

1. An explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning is called a hypothesis.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. A correlation demonstrates a cause of behavior.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. One of the basic assumptions of social psychology is that people are able to justify improper or even criminal behavior by convincing themselves that it is actually acceptable behavior.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

4. Choice theorists, like Beccaria, believe the key to controlling crime is deterrence.
- a. True
 - b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

6. According to positivism, criminal behavior is determined by biological, psychological, and social forces and is beyond the control of the individual.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. Persons suffering from schizophrenia disease are at an unusually high risk for committing suicide or harming others.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. The methods and theories of the Chicago School stressed that humans are social creatures whose behavior reflects their environment.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.05 - Describe the social conflict theory known as the social reality of crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. 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.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. Wolfgang, Figlio, and Sellin asserted that a small group of juveniles, the chronic offenders, were responsible for a disproportionate amount of violent crime.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: Criminology from Theory to Practice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.09 - Explain the theory of the chronic offender and its importance for the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. 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.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. Theories are based on all of the following except:
- a. common sense.
 - b. observation.
 - c. experimentation.
 - d. reasoning.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Researchers who study the causes of crime are called:
- a. positivists.
 - b. sociologists.
 - c. ideologists.
 - d. criminologists.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

16. For one month I studied for two hours every day. I knew the correct answers to all questions posed by the teacher in class. This example represents a ____.
- a. theory
 - b. hypothesis
 - c. test
 - d. prediction

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

17. In 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. deter people to commit crimes.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

18. 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.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. Classical theorists believe that a crime was an expression of a person's:

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

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

20. Rational choice theory is an updated version of:

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

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. Criminal activity in males has been linked to elevated levels of hormones, specifically:

- a. testosterone.
- b. melatonin.
- c. epinephrine.
- d. thyroxine.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. _____ is widely referred to as the "Father of Criminology."

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

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

23. 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.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. Strain theory has its roots in the concept of:

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

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. The Chicago School showed a correlation between crime and

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

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

26. Spending time in these disadvantaged areas, Elijah Anderson discovered that most “decent” families included all of the following, except:
- a. an older man who held a steady job.
 - b. an older man with poor discipline habits toward his children.
 - c. an older man who performed his duties as husband and father.
 - d. an older man who was interested in the community’s well-being.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. 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.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. According to social disorganization theory, which of the following factors DOES NOT lead to crime in disorganized neighborhoods?
- a. High number of children
 - b. High levels of high school dropouts
 - c. Deteriorating buildings and other infrastructures
 - d. Concentrations of singleparent families

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. Social conflict theory focuses on:

- a. psychology.
- b. neighborhoods.
- c. sociology.
- d. power.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.05 - Describe the social conflict theory known as the social reality of crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

30. Through criminal laws, the dominant members of society control the minority members, using institutions such as the police, courts, and prisons as tools of oppression. This is the key concept for which theory?

- a. Social control theory
- b. Labeling theory
- c. Strain theory
- d. Social conflict theory

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.05 - Describe the social conflict theory known as the social reality of crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. Social conflict theory is often associated with a critique of our capitalist economic system. Capitalism is seen as leading to high levels of violence and crime because of .

- a. unemployment
- b. wealth
- c. disparity of income that results
- d. decrease in self-control

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.05 - Describe the social conflict theory known as the social reality of crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

32. 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.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.05 - Describe the social conflict theory known as the social reality of crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. 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

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

34. Which of the following is a social process theory?
- a. Social disorganization theory
 - b. Strain theory
 - c. Labeling theory
 - d. Life course theory

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

35. 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.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. Labeling an individual:

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

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. Crime prevention policies associated with social process theory focus on_____.

- a. juvenile offenders
- b. adult offenders
- c. parents of offenders
- d. all of the above

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

38. The study of crime based on the belief that behavioral patterns developed in childhood can predict delinquent and criminal behavior later in life. This is called_____.
- a. life course theory
 - b. childhood theory
 - c. self-control theory
 - d. choice theory

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. 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.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of low self-control?
- a. Torturing animals
 - b. Thrill-seeking
 - c. Solving problems with violence rather than her or his intellect
 - d. Impulsive

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

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

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

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

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. Which of the following is NOT a factor in the learning process of habitual drug users?

