

Foundations of Criminological Science

Criminology · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. Which theory, developed by Edwin Sutherland, posits that criminal behavior is learned through interaction with others in a process of communication?

- A) Rational Choice Theory
- B) Differential Association Theory**
- C) General Strain Theory
- D) Labeling Theory

2. In Robert Merton's Strain Theory, what is the term for individuals who reject both the cultural goals and the institutionalized means of achieving them, effectively dropping out of society?

- A) Innovation
- B) Ritualism
- C) Retreatism**
- D) Rebellion

3. What is the primary focus of Cesare Lombroso's concept of 'atavism' in his early work on criminal anthropology?

- A) Biological throwbacks to primitive human types**
- B) Learned social behaviors
- C) Psychological trauma in childhood
- D) Economic deprivation and crime

4. Which criminological perspective argues that crime is a rational act performed by individuals who weigh the potential costs and benefits before committing an offense?

- A) Social Control Theory
- B) Routine Activity Theory
- C) Rational Choice Theory**
- D) Social Disorganization Theory

5. According to Routine Activity Theory, which three elements must converge in time and space for a crime to occur?

- A) Police, criminals, and victims
- B) Motivated offender, suitable target, and lack of capable guardian**
- C) Poverty, inequality, and lack of education
- D) Biological impulse, social pressure, and opportunity

6. Which seminal work by Travis Hirschi introduced the concept of the 'social bond' consisting of attachment, commitment, involvement, and belief?

A) The Criminal Man

B) Causes of Delinquency

C) Delinquency and Opportunity

D) Crime and Human Nature

7. What does the 'dark figure of crime' refer to in the context of criminological statistics?

A) Crimes committed in total darkness

B) Organized crime syndicate activities

C) Crimes that are committed but never reported to the police

D) Crimes committed by repeat offenders

8. Which theory suggests that the physical environment, such as broken windows or graffiti, sends a signal that social control is absent, thereby encouraging more serious crime?

A) Social Disorganization Theory

B) Broken Windows Theory

C) Strain Theory

D) Conflict Theory

9. What is the primary indicator used in the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) to measure the volume and rate of crime?

A) Index Offenses

B) Self-report surveys

C) Victimization surveys

D) Qualitative interviews

10. According to labeling theory, what occurs when an individual accepts the 'deviant' tag placed upon them by society, leading to further criminal behavior?

A) Primary deviance

B) Secondary deviance

C) Decriminalization

D) Institutionalization

11. Which early 20th-century school of thought emphasized that crime is rooted in the social environment and neighborhood ecological conditions?

A) Classical School

B) Chicago School

C) Positivist School

D) Marxist Criminology

12. In statistical criminology, what is the 'age-crime curve' generally characterized by?

A) Crime rates peaking in late adolescence and early adulthood

B) Crime rates remaining constant throughout a lifespan

C) Crime rates rising sharply only after age 50

D) Crime rates being highest among children under 10