

**Test Bank for Society The Basics Canadian Edition 5th Edition by  
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**Chapter 7.Deviance**

**1) "Crime" differs from "deviance" in that crime:**

- a. is always more serious.
- b. is always less serious.
- c. is a violation of norms enacted into law.
- d. involves a larger share of the population.
- e. is based more on personal characteristics than on behaviour.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 161

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

**2) Emile Durkheim's basic insight is that deviance is:**

- a. a necessary element of social organization.
- b. a dysfunctional element of social organization.
- c. less common in modern societies.
- d. defined by the rich and used against the poor.
- e. unrelated to social change.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 164

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**3) Merton's retreatism is best characterized by which of the following?**

- a. a lawyer
- b. a hockey coach
- c. a school teacher
- d. a survivalist
- e. a drug addict

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: applied

**4) The basic idea behind labelling theory is that:**

- a. deviance arises not so much from what people do as from how others respond to what they do.
- b. deviance is actually useful in a number of ways.
- c. power has much to do with how a society defines deviance.
- d. the dysfunctions of deviance are often unpredictable.
- e. patriarchy determines what is defined as deviant.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**5) Which of the following illustrate the "medicalization of deviance"?**

- a. promiscuity being redefined as a "mental addiction"
- b. drinking too much being redefined as "drunkenness"
- c. aggression being redefined as a "social problem"
- d. theft being redefined as "impulse control disorder"
- e. excessive hoarding being redefined as "recessive compulsive disorder"

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: applied

**6) Crimes committed by people of high social position in the course of their occupations is referred to as:**

- a. blue-collar crime.
- b. pink-collar crime.
- c. organized crime.
- d. corporate crime.
- e. white-collar crime.

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 172

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: factual

**7) A hate crime is defined as:**

- a. a criminal act motivated by racial or other bias.
- b. any crime involving powerful emotions.
- c. any crime against a minority individual.
- d. any violation of anti-discrimination laws.
- e. any criminal act involving severe threats.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 173

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: factual

**8) Research suggests that, with regard to social class, criminality:**

- a. is about the same for people of all class levels.
- b. is higher for people in higher class levels.
- c. is higher for people in lower class levels.
- d. almost always involves middle-class people.
- e. cannot be determined due to limitations in available statistics.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 177

Topic: Crime

**9) Which of the following are associated with the decline in crime in recent years?**

- a. an increase in the youth population
- b. changes in policing
- c. a slack economy
- d. improvements in child socialization practices
- e. the increasing drug trade

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 185

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

**10) Select the sociological term for the recognized violation of cultural norms.**

- a. crime
- b. law violation

- c. deviance
- d. juvenile delinquency
- e. role conflict

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 161

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: factual

**11) Select the term for the violation of a society's formally enacted criminal law.**

- a. crime
- b. law violation
- c. deviance
- d. juvenile delinquency
- e. subjugation

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 161

**12) You have been asked by your community to join others in regulating the behaviour of individuals in the community. Sociologists would say you are engaged in:**

- a. crime prevention.
- b. social control.
- c. socialization.
- d. law.
- e. social conformity.

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 161

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: applied

**13) What is the term for the formal system that responds to alleged violations of the law using police, courts, and prison officials?**

- a. the normative system
- b. law
- c. socialization
- d. the criminal justice system

e. warrant administration

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 161

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: factual

**14) Which of the following is an issue of social organization?**

- a. when a society defines an act as deviance
- b. when individuals brand others as deviant
- c. what people decide to do about conformity
- d. why deviant people do what they do
- e. the response of society to deviant behaviour

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 161

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

**15) Adopt Cesare Lombroso's theoretical position. With which of the following assertions would you agree?**

- a. Social definitions determine criminality.
- b. Criminals are made by society, not born.
- c. Criminals may be distinguished from non-criminals by their physical features.
- d. Criminal behaviour may be extinguished, but only by medical intervention.
- e. Incarceration completes the criminal socialization.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: applied

**16) What approach would you employ if you accepted William Sheldon's research on criminals?**

- a. a social view
- b. a genetic view
- c. a labelling view
- d. a structural-functional view
- e. a physiological view

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

**17) How would you reduce delinquency by applying the Gluecks' approach to body structure and delinquency?**

- a. Change the diet of weak children to provide more nourishment.
- b. Stop society's negative labelling of both very thin and very fat people.
- c. Reduce the frustration of tall and lanky people through counselling.
- d. Have liposuction covered by health care.
- e. Teach parents to be emotionally closer to all their children.

