

- d. critical Marxist
 - e. normative
3. Consider the following examples: getting a tattoo, talking with a mouthful of food, and not leaving a tip at a restaurant. Generally, these behaviors are violations of:
- a. social norms
 - b. legal norms
 - c. gender norms
 - d. differentiation norms
 - e. none of the above
4. In 1999 the DuPont company dumped 55,000 pounds of a harmful chemical (C8) into the Ohio River without legal consequence. According to the text, this example suggests that:
- a. just because some people think that a behavior is *not* deviant does not mean that it is not harmful
 - b. there are many real harms done to individuals, communities, and society at large that are rarely designated as deviant or criminal
 - c. normative conceptions of deviance may be limited
 - d. all of the above
5. According to the text, violations of legal norms can be classified as either:
- a. punitive crimes or victimless crimes
 - b. structural crimes or emergent crimes
 - c. situational crimes or differential crimes
 - d. consensus crimes or conflict crimes
 - e. nature crimes or nurture crimes
6. Certain crimes that do not involve a clear-cut victim or offender are sometimes referred to as:
- a. social diversions
 - b. imaginary crimes
 - c. *male in se*
 - d. victimless crimes
7. Members of the Macintosh Society spend their lives dressed entirely in rubber. This norm violation is a(n):
- a. social deviation
 - b. social diversion
 - c. mental disorder
 - d. incompatibility issue
 - e. example of strain
8. Miller and Schwartz's (1995) example of a "bad date" illustrates:
- a. the etiquettes of dating

- b. violations of dating norms
- c. the alarmingly high levels of violence toward sex trade workers
- d. the contentious and misrepresentative definition of 'victimless crime'
- e. both c and d

9. Deviance and crime are:

- a. rare behaviors
- b. only evident in *some* communities
- c. widespread in North America and elsewhere
- d. exclusive to certain members of society
- e. none of the above

10. Proponents of the societal reaction/labeling perspective believe:

- a. 'deviance' is not a quality of the act, but rather a consequence of others' application of a deviant label
- b. most people who commit a crime are labeled
- c. stigmatized behaviors are inherently criminal
- d. similar types of crimes receive similar types of reactions

11. According to Lemert's societal reaction model, a person who self-identifies with the negative labels bestowed upon her/him exemplifies:

- a. hegemonic masculinity
- b. normlessness
- c. secondary deviance
- d. critical evaluation
- e. both b and d

12. Chambliss's (1973) study indicates that the Saints and Roughnecks had:

- a. similar experiences with authority, and relatively equal material consequences
- b. similar rates of delinquency, but different moral and legal reactions from the community and police
- c. similar rates of delinquency, and similar moral and legal reactions from the community and police
- d. similar material consequences, but different attitudes toward police

13. Chambliss's contribution to social reaction/labeling theory moves beyond Lemert's model because:

- a. Chambliss discussed a more contemporary example of delinquency
- b. Chambliss's findings were grounded in classic structural functionalist theories
- c. Lemert's model was limited to urban crime
- d. Chambliss's contribution addresses the linkage between social class, societal reactions, and career outcomes
- e. Lemert focused only on rationalized behaviors

14. Corporate deviants rarely receive harsh sentences. Generally, their high educational levels and occupational prestige create a(n):
- a. outsider label
 - b. status shield
 - c. surplus of cultural capital
 - d. immunity status
15. Stigmatizing women who violate one or more gender norms can help men:
- a. rationalize their own deviant or criminal behavior
 - b. learn that they did something wrong
 - c. continually improve existing laws
 - d. create and sustain existing gender norms
 - e. all of the above
16. In the United States, girls are more likely than boys to be arrested and convicted for status offenses. According to Chesney-Lind and Pesko (2004), this differential implementation of the law is an example of:
- a. differential association
 - b. moral regulation
 - c. symbolic interactionism
 - d. status differentiation
 - e. the sexual double standard
17. "Tough guy" actors such as Arnold Schwarzenegger, Vin Diesel, and Clint Eastwood exemplify:
- a. dramaturgical deviance
 - b. positive stigma
 - c. hegemonic masculinity
 - d. secret deviance
 - e. legitimized deviance
18. Which of the following statements is a criticism of the social reaction/labeling approach?
- a. it overlooks the fact that many people overcome stigma
 - b. secondary deviation is not scientifically verifiable
 - c. it neglects to explain why some groups are more likely than others to engage in terrorist activities
 - d. subjectivist approaches are uninterested in broader political and economic factors
 - e. all of the above
19. Which of the following two approaches are sharply opposed to legalistic definitions of crime?
- a. critical and normative
 - b. critical and functional

- c. critical and labeling/societal reaction
- d. labeling/societal reaction and functional
- e. functional and normative

20. Critical criminologists:

- a. are concerned with the process of becoming a criminal
- b. focus only on behaviors considered as such by the criminal law
- c. are unconcerned with issues of power and economic privilege
- d. are interested in how political, economic, and social forces influence what is considered deviant
- e. are overly judgmental and disapproving of crime