

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR

Multiple Choice

1. Criminal behavior is *best* defined as:

- a) antisocial behavior.
- b) deviant behavior behavior.
- c) an intentional act in violation of a criminal code.
- d) behavior that impedes the criminal process.
- e) forbidden behavior.

Answer: c

2. Psychological criminology focuses on how individual criminal behavior is:

- a) acquired.
- b) evoked.
- c) maintained.
- d) a and c only.
- e) all of the above.

Answer: e

3. The narrow range of offenses that do not require criminal intent are called:

- a) non-index crimes.
- b) unintentional offenses.
- c) Part II crimes.
- d) status offenses.
- e) strict liability offenses.

Answer: a

4. Which of the following is *least* consistent with the developmental approach in the study of crime?

- a) Searching for factors that place a child at risk of engaging in serious delinquency
- b) Identifying the age of onset of antisocial behavior
- c) Searching for protective factors in a child's life
- d) Obtaining a child's IQ score as he or she enters adolescence
- e) Examining a child's pre-school experiences.

Answer: d

5. According to the author, our inability to prevent crime is largely due to:

- a) a declining interest in the field of criminology.
- b) the difficulty in defining the term "crime".

- c) the complexity of the issue.
- d) the paucity of experts studying crime.
- e) the lack of funding available for research.

Answer: c

6. The belief that most people deserve the misfortune that happens to them is known as the:
- a) fairness doctrine.
 - b) equal justice doctrine.
 - c) rationalizing attitudes.
 - d) just-world hypothesis.
 - e) self-fulfilling prophecy.

Answer: d

7. Which one of the following would psychological criminology be most concerned with?
- a) Demographic features of offenders who participate in burglary.
 - b) How violent individuals learn their aggressive behavior.
 - c) The gender of murder victims.
 - d) The time of day when burglary most often occurs.
 - e) The unequal power distribution between various members of society.

Answer: b

8. 3. Serious criminal offenders often present with _____ cognitions.
- a) contracted
 - b) distorted
 - c) dominant
 - d) erotic
 - e) subversive

Answer: b

9. _____ is to positivist theory as _____ is to classical theory.
- a) Determinism; free will
 - b) Jurisprudence; behavior
 - c) Cognition; biology
 - d) Biology; environment
 - e) Predictability; prevention

Answer: a

10. The _____ perspective on crime is closely linked with the humanistic perspective.
- a) conformity
 - b) strain
 - c) social learning
 - d) social control
 - e) nonconformist

Answer: a

11. The basic premise of strain theory is that crime occurs when:

- a) there is a discrepancy between the materialistic values and goals cherished in our society and the availability of legitimate means for reaching these goals.
- b) a society's values are too materialistic.
- c) there is not enough value placed on doing the "right thing."
- d) the economically and socially disadvantaged give up on the American dream.
- e) one's level of stress far outweighs one's coping mechanisms.

Answer: a

12. Social control theory is an example of:

- a) the conformity perspective.
- b) the confirmation perspective.
- c) Merton's strain perspective.
- d) the nonconformist perspective.
- e) the learning perspective.

Answer: d

13. Which one of the following would *not* be a primary concern of sociological criminology?

- a) Personality characteristics of rapists
- b) Age characteristics of murderers
- c) Gender of victims of aggravated assault
- d) Relationship of victim to offender
- e) The victim characteristics of hate crimes.

Answer: a

14. The psychodynamic approach explains behavior in terms of:

- a) motives and drives.
- b) personality traits.
- c) free will.
- d) logic.
- e) heredity and family history.

Answer: a

15. Social control theorists contend that crime occurs when:

- a) an individual's ties to the conventional order are weak.
- b) an individual's ties to normative standards are nonexistent.
- c) an individual behaves indiscriminately.
- d) both a and b.
- e) all of the above.

Answer: d

16. Which of the following offenses is *not* considered a violent crime, according to the UCR?

- a) forcible rape
- b) arson
- c) nonnegligent manslaughter
- d) robbery
- e) aggravated assault

Answer: b

17. Three disciplines that have traditionally dominated the study of crime are:

- a) sociology, psychology and psychiatry.
- b) psychology, sociology and anthropology.
- c) psychology, anthropology and economics.
- d) psychology, anthropology and medicine.
- e) medicine, psychology and criminal justice.

Answer: a

18. Sigmund Freud is most associated with which one of the following fields?

- a) Traditional psychiatric criminology
- b) Sociological criminology
- c) Psychological criminology
- d) Contemporary psychiatric criminology
- e) Molecular criminology

Answer: a

19. Psychological criminology recently shifted its focus to a more _____ and _____ approach to the study of criminal behavior.

- a) forensic; scientific
- b) trait-focused; instrumental
- c) personality; biological
- d) cognitive; developmental
- e) sociological; psychiatric

Answer: d

20. The difference-in-kind perspective argues that humans are distinctly different from animals in which of the following ways?

- a) Spiritually
- b) Mentally
- c) Psychologically
- d) a and c
- e) All of the above

Answer: e

21. Illegal behavior that only juveniles can commit such as incorrigibility, running away, and truancy are called:

- a) offenses against the public order.
- b) Part I crimes.
- c) status offenses.
- d) age-related crimes.
- e) juvenile violations.

Answer: c

22. Official crime statistics, such as those produced by the FBI: