

CHAPTER 1

Theoretical Criminology: An Introductory Overview

Chapter 1 Multiple Choice

1. How is *criminology* different from *criminal justice* science as a field of study?

- a. Criminology, by definition, is focused on the making of and breaking of laws.
- b. Criminologists have less disagreements among themselves.
- c. Criminal justice is less focused on finding “solutions” to the crime problem.
- d. Criminal justice always defines criminal behavior differently.

Answer: A

Objective: The role of criminology in the field

Page number: 1

Level: Basic

2. Contemporary criminology began during what time period?

- a. The time of ancient Babylonia
- b. The Code of Hammurabi time period
- c. The late 18th century age of Enlightenment
- d. The late 20th century

Answer: C

Objective: History of criminology

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

3. Which philosophers emphasized free will over blind faith and superstition?

- a. Rousseau
- b. Voltaire
- c. Locke
- d. All of the above

Answer: D

Objective: History of criminology

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

4. What type of justice system existed prior to an emphasis on reasoning in the evolution of criminology?

- a. Communal warfare

- b. Family-revenge model
- c. Paid policing model
- d. International law

Answer: B

Objective: Ancient times of crime

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

5. Which group believed that isolation, labor, and Bible reading would result in repentance, or rehabilitation?

- a. The ancient Babylonians
- b. Philosophers such as Voltaire, Rousseau, and Locke
- c. Those early Americans who held the Salem Witch Trials
- d. Philadelphia Quakers

Answer: D

Objective: History of criminology

Page number: 3

Level: Intermediate

6. Which historical legacy of the Classical School continues to push for the achievement of deterrence as an objective of the criminal justice system?

- a. Neoclassicism
- b. The Enlightenment
- c. Positivism
- d. Determinism

Answer: A

Objective: Classical school

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

7. Which of the following is an example of a principle underlying the concept of deterrence?

- a. Certainty
- b. Severity
- c. Celerity
- d. All of the above

Answer: D

Objective: Deterrence theory

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

8. Determinism takes the position that human behavior may be caused by biological, psychological, and/or _____ factors.

- a. spiritual
- b. environmental
- c. labor market
- d. decision making

Answer: B

Objective: Assumptions of criminology theories

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

9. During what time period did the Chicago School begin to influence criminological thought?

- a. 1880–1889
- b. 1900–1919
- c. 1920–1940
- d. 1950–1960

Answer: C

Objective: Chicago School

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

10. Which of the following concerns the process of actually identifying how you are going to measure theoretical concepts?

- a. Conceptualization
- b. Operationalization
- c. Characterization
- d. All of the above

Answer: B

Objective: Theory testing

Page number: 6-7

Level: Basic

11. Criminality refers to the _____ of offending among and between social groups.

- a. extent and frequency
- b. individual differences
- c. constant patterns
- d. definitions

Answer: A
Objective: Criminology
Page number: 5
Level: Intermediate

12. Which of the following is an example of a research question that primarily addresses the dependent variable of criminality, not locale?

- a. Why are rates of gun ownership and crime more correlated in Southern states?
- b. Why is there more homicide in Memphis than in Phoenix?
- c. Why are males more criminal than females?
- d. Why does crime itself exist?

Answer: C
Objective: Theory testing
Page number: 5
Level: Difficult

13. Correlation speaks to the _____ of two variables, or the direction and strength of fluctuation in a dependent variable by an independent variable.

- a. spuriousness
- b. covariance
- c. constant influence
- d. sequence

Answer: B
Objective: Theory testing
Page number: 6
Level: Intermediate

14. Which of the following statements would represent an example of where a positive correlation would most typically be found?

- a. A social group's level of drug use and level of involvement in crime
- b. A social group's level of educational attainment and level of involvement in crime
- c. The minimal impact of a gang awareness program in preventing gang membership
- d. The change in crime rates due to changes in locale

Answer: A
Objective: Theory testing
Page number: 6
Level: Difficult

15. Criminology is focused on:

- a. the actual practices of law enforcement, legal processes, and corrections.
- b. extensive forensic lab testing to understand criminals and crime.
- c. overseeing the operations and organization of the criminal justice system.
- d. understanding the various causes of crimes.

Answer: D

Objective: Goals of criminology

Page number: 6

Level: Difficult

16. Of the following, which is most likely to make a theory scientific?

- a. Well-conceptualized variables
- b. Explainable opinions
- c. Falsifiable statements
- d. Consistent premises

Answer: C

Objective:

Page number: 7

Level: Difficult

17. Which of the following is NOT one of the four elements required for causation in the context of scientific theorizing?

- a. Appropriate locale for locating a sample to study
- b. Logical basis for believing a causal relationship exists
- c. A time sequence of cause and effect elements
- c. Correlation, indicating strength and direction of influence

Answer: A

Objective: Assessing theory

Page number: 7

Level: Intermediate

18. Which of the following make up the criteria necessary to be met in order for a program, treatment modality, or practice to be considered evidence based?

- a. Causality, lack of spurious, logical based
- b. Previous implementation and delivery, scientific evaluation finding effectiveness, successful replication
- c. Logical based, fair, successful replication
- d. Temporal order, logical based, lack of spurious

Answer: B

Objective: Evidence-based Practice