

Foundations of Criminology

Criminology · Practice Test · 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