

Test Bank – True/False

1. The XYY syndrome cause aggression and makes it more likely that one will become criminal.

Answer: False

2. Antonio Moniz began what is known today as *psychosurgery*: the surgical removal, destruction, or cutting of brain tissue to disconnect one part of the brain from another with the intent of altering behavior.

Answer: True

3. James Cowles Prichard's *ordinary insanity* is madness consisting in a morbid perversion of the natural feelings, affections, inclinations, temper, habits, moral dispositions, and natural impulses, without any remarkable disorder or defect of the intellect or knowing and reasoning faculties, and particularly without any insane illusion or hallucination.

Answer: False

4. The term *psychopathy* refers to the behavior of a group of individuals who apparently committed crimes upon impulse with no motive except perhaps some satisfaction from the act itself.

Answer: True

5. According to Sigmund Freud, conflicts may develop between the id and the ego at the unconscious level and result in behavior that is *symbolic* of the ongoing unconscious conflicts.

Answer: False

6. Edward O. Wilson's *sociobiology* assumes that human social behavior is genetically determined to the extent that biology defines human learning *potential*.

Answer: True

7. The earliest determinists were Andre-Michel Guerry and Lambert A.J. Quetelet.

Answer: True

8. Willem Bonger argues that capitalism with its competition and its subordinate class struggling for the necessities of life strengthens “social feelings” and thus encourages egoism, which causes deviance.

Answer: False

9. Emile Durkheim claims that deviance is inevitable and necessary for the health and progress of society, and thus is normal.

Answer: True

10. According to Emile Durkheim, *anomie* signified a lack of integration and adjustment that threatens the cohesiveness of contemporary industrial societies, or a state of “normlessness.”

Answer: True

11. The American dream that everyone can acquire material wealth is attainable for all.

Answer: False

12. What Robert K. Merton calls “modes of individual adaptation” are essentially the logical possible behavioral alternatives expressed in terms of the acceptance and rejection of goals and norms.

Answer: True

13. According to Albert K. Cohen, lower-class boys retreat into delinquent gangs because they find it hard to meet the criteria set by their middle-class teachers using middle-class standards.

Answer: True

14. Richard A. Cloward and Lloyd E. Ohlin elaborate on Merton’s theory of anomie by introducing the concept of *differential association*, which means that access to any opportunity, whether legitimate or illegitimate, varies according to time and place.

Answer: False

15. Subcultural theories suggest that deviance arises from membership in a group whose beliefs and attitudes support such behavior.

Answer: True

16. Clifford A. Shaw claimed that deviance concentrated in areas furthest from the “central business district.”

Answer: False

17. Travis Hirschi argues that the bond to society consists of four interrelated elements: attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief.

Answer: True

18. Travis Hirschi and Michael R. Gottfredson's General Theory of Crime suggests that some people simply pursue pleasure and commit crime in the short term as they have learned the values supporting such behavior.

Answer: False

Test Bank – Fill In

1. _____ claimed that there is a relationship between deviance and mental deficiency.

Answer: Henry H. Goddard

2. Earnest Albert Hooton believed that criminals were an _____ physical type.

Answer: inferior

3. Samuel Yochelson and Stanton E. Samenow assert that criminals mold their environments and are characterized by 52 _____.

Answer: “thinking error

4. _____ is the view that crime is a product of society.

Answer: social determinism

5. Karl Marx claimed that all social phenomenon – legal codes, political institutions, religion, ethics, the arts, the family – are products of a society's economy in the form of its _____.

Answer: means of production

6. Merton's theory of anomie involves the interaction of two social components: _____ and _____.

Answer: cultural goals and institutionalized means

7. Edwin Sutherland, in his theory of _____, argues that criminal behavior is learned within intimate personal groups.

Answer: differential association

8. _____ states that deviance is caused not by the presence of deviant values, beliefs, or other motivating factors, but by the absence of values and beliefs that normally forbid delinquency.

Answer: Control theory

9. _____ theorists explain increases in crime in a given area by suggesting that suitable targets, capable guardians, and motivated offenders interact.