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

**18) Identify the FALSE statement about biology and crime.**

- a. Genetics combined with social influences may account for some variation in criminality.
- b. There is conclusive evidence that connects criminality to a specific genetic flaw.
- c. Sociobiology may provide new evidence on the causes of crime.
- d. Biology probably has at least a small effect on crime.
- e. The biological approach offers no insight as to how behaviours came to be defined as deviant.

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 161-162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

**19) As an advocate of Reckless and Dinitz's containment theory, what would you contend?**

- a. Society's values have little to do with deviance.
- b. Increase a child's conscience and you can limit his or her deviance.
- c. "Bad boys" and "good boys" are determined by genetics.
- d. Minimize the "superego" and you will reduce delinquency.
- e. Teach all parents to be emotionally closer to all of their children.

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: applied

**20. Which of the following statements is FALSE regarding psychological explanations of deviance?**

- a. Psychologists have demonstrated that personality patterns have some connection to some types of deviance.
- b. Psychologists view deviance as an individual trait.
- c. Psychologists have found that people with specific personality patterns are destined to become criminals.
- d. People with normal psychological profiles commit most serious crimes.
- e. Psychological explanations fail to explain how conceptions of right and wrong arise.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

**21) Select the FALSE assertion about deviance.**

- a. Deviance exists only in relation to cultural norms.
- b. There are some acts that are inherently deviant.
- c. People become deviant as others define them that way.
- d. Norms and the way people define situations involve social power.
- e. Each of us violates cultural norms.

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

**22) As an advocate of the "social foundations of deviance" approach, with which of the following would you agree?**

- a. Definitions of deviance differ across time and space.
- b. Definitions of deviance do not change much except over centuries.
- c. Definitions of deviance are approximately the same across all major societies.
- d. Law is a result of societal consensus, not social power.
- e. The definition of deviance is constant across Canada.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 163

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

**23) Select the statement that reflects Durkheim's approach to deviance.**

- a. Crime in primitive societies was treated leniently.
- b. Crime is abnormal.
- c. Crime is normal, but is dysfunctional in modern industrial society.
- d. Crime is normal.
- e. Crime is abnormal in technologically advanced societies.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 164

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**24) Which of the following is one of Durkheim's functions of deviance?**

- a. Deviance rejects cultural values and norms.
- b. Deviance provides employment for a large segment of the workforce.
- c. Responding to deviance blurs moral boundaries.
- d. Deviance encourages social change.
- e. Responding to deviance breaks people apart.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 164

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**25) You have witnessed an angry mob taking the law into its own hands. As a proponent of Durkheim's theory, what is your explanation?**

- a. Deviance erodes cultural values and norms.
- b. Deviance makes moral boundaries uncertain.
- c. Deviance blocks social change.
- d. Deviance is caused by role conflict.
- e. Deviance brings people together.

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 164

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: applied

**26) You have made an attempt to achieve culturally approved goals using unconventional means. Merton would call you a/an:**

- a. innovator.
- b. retreatist.
- c. ritualist.
- d. rebel.
- e. role model.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**27) What is the term Merton used in referring to the abandoning of cultural goals while compulsively conforming to cultural norms?**

- a. innovation
- b. retreatism
- c. ritualism
- d. rebellion
- e. conformity

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: factual

**28) Use Merton's paradigm to classify the compulsively conforming bank teller.**

- a. innovation
- b. retreatism
- c. ritualism

- d. rebellion
- e. overconformity

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: applied

**29) Use Merton's paradigm to classify the deviance type illustrated by a drug addict.**

- a. innovation
- b. retreatism
- c. ritualism
- d. rebellion
- e. escapism

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: applied

**30) What is the term Merton used in referring to the rejection of cultural goals and norms, and the advocacy of alternatives?**

- a. innovation
- b. retreatism
- c. ritualism
- d. rebellion
- e. conformity

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: factual

**31) Cloward and Ohlin extend Merton's theory of deviance in asserting that:**

- a. for criminal deviance to result, it is necessary to have illegitimate opportunity available.

