

Foundations of Criminology

Criminology · Answer Key · 18 Questions

1. What is the primary focus of criminology?

- A) The study of psychology
- B) The study of crime and criminals**
- C) The study of politics
- D) The study of economics

2. Which early criminological theory proposed that criminal behavior is a result of biological factors?

- A) Rational Choice Theory
- B) Social Learning Theory
- C) Positivist Criminology**
- D) Routine Activities Theory

3. Cesare Lombroso is most associated with which of the following ideas?

- A) The influence of peer groups
- B) The concept of the 'born criminal'**
- C) The importance of economic inequality
- D) The role of media in crime

4. What does the term 'delinquency' typically refer to?

- A) Crimes committed by adults
- B) Minor offenses, often by juveniles**
- C) Serious violent felonies
- D) White-collar crimes

5. Which sociological perspective emphasizes that crime is a learned behavior?

- A) Strain Theory
- B) Social Control Theory
- C) Social Learning Theory**
- D) Labeling Theory

6. According to Strain Theory, what is a major cause of crime?

- A) Lack of social bonds
- B) Anomie or the breakdown of social norms**
- C) Genetic predisposition
- D) Opportunity for easy gain

7. What does Social Control Theory suggest is the reason people conform to laws?

A) They are inherently good

B) They have strong social bonds

C) They fear punishment

D) They believe laws are just

8. Labeling Theory suggests that crime is a result of what?

A) Biological defects

B) Economic hardship

C) Societal reactions and the application of labels

D) Free will and choice

9. Which of the following is considered a 'white-collar' crime?

A) Robbery

B) Arson

C) Embezzlement

D) Assault

10. What is 'criminological research' primarily concerned with?

A) Proving guilt in court

B) Developing new legal statutes

C) Understanding the causes and patterns of crime

D) Managing correctional facilities

11. Who is often considered the 'father of criminology' for his work on criminal anthropology?

A) Edwin Sutherland

B) Cesare Beccaria

C) Cesare Lombroso

D) Emile Durkheim

12. The idea that individuals commit crimes because they rationally weigh the potential rewards against the risks of punishment is central to which theory?

A) Deterrence Theory

B) Rational Choice Theory

C) Routine Activities Theory

D) General Strain Theory

13. What does 'anomie' mean in the context of sociological theories of crime?

- A) A strong sense of community
- B) A state of normlessness or breakdown of social norms**
- C) The presence of strong social bonds
- D) The absence of opportunity

14. Feminist criminology highlights the role of which factor in understanding crime?

- A) Biological differences between sexes
- B) Patriarchal structures and gender inequality**
- C) Individual economic status
- D) Cognitive development

15. Which type of crime involves the use of computers and networks to commit offenses?

- A) Street crime
- B) Organized crime
- C) Cybercrime**
- D) Domestic violence

16. The study of the measurement and statistics of crime is known as:

- A) Victimology
- B) Penology
- C) Criminalistics
- D) Criminometry**

17. What is the primary goal of deterrence in criminology?

- A) Rehabilitate offenders
- B) Prevent future crime**
- C) Understand the root causes of crime
- D) Punish offenders for past actions

18. Routine Activities Theory suggests that crime occurs when which three elements converge?

- A) Opportunity, motive, and rationalization
- B) Offender, victim, and lack of capable guardian**
- C) Social bonds, strain, and labeling
- D) Biological urges, learned behavior, and economic need