: 38

10. Biochemical explanations of misbehavior include all of the following except

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | testosterone. |
| b. | postpartum psychosis. |
| c. | attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. |
| d. | male hormones. |

REF: 38-40

11. The Chicago School showed a correlation between crime and

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | physiology. |
| b. | rational decision making. |
| c. | neighborhood conditions. |
| d. | low levels of self-control. |

REF: 43

12. Strain theory has its roots in the concept of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | power. |
| b. | employment. |
| c. | anomie. |
| d. | peers. |

REF: 44

13. The theory that people adapt to the values of the subculture to which they belong is

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | social learning theory. |
| b. | cultural deviance theory. |
| c. | anomie. |
| d. | social control theory. |

REF: 45

14. Which of the following is not a main branch of social process theory?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Labeling theory |
| b. | Deviance theory |
| c. | Control theory |
| d. | Learning theory |

REF: 45

**COMPLETION**

1. A proposition that can be tested by researchers or observers to determine if it is valid is a .

REF: 35

2. From the early days of this country, the general presumption of criminal law has been that behavior is a consequence of .

REF: 37

3. A school of criminology which asserts that individuals have free will to engage in any behavior, including criminal behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

REF: 37

4. Criminal activity in males has been linked to the elevated levels of the hormone .

REF: 39

5. The is the part of the personality which is directly related to the conscience and determines which actions are right or wrong.

REF: 41

6. Shaw and McKay popularized the idea of ecology in criminology through their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

REF: 43

7. Strain has its roots in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is derived from the Greek word for “without norms.”

REF: 44

8. Learning theory has recently expanded to include the growing influence of the .

REF: 46

**Chapter 2: Causes of Crime – Worksheet 2**

**TRUE/FALSE**

1. Social conflict theories view criminal behavior as a result of contact with deviant family and friends.

T F REF: 48

2. Self-control is an important variable in life course criminology.

T F REF: 51

3. The continuity of theory of crime asserts that once negative behaviors have been established they cannot be changed.

T F REF: 52 OBJ: 6

4. Studies indicate that individuals with low self-control are at a greater risk of victimization.

T F REF: 52

5. Dopamine is a neurotransmitter in the brain which is highly correlated with addiction and physical dependency.

T F REF: 56

6. The criminal model of addiction asserts that drug abusers endanger society with their behavior and should be punished the same as those who commit non-drug-related offenses.

T F REF: 58

7. Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin asserted that a small group of juveniles, 9 percent, were responsible for a disproportionate amount of violent crime.

T F REF: 58

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. Which of the following is a social process theory?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Social disorganization theory |
| b. | Strain theory |
| c. | Labeling theory |
| d. | Life course theory |

REF: 46

2. Which of the following is consistent with control theory?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Offenders learn deviant values from parents and peers |
| b. | Individuals are restrained from offending by their relationships between parents and peers. |
| c. | Individuals must be taught to commit illegal activities |
| d. | Individuals commit crimes after being labeled by society. |

REF: 46

3. Labeling an individual

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | is evil. |
| b. | affects one’s self concept. |
| c. | can only be applied by the community. |
| d. | cannot be reversed. |

REF: 48

4. Social conflict theory focuses on

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | psychology. |
| b. | biology. |
| c. | sociology. |
| d. | power. |

REF: 48

5. Social conflict theory includes

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a foundation of rational choice. |
| b. | issues of power and wealth. |
| c. | the idea that the criminal justice system is out of control. |
| d. | a focus of community values. |

REF: 48

6. Practitioners of life course criminology assert that the strongest predictors of future criminal behavior can be found by evaluating

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | childhood behaviors. |
| b. | family structure and interaction. |
| c. | the mental and physical health of the offender. |
| d. | neighborhood conditions. |

REF: 51

7. Gottfredson and Hirschi believe that low self-control can be primarily attributed to

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | school failure. |
| b. | poor parenting. |
| c. | mental deficiencies. |
| d. | hormones. |

REF: 51

8. Routine activities theory includes all of the following elements except

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | a suitable target. |
| b. | repeat victimization. |
| c. | a likely offender. |
| d. | absence of a capable guardian. |

REF: 52-53

9. The idea that certain people are more likely to be victims of crime than others is called

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | repeat victimization. |
| b. | recidivism. |
| c. | chronic offending. |
| d. | system revictimization. |

REF: 53

10. To understand the basics of addiction and physical dependence, one must understand the role of

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | testosterone in the brain. |
| b. | serotonin in the brain. |
| c. | androgen in the brain. |
| d. | dopamine in the brain. |

REF: 56

11. When considering the relationship between drugs and crime, the systemic model asserts that

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | individuals act violently or criminally as a result of the drugs they have ingested. |
| b. | drug abusers commit crimes to get the funds to purchase drugs. |
| c. | the criminal justice response to drug addicted individuals leads to their repeated offending. |
| d. | violence is a by-product of the interpersonal relationships within the drug-using community. |

REF: 56

12. Which model holds that substance abusers are forced into petty crime to feed their addictions?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Criminal |
| b. | Medical |
| c. | Addiction |
| d. | Treatment |

REF: 58

13. The belief that illegal drug abusers are a danger to society and should be punished accordingly is consistent with

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The medical model of addiction. |
| b. | The enslavement theory of addiction. |
| c. | The criminal model of addiction. |
| d. | The systemic model of addiction. |

REF: 58

14. The research published in *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort* asserted that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of juvenile offenders were responsible for the majority of violent crime.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | 1% |
| b. | 6% |
| c. | 14% |
| d. | 22% |

REF: 58

15. Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin’s research regarding the “chronic 6 percent” has resulted in

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | harsher sentences for repeat offenders |
| b. | mentoring programs for young offenders |
| c. | an increased emphasis on the victim |
| d. | a concerted effort to avoid labeling juvenile delinquents |

REF: 59

**COMPLETION**

1. Labeling can lead to a prophecy.

REF: 48

2. The study of behavior patterns of childhood predicting adult criminality is part of criminology.

REF: 51

3. A school of criminology that studies why certain people are the victims of crimes is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

REF: 52

4. The theory that certain people are more likely to be subject to criminal activity and that past victimization is the greatest predictor of future victimization is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

REF: 53

5. The model of addiction believes that addicts are mentally or physically ill.

6. The model of addiction holds that addicts endanger society and should be punished in the same manner as other drug offenders.

7. Career criminals are also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. .