- b. criminal subcultures offering illegitimate opportunity for wealth are particularly likely to spring up in the poorest neighbourhoods.
- c. those who finally achieve success using criminal means become part of retreatist subcultures.
- d. criminal subcultures are supported mainly by the wealthiest members of society.
- e. isolated individuals are most likely to become criminals.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**32) Which of Walter Miller's focal concerns of delinquent subcultures is derived from the lack of control these youths feel over their own lives?**

- a. fate
- b. trouble
- c. autonomy
- d. smartness
- e. need for excitement

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: factual

**33) Which of Miller's focal concerns reflects the desire for autonomy, expressed as resentment toward authority figures?**

- a. fate
- b. trouble
- c. desire for freedom
- d. smartness
- e. toughness

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: factual

**34) The general argument of Cloward and Ohlin, Cohen, and Miller is that deviance reflects:**

- a. anomie.
- b. stigma.
- c. labelling.
- d. misattribution.
- e. the opportunity structure of society.

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**35) Which of the following is an appropriate criticism of structural-functional theories of deviance?**

- a. The theories assume a diversity of cultural standards.
- b. The theories imply that everyone who breaks the rules is labelled deviant.
- c. The theories focus on all levels of deviance, from stock fraud to street theft.
- d. The theories overplay the importance of societal definitions of deviance.
- e. The theories overemphasize the importance of social class in explaining deviance.

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 166

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**36) Which theory asserts that deviance and conformity result not only from what people do, but also from how others respond to those actions?**

- a. labelling
- b. structural-functionalism
- c. differential association
- d. conflict
- e. social-conflict

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**37) You have engaged in a minor law violation that provokes only a slight reaction or no reaction from others. According to Lemert, your actions illustrate:**

- a. primary deviance.
- b. the beginning of a deviant career.
- c. secondary deviance.
- d. a deviant identity.
- e. tertiary deviance.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: applied

**38) You and your friends describe another friend as a "boozer" and leave him out of your social circle. He begins to drink even more, seems bitter, and joins new friends who are also heavy drinkers. According to Lemert, this is an illustration of:**

- a. primary deviance.
- b. the prelude to criminal behaviour.
- c. secondary deviance.
- d. a deviant identity.
- e. tertiary deviance.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: applied

**39) What is Erving Goffman's term for a powerfully negative label that greatly changes a person's social identity and self-concept?**

- a. negative label
- b. label

- c. degradation ceremony
- d. role
- e. stigma

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 167

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: factual

**40) With which statement would a labelling theorist agree?**

- a. Limit the opportunity for deviance, and deviance will be reduced.
- b. Everyone is a secondary deviant, so no effort will change deviance in society.
- c. Reduce social strain and you will reduce labelling.
- d. Change society's response to deviance and you will change the level of deviance in society.
- e. Increase policing, and deviance will be reduced.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**41) What is the term for the interpretation of someone's past, consistent with his or her present deviance?**

- a. retrospective labelling
- b. projective labelling
- c. anticipatory labelling
- d. hindsight labelling
- e. proactive labelling

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 168

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: factual

**42) What is the term for using a deviant label to predict future action?**

- a. retrospective labelling
- b. projective labelling
- c. anticipatory labelling
- d. hindsight labelling
- e. degradation labelling

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 168

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: factual

**43) If you agreed with Szasz's approach to deviance, you would contend that:**

- a. the real level of mental illness in Canada is much lower than the psychiatric profession would suggest.
- b. the real level of mental illness in Canada is much higher than the psychiatric profession would suggest.
- c. the real level of mental illness in Canada is about the same as the psychiatric profession suggests.
- d. mentally ill people are sick people.
- e. those labelled as mentally ill should have free access to medication.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**44) What is the "medicalization of deviance"?**

- a. the recognition of the true source of deviance
- b. the objective, clinical approach to deviant behaviour
- c. the transformation of moral and legal deviance into medical conditions
- d. the discovery of links between biochemical properties and deviance
- e. the recognition of subjective definitions of deviance

