

Criminal Behavior: A Psychological Approach 10th Edition

Test Bank

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:

- a) normally overestimate the true incidence of crime.
- b) have been found to be highly accurate.

- c) report approximately the same amount of crime as victimization surveys.
- d) normally underestimate the true incidence of crime.
- e) overestimate the number of sexual offenses.

Answer: d

23. Compared with the UCR, the NIBRS:

- a) provides information on international crime.
- b) is older.
- c) provides more detailed information about a criminal event.
- d) includes conviction data as well as arrest data.
- e) is more reliable.

Answer: c

24. Criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault are all examples of what kind of crime, according to the FBI?

- a) Victimization crimes
- b) Part I crimes
- c) Part II crimes
- d) Masculine crimes
- e) Heinous crimes

Answer: b

25. Which piece of data is not found in the Uniform Crime Reports?

- a) Crime rates
- b) Arrests for Part II crimes
- c) Clearance rates
- d) Conviction rates
- e) Homicide rates

Answer: d

26. Self-report studies of criminal behavior:

- a) usually have been found to be more accurate with female subjects.
- b) are typically inaccurate in most areas studied.
- c) usually attempt to measure only prior involvement in felonies.
- d) suggest that crime is committed by all socioeconomic classes.
- e) are

Answer: d

27. The Hate Crime Statistics Act was passed in:

- a) 1975
- b) 1983
- c) 1990
- d) 2001
- e) 2007

Answer: c

28. Which of the following is *not* a method of measuring crime?

- a) UCR
- b) self-report studies
- c) PCL-R
- d) National Victimization Studies
- e) Supplementary homicide report

Answer: c

29. When one person is arrested for a crime, charged with the offense and remanded to the court for prosecution, the offense is considered to be:

- a) stipulated as detected.
- b) cleared by arrest.
- c) adjudicated.
- d) mandated in hierarchy.
- e) remanded by exceptional means.

Answer: b

30. ADAM, Monitoring the Future, and NHSDA are all examples of surveys that collect data on:

- a) drug use.
- b) hate crime.
- c) sex offending.
- d) status offenses.
- e) juvenile violent crime.

Answer: a

True or False

1. This text is based on the premise that there is an all-encompassing psychological explanation for crime.

Answer: False

2. Free will is the hallmark of classical theory.

Answer: True

3. Forcible rape is a redundant term.

Answer: True

4. Criminology is the psychological study of crime.

Answer: False

5. The most cited source of U.S. crime statistics is the Uniform Crime Reporting Program.

Answer: True

6. The great majority of crime in the United States and other countries is neither serious nor violent.

Answer: True

7. In general, individuals sentenced to prison accurately represent the “true” criminal population.
Answer: False

8. Most antisocial behaviors go undetected by law enforcement.
Answer: True

9. According to crime experts, the dark figure represents the most violent crimes.
Answer: False

10. The text primarily focuses on mentally disordered offenders.
Answer: False

Short Answer and Essay

1. Define the term hate crime. Describe one well-known case involving hate crime victimization
2. How does Robert Merton’s Strain Theory explain crimes of the rich and powerful?
3. Explain the difference between psychological criminology and sociological criminology.
4. What is the hierarchy rule and how does it impact how crime is reported in the UCR?
5. List the strengths and weaknesses of self-report surveys.
6. Briefly explain the developmental approach to explaining delinquency and criminal behavior.
7. List four status offenses mentioned in the chapter. Discuss the controversy over criminalizing these offenses.
8. Compare and contrast the FBI’s Uniform Crime Reports and the National Crime Victimization Survey, focusing on: a) how the data are obtained and b) what type of information is available from each.
9. Discuss the differences in education, training and perspective between psychologists and psychiatrists. What are their similarities?
10. Describe the three perspectives of human nature found in theories of crime.

Review Questions and Answers

CHAPTER 2

ORIGINS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: DEVELOPMENTAL RISK FACTORS

Multiple Choice

1. The developmental perspective on crime and antisocial behavior views the life course of all humans as following a:

- a) series of distinct age-related stages of development.
- b) developmental pathway littered with risk factors.
- c) vertical line dependent upon physiological milestones.
- d) sequence of stages that enhance empathy.
- e) hierarchy of moral development.

Answer: b

2. Those influences in a person's life that are believed to increase the probability that an individual will engage in criminal behavior are called:

- a) self-regulatory factors.
- b) criminogenic needs.
- c) criminogenic determinants.
- d) impulsive drives.
- e) risk factors.