- a. Learn the techniques of drug use.
- b. Learn to perceive the pleasurable effects of drug use.
- c. Learn to make money from drug use.
- d. Learn to enjoy the social experience of drug use.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. Those who believe that abusers and addicts endanger society with their behavior and should be treated like any other criminals advocate which model of addiction?
- a. Medical model of addiction
 - b. Criminal model of addiction
 - c. Social crime model
 - d. Habitual drug abuser model

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. 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.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. To understand the basics of addiction and physical dependence, one must understand the role of _____ in the brain.
- a. testosterone
 - b. serotonin
 - c. androgen
 - d. dopamine

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. The research published in *Delinquency in a Birth Cohort* asserted that _____ percent of juvenile offenders were responsible for the majority of violent crime.
- a. 1
 - b. 6
 - c. 14
 - d. 22

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: Criminology from Theory to Practice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.09 - Explain the theory of the chronic offender and its importance for the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. 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.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Criminology from Theory to Practice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.09 - Explain the theory of the chronic offender and its importance for the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

While Elliot Rodger could be shy and withdrawn in the real world, he had no trouble expressing himself on the Internet. A self-labeled “incel,” or “involuntary celibate,” the twenty-two-year-old college dropout spent hours online ranting about his lack of success with the opposite sex. On the night of May 23, 2014, as reports of a shooting spree near the campus of the University of California, Santa Barbara, spread through the media, members of Rodger’s online community speculated that he was the gunman. And they were right. Before taking his own life, Rodger killed six people and injured thirteen others. Rodger had a long history of behavioral and mental issues. Before the incident, six police officers visited Rodger’s apartment to perform a “welfare check,” but did not search the residence. Had they done so, they likely would have found the three semiautomatic weapons Rodger used in his rampage.

49. How would conflict theory explain his action?

- a. He sought revenge on girls because they had “abused” their power by “rejecting him.”
- b. He sought revenge on girls because he felt strained/stressed.
- c. He sought revenge on girls because he had low self-control.
- d. He sought revenge on girls because he had no social bonds to his family.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

PREFACE NAME: 2.0

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.05 - Describe the social conflict theory known as the social reality of crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

50. Which of the statements below would not support a psychological explanation for Rodger’s crimes?

- a. His online ranting about “lack of success” with girls
- b. Rodger’s family had contacted the police because they were concerned about his mental health
- c. His history of seeing therapists since he was eight years old
- d. His behavior toward the police who came to his house

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

PREFACE NAME: 2.0

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

51. If you were to create a profile of a “student shooter” based on the information in the preface, which information would not be included?
- a. Male
 - b. The occurrence of a “significant disruption” in his or her life, such as lack of dating success
 - c. Posted violent ideas on the Internet
 - d. Lack of parental involvement

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

PREFACE NAME: 2.0

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Apply

52. If subsequently it was shown that Rodger had elevated levels of testosterone in his blood, then which approach might have the most explanatory power?
- a. Psychological
 - b. Biological
 - c. Sociological
 - d. Historical

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

PREFACE NAME: 2.0

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Apply

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

ANSWER: hypothesis

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

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

ANSWER: free will

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

55. _____ is the study of how certain traits or qualities are transmitted from parents to their offspring.

ANSWER: Genetics

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: superego

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: testosterone

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. According to _____, most of our thoughts, wishes, and urges originate in the unconscious region of the mind, and we have no control—or even awareness—of these processes.

ANSWER: Freud
Sigmund Freud

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59.

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

ANSWER: classical criminology

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

60. _____ is the study of the development and functioning of groups of people who live together within a society.

ANSWER: Sociology

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. Shaw and McKay popularized the idea that unfavorable conditions in certain neighborhoods are related to crime through their _____ theory.

ANSWER: social disorganization

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

62. Strain has its roots in _____, which is derived from the Greek word for "without norms."

ANSWER: anomie

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

63. _____ results from the lack of available means to achieve life goals.

ANSWER: Strain

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

64. _____ is a theory that society creates crime and criminals by declaring certain behavior and certain people as deviant.

ANSWER: Labeling

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

65. Janet Lauritsen, a criminologist at the University of Missouri–St. Louis, found that children from _____ homes had a higher tendency toward criminality than other children.

ANSWER: one-parent

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: media

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

67. Labeling can lead to a _____ prophecy.

ANSWER: self-fulfilling

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. According to Gottfredson and Hirschi, _____ is linked to criminal behavior.

ANSWER: low self-control

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

69. Studies indicate that individuals who consume _____ are at a greater risk of victimization.

ANSWER: alcohol

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: life course

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. Practitioners of _____ believe that lying, stealing, bullying, and other conduct problems that occur in childhood are the strongest predictors of future criminal behavior.

ANSWER: life course criminology

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

72. The _____ theory of crime essentially says that once negative behavior patterns have been established, they cannot be changed.

ANSWER: continuity

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: medical

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

74. _____ is a neurotransmitter in the brain, which is highly correlated with addiction and physical dependency.

ANSWER: Dopamine

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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

ANSWER: criminal

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

76. _____ is a highly addictive stimulant to the central nervous system manufactured from legal, over-the-counter substances.

ANSWER: Methamphetamine

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

77. The use of drugs that results in physical or psychological problems for the user, as well as disruption of personal relationships and employment, is called__.

ANSWER: drug abuse

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

78. _____ are medical drugs that require a physician's permission for purchase.