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: factual

**45) The "medicalization of deviance" has led to which of the following?**

- a. increasingly sound judgments on the appropriate treatment of deviant behaviours
- b. a stronger emphasis on sociological perspectives of deviance
- c. stability over the past 50 years in labels assigned to alcoholism
- d. the treatment of deviant behaviour by medical means
- e. a sharp reduction in the number of people suffering from alcoholism

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**46) A proponent of Sutherland's differential association theory would do which of the following to reduce crime?**

- a. increase the relative frequency of association with those who discourage norm violation
- b. remove the authorities' ability to label individuals as deviant
- c. overhaul peoples' deviant identities
- d. change the discrepancies between society's goals and the means to attain them
- e. increase contact between adults and youth

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: applied

**47) Adopt Hirschi's approach to deviance and control. With which statement would you agree?**

- a. Deviance results from a poorly developed ego.
- b. Deviance results from differential access to wealth.
- c. Deviance is a frustration of ambition.
- d. Individualism inhibits the deviance.
- e. All of us are tempted to be deviant.

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 170

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**48) You have been asked to defend Hirschi's approach to deviant behaviour. Which of the following statements would be consistent with your defence?**

- a. The key fact to be explained in deviant behaviour is deviance, not conformity.
- b. There is strong evidence that social attachments relate only weakly to deviance.
- c. Among known criminals, the majority evidenced a low stake in conformity, that is, they had little or nothing to lose.
- d. Idle hands are not necessarily "the Devil's workshop."
- e. There is a clear social hierarchy within the criminal community.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 170

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: applied

**49) Which of the following is one of Hirschi's four types of social controls?**

- a. sanction
- b. values
- c. belief
- d. strategy
- e. punishment

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 170

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**50) Which of the following is NOT a reasonable criticism of the symbolic interaction theories?**

- a. They ignore the fact that some kinds of behaviour are condemned virtually everywhere.
- b. The consequences of deviant labelling in terms of deterrence are unclear.

- c. They assume that people always resist the deviant label.
- d. They are overly concerned with specifying the causes of crime.
- e. They are most usefully applied to less serious deviance.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 170

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**51) According to the social-conflict paradigm, who or what is labelled deviant is based primarily upon:**

- a. the severity of the deviant act.
- b. labelling.
- c. relative power.
- d. the period in time.
- e. the nature of the crime.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 171

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**52) Which of the following is a way in which social-conflict theory links deviance to power?**

- a. The powerless have resources to resist a deviant label.
- b. The powerful can easily avoid deviant labels unless a violent crime is involved.
- c. The norms and laws generally bolster the interests of the poor and powerless.
- d. The belief that norms and laws are good masks their political character.
- e. The marginalized in our society have much control over the definition of deviance.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 171

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**53) Which of the following is among Spitzer's social-conflict model of the likely "targets" for labelling?**

- a. people who threaten to take the property of others
- b. people who want to be employed
- c. people who enhance the operation of capitalism
- d. people who accept the capitalist system e.
- people who accept authority

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 171

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**54) What is the term for crimes committed by persons of high social position in the course of their occupations?**

- a. blue-collar crimes
- b. occupational crimes
- c. white-collar crimes
- d. racketeering
- e. gold-collar crimes

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 172

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: factual

**55) Regarding white-collar crime, which of the following is FALSE?**

- a. Most charges of white-collar crime target the organization, not the individual.
- b. Most white-collar offences involve violence.
- c. When there is a reaction, most white-collar cases are heard in civil court.
- d. When white-collar criminals are charged and convicted, they usually go to jail.
- e. Most white-collar offences end up in a civil hearing rather than in a criminal courtroom.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 172

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**56) \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the illegal actions of a corporation or of people acting on its behalf.**

- a. Organized crime
- b. Embezzlement
- c. Occupational crime
- d. Business fraud
- e. Corporate crime

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 172

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: factual

**57) \_\_\_\_\_ is a business supplying illegal goods or services.**

- a. A pawn shop
- b. Organized crime
- c. A massage parlour
- d. The Soprano family
- e. Underground crime

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 172

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: factual

**58) A criticism of the social-conflict view of deviance is that it:**

- a. underemphasizes the role that the rich play in defining deviance.
- b. implies that deviance exists in all societies, whatever their economic system.
- c. is an overly complex view of deviance.
- d. ignores the roles of laws that serve to protect others besides the rich.
- e. argues that deviance arises only when society treats its members equally.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 173

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**59) Which of the following is FALSE regarding the theoretical analysis of deviance?**

- a. The social-conflict approach argues that people with little power are at high risk for becoming deviant.
- b. The structural-functional approach sees deviance as a basic part of social organization.
- c. The symbolic-interaction approach views deviance as variable.
- d. The structural-functional approach sees deviance as universal.
- e. The symbolic-interaction approach sees deviance as being important for setting moral boundaries.