Answer: e

3. Poverty is an example of a(n) ____ risk factor

- a) social
- b) familial
- c) economic
- d) psychological
- e) self-fulfilling

Answer: a

4. According to Goldstein et al. (2001), aggressive tendencies at age ____ predict later aggressive behavior.

- a) three
- b) twelve
- c) eighteen months
- d) eighteen
- e) seven

Answer: a

5. The diagnostic term which represents a cluster of behaviors in children characterized by repetitive and persistent misbehavior is called:

- a) conduct disorder.

- b) ADHD.
- c) antisocial personality disorder.
- d) psychopathy.
- e) aggression.

Answer: a

6. Strategies employed by parents to achieve specific academic, social, or athletic goals are called parental____; whereas parental attitude toward the child and the emotional climate of the parent-child relationship refers to parental _____.

- a) styles; practices
- b) intervention; customs
- c) hopes; care
- d) tactics; disciplinary beliefs
- e) practices; styles

Answer: e

7. When parents see an unusually large number of minor problems in their children as problematic, and then resort to authoritarian strategies to deal with the problems, it is called the:

- a) authoritarian approach.
- b) authoritative style.
- c) enmeshed style.
- d) permissive practice approach.
- e) neglecting approach.

Answer: c

8. Parental _____ refers to parents' awareness of their child's peer associations, free time activities, and physical whereabouts when outside the home.

- a) participation
- b) mindfulness
- c) neurosis
- d) monitoring
- e) obsession

Answer: d

9. The ability to control one's own behavior, especially in children, is called _____ by professionals.

- a) self-modeling
- b) self-regulation
- c) impulse modulation
- d) impulse restriction
- e) sustainable functioning

Answer: b

10. Poor quality preschool daycare places children at risk for:

- a) poor language skills.
- b) inadequate social skills.

- c) poor cognitive development.
- d) all of the above.
- e) none of the above.

Answer: d

11. When examining the relationship between single-parent homes and delinquency, it is important to consider:

- a) socioeconomic status.
- b) the past criminal behavior of the primary caregiver.
- c) family size.
- d) the number of employed adults in the home.
- e) process rather than structure.

Answer: e

12. Snyder and Patterson's (1987) enmeshed parenting style is similar to Baumrind's:

- a) laissez-faire style.
- b) lax style.
- c) authoritarian style.
- d) neglecting style.
- e) authoritative style.

Answer: c

13. Research has shown that children who are both physically aggressive and _____ have a high probability of becoming serious delinquents.

- a) living in poverty
- b) emotionally aggressive
- c) socially rejected by peers
- d) struggling in school
- e) living in a single parent home

Answer: c

14. Several studies suggest that parental monitoring is especially important between the ages of:

- a) nine to sixteen.
- b) six weeks to five.
- c) five to eighteen.
- d) twelve to seventeen.
- e) thirteen to sixteen.

Answer: a

15. Research on sibling influence on delinquency indicates:

- a) the risk of delinquency is lower when the delinquent sibling is closer in age
- b) older siblings reinforce antisocial behavior regardless of the relationship between the siblings.
- c) older siblings reinforce antisocial behavior only when the siblings have a close relationship.

- d) the delinquent sibling reinforces antisocial behavior when siblings are of the same gender.
- e) a and c.

Answer: c

16. Rudy rarely cries when his mother leaves the room and shows no reaction when his mother picks him up. Rudy is displaying signs of _____ attachment.

- a) avoidant
- b) secure
- c) ambivalent
- d) enmeshed
- e) unemotional

Answer: a

17. Which statement is *not* true about language impairment and antisocial behavior?

- a) It teaches children to think outside the box and problem-solve in socially appropriate ways.
- b) It increases frustration levels in children who have difficulty expressing themselves.
- c) It can lead to peer rejection and poor academic performance.
- d) It can be a strong predictor of adult later criminal behavior.
- e) It is evident in the background of a high percentage of children diagnosed with conduct disorders.

Answer: b

18. According to Virginia Douglas (2004), the core problem in ADHD children involves:

- a) executive function skills.
- b) not knowing.
- c) self-regulation.
- d) overprescribed stimulant drugs.
- e) a and c.

Answer: e

19. Which of the following is *not* a feature of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder?

- a) Easily distracted
- b) Fidgety
- c) Impulsiveness
- d) Poor self-regulation
- e) Poor language development

Answer: e

20. Conduct disorder is characterized by the _____ and _____ pattern of behavior that violates the basic rights of others.