ANSWER: Prescription drugs

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

79. Career criminals are also known as_____.

ANSWER: chronic offenders

REFERENCES: Criminology from Theory to Practice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.09 - Explain the theory of the chronic offender and its importance for the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

80. Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

ANSWER: · A hypothesis is a statement of relationship between two researchers, which can be tested.
· A theory is a hypothesis that has been tested and accepted by researchers as a plausible explanation for criminal behavior.

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

81. Explain the steps in the scientific method.

ANSWER: Observation: Crime occurs. The study of crime, or criminology, is rich with different reasons as to why people commit crimes. However, criminologists, or those who study the causes of crime, warn against using models or profiles to predict violent behavior.
Hypothesis: A possible explanation for an observed occurrence that can be tested by further investigation.
Test: Correlation between two variables means that they tend to vary together. Causation, in contrast, means that one variable is responsible for the change in the other.
Verification: Four of my neighbors have the same morning class.
Theory: A theory is an explanation of a happening or circumstance that is based on observation, experimentation, and reasoning.
Prediction. Predict what will occur in the future. Predictions are tests of your theory.

REFERENCES: The Role of Theory

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.01 - Discuss the difference between a hypothesis and a theory in the context of criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

82. Explain the connection between classical criminology and choice theory.

ANSWER: · Choice theory hold that those who commit crimes choose to do so.
· Classical criminology is based on a model of a person rationally making a choice before committing a crime – weighing the benefits against the costs.

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

83. Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

ANSWER: · Classical criminologists believe that criminals choose to commit crimes, after a rational decision making process through which they weigh the benefits of the criminal activity with the potential costs.
· Positivists believe that criminal behavior is not the result of rational decision making, rather it is determined by psychological, biological, or social forces.

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.02 - Contrast positivism with classical criminology.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

84. How does brain-scanning technology help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending?

ANSWER: - mapping the human brain
- brain scanning shows that criminal behavior is often associated with a smaller-thanaverage amygdala
- those with low activity in the anterior cingulate cortex were twice as likely to commit a crime as those with high activity in this area of the brain
- Brain scans cannot predict future criminal offending. They can only indicate a possibility of future criminal offending.

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.03 - Explain how brain-scanning technology is able to help scientists determine if an individual is at risk for criminal offending.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

85. List and briefly describe the three theories of social structure.

ANSWER: · Social disorganization theory purposes that crime is caused by zones of disorganization within communities.
· Strain theory argues that crime is caused by the strain people experience as they are unable to meet their goals of wealth through legal means.
· Cultural deviance theory asserts that people adapt their behavior to the values of the subculture to which they belong.

REFERENCES: Bad Neighborhoods and Other Economic Disadvantages

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.04 - List and describe the three theories of social structure that help explain crime.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

86. List and briefly describe the three branches of social process theory.

ANSWER: · Learning theory contends that offenders learn criminal behavior from their family and peers.
· Control theory holds that the bonds people form with family and peers serve to prevent criminal offending.
· Labeling theory suggests that assigning an individual a negative label will result in that person becoming what he or she has been labeled.

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.06 - List and briefly explain the three branches of social process theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

87. Why do life course theorists believe the key to criminal offending lies in childhood?

ANSWER: · Life course theorists believe there is a link between childhood behavior and criminal offending and that the roots of criminality can be identified in the childhood behaviors of lying, stealing, and bullying.

REFERENCES: Life Lessons and Criminal Behavior

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.07 - Describe the importance of early childhood behavior for those who subscribe to self-control theory.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

88. What are neurotransmitters? Discuss the three neurotransmitters that seem to be particularly related to aggressive behavior.

ANSWER: Neurotransmitters are chemicals that carry signals from neurons to other cells in the body. Three neurotransmitters related to aggressive (and sometimes criminal) behavior are:
1. Serotonin, which regulates moods, appetite, and memory
2. Norepinephrine, which regulates sleep-wake cycles and controls how we respond to anxiety, fear, and stress
3. Dopamine, which regulates perceptions of pleasure and reward

REFERENCES: The Brain and the Body

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

89. Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction. Explain which model you agree with more and why.

ANSWER:

- Those who subscribe to the medical model of addiction believe that addicts are not criminals, but mentally or physically ill individuals who are forced into petty crimes to support their drug habits.
- Those in favor of the criminal model of addiction believe that abusers and addicts pose a danger to society and should be treated just like any other criminal offender.

REFERENCES: The Link between Drugs and Crime

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.08 - Contrast the medical model of addiction with the criminal model of addiction.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

90. Explain the theory of the chronic offender and its importance for the criminal justice system.

ANSWER:

- Wolfgang's research in the 1970s resulted in the theory that chronic offenders are responsible for the majority of violent criminal offending.
- As a result of this research, law enforcement and prosecutors have developed strategies to identify and convict chronic offenders.
- Habitual offender laws that assign longer sentences to repeat offenders are also a result of chronic offender research.

REFERENCES: Criminology from Theory to Practice

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: CJIA.GAMI.17.02.09 - Explain the theory of the chronic offender and its importance for the criminal justice system.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply