

## Theorists and Criminal Behavior

1. He believed crime to be a normal and necessary part of society.
  - a. Cesare Lombrose
  - b. Emile Durkheim
  - c. Sigmund Freud
  - d. William Sheldon
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ suggests that there is an unusual genetic structure in some men that produces very aggressive behavior.
  - a. Adoption
  - b. Twins
  - c. YYY Chromosome Theory
  - d. Triplets
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ developed a theory of personality development that was known as psychosexual development.
  - a. William Sheldon
  - b. Edwin Sutherland
  - c. Sigmund Freud
  - d. Albert Cohen
  
4. According to Freud a person who did not have a fully formed superego could be suffering from a personality disorder called:
  - a. Adolescents
  - b. Sociopath
  - c. Repression
  - d. Anomie
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_ developed a model to study crime rates in Chicago.
  - a. Shaw and McKay
  - b. Burgess and Park
  - c. Laurel and Hardy
  - d. Cloward and Ohlin
  
6. This idea was that certain body builds would lead to certain characteristics and could influence whether someone was more likely to commit a crime.
  - a. Anomie
  - b. Conformity
  - c. Ritualism
  - d. Somatotypes
  
7. Means a state of normlessness.
  - a. Rebellion

- b. Anomie
  - c. Innovation
  - d. Retreatism
8. \_\_\_\_\_ theory attempted to explain the role social stress plays on development of deviant behavior.
- a. Genetic
  - b. Psychoanalytic
  - c. Stain
  - d. Social Disorganization
9. This occurs when a culture develops a lifestyle that has a focus that is very different than that of the dominant culture.
- a. Focal concerns
  - b. Innovation
  - c. Norms
  - d. Fate
10. Differential Association is based on 19 principles governing the learning process.
- a. True
  - b. False
11. Secondary deviance is when someone commits a crime.
- a. True
  - b. False
12. Corner boys \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Will focus on criminal behavior
  - b. Might participate in petty crimes
  - c. Will keep striving even though the odds were against them
  - d. None of the above
13. This creates a situation where those who form the gang may achieve status by seeing who can reject middle class values the most.
- a. Reaction Formation
  - b. Middle Class Measuring Rod
  - c. Primary deviance
  - d. Secondary deviance
14. This group will simply hang out together around the behavior of doing drugs, drinking or possibly sex.
- a. Criminal gang
  - b. Retreatist gang

- c. Over the hill gang
  - d. Conflict gang
15. A theory that attempts to explain why persons can seem to be following social norms most of the time but at times deviates.
- a. Containment
  - b. Neutralization
  - c. Stain
  - d. Genetic
16. This approach tries to explain that both social (external) and psychological (internal) forces work together to keep criminal behavior in check.
- a. Containment
  - b. Neutralization
  - c. Stain
  - d. Genetic
17. The control theory argues that it is social bonding that prevents us from becoming criminals. Four elements of social bond are: Attachment, Commitment, Involvement, Disbelief.
- a. True
  - b. False
18. Possible biochemical factors that might influence decision making processes or emotional controls are: Hypoglycemia, Substance Abuse, Food Allergies, Diet and Fatigue.
- a. True
  - b. False
19. According to Freud the improperly socialized child may develop a personality disturbance that causes her or him to direct antisocial impulses inward or outward. The child who directs them outward becomes a criminal, and the child that directs them inward becomes a neurotic.
- a. True
  - b. False
20. According to this approach, criminal behavior results from the way in which people organize their thoughts about morality and the law.
- a. Containment
  - b. Neutralization
  - c. Stain
  - d. Cognitive Development
21. \_\_\_\_\_ theory is based upon the principles of behavioral psychology.
- a. Learning
  - b. Conformity
  - c. Ritualism
  - d. Somatotypes

22. Wilson and Herrnstein demonstrated that low intelligence and crime occur together frequently; they also demonstrated that low intelligence is the cause of crime.
- True
  - False
23. He claimed that all punishment required justification, because he believed that all punishment is inherently evil.
- William Sheldon
  - Edwin Sutherland
  - Sigmund Freud
  - Jeremy Bentham
24. Their view of the causes of these criminal traits are more grounded in the idea of free will of the individual.
- Burgess and Park
  - Yochelson and Samenow
  - Freud and Bentham
  - Shaw and McKay
25. According to Yochelson and Samenow criminals are, by nature, irresponsible, impulsive, self-centered, and driven by fear and anger.
- True
  - False

#### TIP 19

26. The major cause of inability to abstain during the \_\_\_\_\_ period is the belief that there is a way to control use.
- Early Recovery Period
  - Stabilization Period
  - Transition Stage
  - Maintenance Stage
27. The major cause of inability to abstain during the \_\_\_\_\_ period is the lack of stabilization management skills.
- Early Recovery Period
  - Stabilization Period
  - Transition Stage
  - Maintenance Stage
28. The major cause of relapse during the \_\_\_\_\_ period is the stress of real-life problems.
- Early Recovery Period
  - Stabilization Period
  - Middle Recovery Period
  - Maintenance Stage

29. The major cause of relapse during the \_\_\_\_\_ stage is the failure to maintain a recovery program and encountering major life transitions.
- Early Recovery Period
  - Stabilization Period
  - Transition Stage
  - Maintenance Stage
30. PAW stands for:
- Pre Adolescent Withdrawal
  - Parents Against Weapons
  - Post Acute Withdrawal
  - Physical Acute Withdrawal
31. Unstabilized relapse-prone patients have not been taught to identify the abstinence-based symptoms of PAW and addictive preoccupation.
- True
  - False
32. The risk of relapse will increase as the understanding of the general factors that cause relapse decrease.
- True
  - False
33. The risk of relapse will increase as the use of daily inventory techniques designed to identify relapse warning signs decrease.
- True
  - False
34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the ability to focus on the “here and now” relationship with another person.
- Empathy
  - Genuineness
  - Warmth
  - Immediacy
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is the act of honestly telling another person your perception of what is going on without putting them down.
- Empathy
  - Confrontation
  - Genuineness
  - Warmth