

Advanced Criminological Theory

Criminology · Practice Test · 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