- a) cruel; unusual
- b) aggressive; repetitive
- c) persistent; aggressive
- d) repetitive; persistent

e) antisocial; aggressive

Answer: d

21. Hodgins, Cree and Mark (2008) found that conduct disorder present prior to age 15 is:

- a) effectively treated with medication.
- b) strongly associated with violent behavior into middle age.
- c) strongly associated with crime in females.
- d) effectively treated with psychotherapy.
- e) related to quality of the marital relationship in the home.

Answer: b

22. One of the strongest predictors of later antisocial behavior is:

- a) peer rejection.
- b) lack of interests or hobbies.
- c) dysfunctional family dynamics.
- d) overexposure to nature and the outdoors.
- e) excessive television viewing.

Answer: a

23. According to attachment theory, infants who cling anxiously to their mother without much exploration when placed in new environments are displaying:

- a) avoidance attachment.
- b) normal attachment.
- c) clinging reaction.
- d) anxious/ambivalent attachment.
- e) minimal exploration response.

Answer: d

24. A mother who feels helpless that her 12-year-old son is using marijuana and therefore allows the behavior to continue is exhibiting:

- a) intermittent punishment.
- b) an authoritative parenting style.
- c) internal locus of control.
- d) persuasive denial.
- e) a lax style of parenting.

Answer: e

25. Low parental monitoring is associated with:

- a) higher levels of antisocial behavior.
- b) higher levels of violence.
- c) earlier initiation of drug abuse.
- d) earlier initiation of alcohol abuse.
- e) all of the above.

Answer: e

26. ADHD frequently co-occurs with which diagnostic category?

- a) Mental disorder
- b) Conduct disorder
- c) Status offenses
- d) Psychopathy
- e) Substance abuse

Answer: b

27. The ability to understand another's emotions is called:

- a) cognitive empathy.
- b) learned helplessness
- c) affective empathy.
- d) personal efficacy.
- e) emotional sympathy.

Answer: a

28. _____ is a disorder characterized by a persistent pattern of angry outbursts, arguments, vindictiveness, resentment, and disobedience.

- a) Oppositional defiant disorder
- b) Cognitive dissonance
- c) Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
- d) Conduct disorder
- e) Child psychopathy

Answer: a

29. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) The exact nature of the relationship between poverty and violence is not well understood.
- b) It is quite clear that poverty is the major cause of crime and delinquency.
- c) Poverty does not appear to be a risk factor in the development of crime.
- d) The current research suggests that there is no relationship between poverty and crime.
- e) Poverty, in combination with low IQ score, puts one at significant risk for ADHD.

Answer: a

30. Of the following, which is associated with a high probability of delinquent behavior in high school?

- a) Parental divorce.
- b) Lower socioeconomic class.
- c) Rejection by peers in elementary school.
- d) Below average intelligence.
- e) Lack of involvement in team sports.

Answer: c

True or False

1. IQ refers to a broad, all-encompassing ability.

Answer: False

2. The cause of ADHD is unknown.

Answer: True

3. All criminal behavior has its origins in childhood.

Answer: False

4. It is rare for an individual to possess both affective and cognitive empathy.

Answer: False

5. Children from lower socioeconomic status are more likely to be represented in crime statistics as opposed to those from higher socioeconomic status.

Answer: True

6. Research on IQ and delinquency has not supported the relationship between the two.

Answer: False

7. ADHD is currently the leading psychological diagnosis for American children.

Answer: True

8. Parental alcoholism and depression elevates a child's risk of engaging in antisocial behavior.

Answer: True

9. Affective empathy usually develops in middle adulthood.

Answer: False

10. Several studies have found a strong association between animal cruelty and violent behavior.

Answer: True

Short Answer and Essay

1. According to Coie (2004), what are the three important differences between rejected and non-rejected boys?

2. Explain conduct disorder, ADHD and learning disability. What are the similarities and differences? Why are the three often used interchangeably in the school system?

3. Why must we be cautious when interpreting the relationship between delinquency and learning disabilities?

4. Discuss the relationship between poverty and violence.

5. Differentiate between crime that begins in childhood and crime that begins in adulthood.

6. Describe at least five characteristics of a peer rejected child. Include reasons why this child may be rejected.

7. How can day care centers and after school programs make a positive difference in the delinquency trajectory?

8. Explain and provide examples of the four types of parenting styles. Explain the shortcomings of this model.

9. Discuss the three perspectives on the influence of peer groups on delinquent behavior.
10. How and why is language development relevant to the study of antisocial behavior?