

Advanced Criminological Theory

Criminology · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Which criminologist is credited with the development of the 'Differential Association' theory, which posits that criminal behavior is learned through social interaction?

- A) Edwin Sutherland**
- B) Robert Merton
- C) Travis Hirschi
- D) Cesare Lombroso

2. According to Robert Merton's Strain Theory, which 'mode of adaptation' describes an individual who rejects societal goals but adheres to institutionalized means?

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

3. What concept, introduced by Cesare Lombroso, describes the theory that criminals represent a reversion to an earlier stage of human evolution?

- A) Eugenics
- B) Atavism**
- C) Somatotyping
- D) Phrenology

4. In Travis Hirschi's Social Bond Theory, which of the following is NOT one of the four essential elements of the bond to society?

- A) Attachment
- B) Commitment
- C) Involvement
- D) Rationality**

5. The 'General Theory of Crime', proposed by Gottfredson and Hirschi, argues that the primary cause of all criminal behavior is:

- A) Low self-control**
- B) Relative deprivation
- C) Anomie
- D) Biological imbalance

6. Which study, led by Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck, focused on the life-course perspective and is foundational to developmental criminology?

A) The Chicago School study

B) The Harvard Crime Project

C) The Cambridge-Somerville Youth Study

D) The Philadelphia Cohort Study

7. According to routine activity theory, developed by Cohen and Felson, what three elements must converge in space and time for a crime to occur?

A) Motivated offender, suitable target, lack of capable guardian

B) Poverty, inequality, lack of education

C) Biological impulse, social frustration, opportunity

D) Deviant subculture, police corruption, economic collapse

8. Which criminological school of thought argues that individuals weigh the costs and benefits of committing a crime, reflecting a 'hedonistic calculus'?

A) Positivist School

B) Classical School

C) Chicago School

D) Critical School

9. What term describes the secondary deviance resulting from a person being labeled as a criminal by societal institutions?

A) Social learning

B) Labeling perspective

C) Differential reinforcement

D) Neutralization

10. The 'Broken Windows' theory, popularized by Wilson and Kelling, suggests that crime is encouraged by:

A) Income inequality

B) Visible signs of disorder and neglect

C) Lack of social capital

D) Weakened familial structures

11. Which psychologist is known for the 'Psychopathy Checklist-Revised' (PCL-R), the standard tool for assessing psychopathy in forensic settings?

A) Robert Hare

B) Albert Bandura

C) B.F. Skinner

D) Sigmund Freud

12. What is the primary focus of 'Rational Choice Theory' in criminology?

- A) The offender's psychological childhood trauma
- B) The offender's decision-making process**
- C) The structural economic causes of crime
- D) The biological influence of neurotransmitters

13. According to Agnew's General Strain Theory, what distinguishes 'strain' from Merton's original formulation?

- A) The focus on biological factors
- B) The inclusion of negative affective states and multiple sources of strain**
- C) The emphasis on genetic predisposition
- D) The rejection of sociological variables

14. Which criminological theory posits that crime is a result of the 'clash of cultures' when norms of different social groups conflict?

- A) Cultural Conflict Theory**
- B) Social Disorganization Theory
- C) Strain Theory
- D) Conflict Theory

15. Who authored 'On Crimes and Punishments' (1764), a seminal work that influenced modern legal systems by advocating for certainty and proportionality in sentencing?

- A) Jeremy Bentham
- B) Cesare Beccaria**
- C) Enrico Ferri
- D) Gabriel Tarde