Answer: Routine activity

Test Bank- True/False

1. The results of mass testing of World War I draftees eventually overturned the theory that deviance: (a) was inherited (b) resulted from moral insanity (c) was linked with the XYY chromosome syndrome (d) was associated with feeble-mindedness (e) was linked with brain malfunction

Answer: D

2. The family histories of the Jukes and the Kallikaks were used to promote a(n) _____? _____ theory of deviance: (a) atavistic (b) Hereditary feeble-mindedness (c) poverty (d) identical twin (e) subcultural

Answer: B

3. Eugenics is a science of: (a) human improvement (b) economic determinism (c) comparing human twins (d) intelligence testing (e) psychopathy

Answer: A

4. Twin studies on deviance attempt to find a high correspondence between the behaviors of: (a) fraternal twins (b) concordant twins (c) identical twins (d) misfunctioned twins (e) discordant twins

Answer: C

5. Somatology is the science of: (a) sleep disorders as a cause of deviant behavior (b) Classifying human physical characteristics (c) comparing the behaviors of twins and siblings (d) comparing the behaviors of twins and siblings (e) diagnosing mental disorders

Answer: B

6. Recent research on the XYY chromosome syndrome indicates that: (a) among institutionalized males the syndrome occurs in about the same proportion as among noninstitutionalized males (b) the most obvious outward indication of the syndrome is short height (c) those with the syndrome tend to avoid homosexual contacts (d) The early claims linking the syndrome with aggression are false (e) these supermales are also super sexy

Answer: D

7. Current theories of brain malfunction are designed to explain episodes of: (a) violence (b) theft (c) sexual impulses (d) emotional indifference (e) political corruption

Answer: A

8. As advocated by Mark and Ervin, the application of psychosurgery to the remedy of deviance sounds much like: (a) the Freudian approach (b) Lombroso's theory of the born criminal (c) the assumption that deviance stems from feeble-mindedness (d) neo-eugenics (e) Beccaria's theory

Answer: D

9. The forerunner of the concept of psychopathy is: (a) born criminality (b) moral insanity (c) imbecility (d) psychosis (e) halitosis

Answer: B

10. "Psychopath:" (a) is a highly controversial concept in psychiatry (b) has been included in the recent edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (c) refers to a condition involving hallucinations (d) is another term for neurotic (e) refers only to persons involved in violent offenses

Answer: A

11. Explanations of deviance based upon the effect of mental processes and characteristics may be classified as forms of: (a) psychogenic determinism (b) psychopathic determinism (c) phenomenological determinism (d) lobopathology (e) sociogenic determinism

Answer: A

12. A notable study, Yochelson and Samenow's The Criminal Personality, has problems which characterize many studies on personality traits of deviants. These include: (a) failure to include hospitalized offenders (b) an assumption that criminals are born with criminal tendencies (c) a failure to obtain a representative sample of most deviants (d) a and b above (e) all of the above

Answer: C

13. In studies on the link between personality traits and deviant behavior, researchers frequently neglect the problem of "cause and effect." That is, they do not discover: (a) whether a trait is conscious or unconscious (b) whether the deviance is seen as deviant by the offender (c) whether one form of deviance causes another form of deviance (d) whether the traits preceded the deviance or vice versa (e) all of the above

Answer: D

14. A basic assumption of the psychoanalytic approach is that: (a) deviants are born, not made (b) deviant behavior can be explained in terms of early life experiences (c) deviant behavior results genetic imbalances (d) deviant behavior results from rational decision making based on an evaluation of the pleasure and pain involved (e) none of the above

Answer: B

15. "A systematic study of the biological basis of social behavior incorporating genetics" is a rough definition of: (a) eugenics (b) atavism (c) phrenology (d) sociobiology (e) social positivism

Answer: D

16. One sociobiological theory of deviant behavior is suggested by Sarnoff A. Mednick, who claims that conformity is based on "passive avoidance": People conform because: (a) they are afraid not to (b) they learn that conformity is inherently satisfying (c) they face socio-economic and situational conditions which encourage conformity (d) their genetic code tells them what is right and wrong (e) their genetic code impedes their learning deviant norms

Answer: A

17. Which of the following is a problem with most research that attempts to distinguish between deviants and non-deviants? (a) It fails to consider the relativity of deviance (b) It fails to consider the diversity of deviance (c) It fails to consider the order in which the characteristics of the deviants and their deviant acts occur (d) All of the above (e) None of the above

Answer: D

18. Guerry and Quetelet were the first to conduct research within the framework of: (a) socio-economic status (b) individual pathology (c) social determinism (d) learning theory (e) psychogenic determinism

Answer: C

19. The works of Karl Marx are examples of: (a) psychogenic determinism (b) learning theory (c) sociobiology (d) economic determinism (e) classical determinism

Answer: D

20. Willem Bonger, whose writing built on the work of Marx, argued that behaviors prohibited by the criminal law were those harmful to: (a) the interests of the powerful (b) the most vulnerable in society (c) the general society (d) the working class

Answer: A

21. During the early part of this century sociologists tried to explain most deviance in terms of: (a) poverty (b) power conflicts (c) class conflicts (d) social learning handicaps (e) labeling

Answer: A

22. Durkheim argued that a society without deviance was impossible and that deviance: (a) would eventually destroy any society (b) was due to inadequate socialization of the poor (c) was beneficial to society (d) could not be avoided because class conflicts made deviance inevitable (e) led to anomie

Answer: C

23. Durkheim's version of anomie referred to: (a) socially unregulated human aspirations (b) a strain in society which pushed its members toward deviance (c) a breakdown, disorganization, and inconsistency of norms (d) a lack of direction in terms of the institutionalized means (e) the learning of deviance

Answer: A

24. According to Merton's version of anomie, _____ are in short supply and thus unequally distributed to groups in society: (a) acceptable means to goals (b) power and prestige (c) defense mechanisms (d) socialization opportunities (e) wealth and property

Answer: A

25. According to Merton's typology of adaptations to anomie, as an individual who accepts society's goals may be: (a) an innovator or retreatist (b) a conformist or ritualist (c) a retreatist or ritualist (d) an innovator or conformist (e) a ritualist or innovator

Answer: D

26. Which of Merton's adaptations to anomie is most consistent with explaining lower class property crime? (a) conformity (b) innovation (c) rebellion (d) retreatism (e) ritualism

Answer: B

27. The mentally disordered, drug addicts, and alcoholics exemplify which of Merton's adaptation types? (a) Retreatism (b) Rebellion (c) Innovation (d) Ritualism

Answer: A

28. One criticism of Merton's anomie theory is that it fails to consider: (a) the high priority which Americans place on the American Dream (b) the pluralistic nature of American society (c) that much of the deviance Merton wished to explain is concentrated in the lower class (d) that society may act to pressure its members toward deviance (e) a and c above

Answer: B

29. Subcultures are characterized by: (a) a special vocabulary or argot (b) shared beliefs which contrast with those of other groups (c) contacts between members which confirm membership (d) all of the above (e) none of the above

Answer: D

30. Clifford Shaw's work on the ecology of delinquency was influenced by the writings of: (a) Lombroso and Bonger (b) Darwin and Quetelet (c) Merton and Sutherland (d) Durkheim and Marx (e) Mark and Erwin

Answer: B

31. Clifford Shaw researched the relationship between rapid city growth and deteriorating residential areas with high rates of delinquency and crime. He concluded that these areas were characterized by: (a) anomie (b) labeling (c) social disorganization (d) class conflict (e) despair and withdrawal

Answer: C

32. Clifford Shaw's research led to a sociological emphasis upon the importance of _____ in explaining deviance: (a) poverty (b) learning (c) personality (d) mental health (e) situational factors

Answer: B

33. Differential association is essentially a theory of: (a) structural strain (b) control (c) labeling (d) cultural transmission (e) class conflict

Answer: D

34. In formulating his theory of differential association, Sutherland concluded that city areas once thought to be characterized by social disorganization were actually characterized by: (a) anomie (b) differential group organization (c) low degrees of socialization (d) a culture of poverty (e) a and c above

Answer: B

35. According to differential association theory, individuals become criminal because of an excess of: (a) contacts with persons who violate the law (b) definitions favorable to the violation of the law (c) motivations neutralizing the law (d) general needs which predispose persons to violate the law (e) disjunctions toward the law

Answer: B

36. The various versions of differential association theory are in agreement that: (a) much of deviant behavior is pathological (b) all deviant behavior is learned in groups (c) much of deviant behavior is normal (d) deviance results primarily from situational factors (e) none of the above

Answer: C

37. Control theorists criticize social positivists for: (a) failing to incorporate cultural transmission into their theories (b) neglecting the role of structural strain (c) being overdeterministic and overpredictive (d) not recognizing the importance of interest group conflicts (e) assuming that humans are basically rational

Answer: C

38. The notion that individuals will be deviant if they are allowed or permitted to be is central to: (a) anomie (b) differential association (c) social disorganization (d) control theory (e) labeling theory

Answer: D

39. Attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief are elements of: (a) Sutherland's differential association theory (b) Merton's anomie theory (c) Hirschi's bonding theory (d) Shaw's social disorganization theory (e) none of the above

Answer: C

40. Hirschi and Gottfredson reformulated bonding theory into a general theory of crime that places the cause of crime as: (a) weak self-control (b) poverty (c) poor child rearing practices (d) none of the above (e) a and c

Answer: E

41. Wilson and Herrnstein and their integration of theory suggest: (a) criminals are born (b) criminals are made (c) criminals are made and born (d) none of the above

Answer: C