

## Final Exam Questions

CRJ102W

Fall 2022

Professor Margaryan

### TRUE/FALSE & MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime is best characterized as outlining the inner and outer pushes and pulls that influence a person's likelihood of criminality.
2. The "Chicago School" was well-known for its armchair theorizing; few of its researchers ever ventured into the field.
3. Damage to the \_\_\_\_\_ appears to have the most consistent associations with criminal offending?
4. According to shaming theory, offenders are made to feel humiliation owing to their transgressions.
5. Symbolic interactionism emphasizes the subjective and interactional nature of human experiences.
6. A particular student wants to do well in school but never seems to be able to earn higher than a D. In pursuit of academic success, the student begins to cheat on exams. Which form of adaptation in Merton's theory of anomie/strain is this most consistent with?
7. According to Eysenck, for neurotics, the biological link is in the sympathetic part of the autonomic nervous system, which involves \_\_\_\_\_.
8. In his shaming theory, Braithwaite argues that increasing the stigmatization of offenders will be effective in deterring crime.
9. Du Bois was the first Black person to achieve which of the following?
10. Urban ecology views the city as a growing organism.
11. Feminists criticize traditional criminology for its androcentric bias.

12. Merton's theory appears to dwell on lower-class criminality, thus failing to consider lawbreaking among the elite.
13. According to the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire, individuals considered to have high \_\_\_\_\_ are associated with being aggressive, cold, egocentric, impersonal, impulsive, antisocial, unempathic, creative, and tough-minded.
14. Braithwaite's shaming theory calls for which of the following?
15. Critical criminology consists of a variety of perspectives that challenge basic assumptions of mainstream criminology.
16. Critical criminologists see themselves as champions of the underdog and sometimes as prophets of a new social order.
17. On which concept is the labeling theory based?
18. All of the following statements pertaining to critical criminology are true except that \_\_\_\_\_.
19. A major premise of critical theory is that it emphasizes economic, racial, and sexual inequality.
20. In their study of urban ecology, in which zone did Shaw and McKay find the highest crime rate?
21. An individual commits a crime because he has "nothing better to do with his time." Which of the following social bonds does this indicate a lack of?
22. According to anomie/strain theory, individuals who accept traditional goals but reject the accepted means of achieving them are known as retreatists.
23. Labeling theory holds that "deviance" is inherent in the act itself, rather than the reaction and label attached to the actor.
24. An individual commits a crime because he has "nothing to lose." Which of the following social bonds does this indicate a lack of?
25. In labeling theory, "secondary deviance" is used to refer to crimes that \_\_\_\_\_.

### **SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

26. What are the questions feminist criminology attempts to answer?

27. What is the relationship between female liberation and crime, according to feminist criminologists?
28. According to Marxist criminologists, why does the criminal justice system target the poor?
29. Compare and contrast mainstream criminology and critical criminology. How are the two alike? How do they differ?
30. Name one of the areas of study engaged in by feminist criminologists. Describe this area of study.
31. Explain how having a stake in conformity would prevent most people from committing crimes.
32. Describe the difference between primary and secondary deviance, as developed by Lemert.
33. What are the policy implications associated with labeling theory? What are the basic assumptions about crime and how would each policy address the crime problem?
34. What policy recommendations would you make based upon Chicago/Social-Disorganization theories of crime?
35. Learning criminality is likened to learning everyday activities. Give an example of an everyday activity learned from others as criminality is learned.
36. What are techniques of neutralization, proposed by Sykes and Matza? Pick one neutralization (such as denial of responsibility, denial of a victim, appeal to higher loyalty, etc.) And use it in a hypothetical (or real) situation.