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 171

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

**60) You stand accused of a "hate crime." This means you are suspected of:**

- a. carrying out a crime motivated by your bias.
- b. perpetrating a crime of emotion.
- c. committing a crime to vent your anger.
- d. committing a crime against another racial group.
- e. escaping prosecution on compassionate grounds.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 173

Topic: Deviance, Race, and Gender

Skill: applied

**61) Which of the following is FALSE regarding the relationship of deviance and gender?**

- a. Whether people define a situation as deviance depends on the gender of both the audience and the actors.
- b. The major theories of deviance tend to explain male behaviours and goals to the exclusion of realities for females.

- c. In almost all societies, females' behaviour is more strictly controlled.
- d. Because women are judged to be of less importance than men, they can more easily escape deviant labels.
- e. Much social-conflict analysis does not address the issue of gender.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 174

Topic: Deviance, Race, and Gender

Skill: conceptual

**62) Which of the following is a legal term that translates to "guilty mind"?**

- a. *mea culpa*
- b. *post hoc*
- c. *mens rea*
- d. *habeus corpus*
- e. *ipso facto*

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 175

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

**63) A shopkeeper surrenders a television set at gun-point in a "hold-up."**

**This is a:**

- a. crime against the person.
- b. victimless crime.
- c. crime against property.
- d. misdemeanour.
- e. pink-collar crime.

**Answer: a**

Topic: Crime

Skill: applied

**64) Burglary is an example of what type of crime?**

- a. crime against the person
- b. victimless crime

- c. crime against property
- d. misdemeanour
- e. pink-collar crime

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 175

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

**65) In what category of crime is stealing a bicycle from a front yard?**

- a. crime against the person
- b. victimless crime
- c. crime against property
- d. misdemeanour
- e. pink-collar crime

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 175

Topic: Crime

Skill: applied

**66) In what category of crime is prostitution?**

- a. crime against the person
- b. pink-collar crime
- c. crime against property
- d. misdemeanour
- e. victimless crime

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 175

Topic: Crime

Skill: applied

**67) Which of the following statements is TRUE?**

- a. The crime rate in Canada has been on a steady rise since 1960.

- b. Crime statistics are an accurate reflection of the amount of crime committed.
- c. Crime occurs at a rate three times higher than what the official reports show.
- d. The statistics show that there is much more violent crime than property crime.
- e. Crime statistics are unrelated to population structure.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 176

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

**68) The likelihood of people engaging in street crime rises sharply during their:**

- a. adolescence.
- b. middle 20s.
- c. early 30s.
- d. middle 30s.
- e. late 30s.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 177

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

**69) Gender and crime data suggest that:**

- a. women are more likely to be perpetrators than victims of crime.
- b. women and men are now being arrested at an equal rate.
- c. property crimes are the domain of women.
- d. the crime rate for men has increased, but the crime rate for women has decreased.
- e. the incidence of crime by women is low compared to that by men.

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 177

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

**70) Which of the following is true with respect to social class and crime?**

- a. Police assess the social class of arrested persons.
- b. Research has long indicated that criminality is more widespread among people of lower social position.
- c. The connection between class and crime is straightforward.
- d. Most people living in the poorest areas have criminal records.
- e. The connection between social standing and criminality has little to do with the type of crime.

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 177

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

**71) Which of the following is true regarding the disproportionate representation of Aboriginals in crime statistics?**

- a. White police are quicker to arrest Aboriginals.
- b. Aboriginals are disproportionately poor, so are less likely to engage in street crime.
- c. Research has shown that Aboriginals have a greater tendency to be criminal.
- d. The crime statistics include white-collar crimes, which are more likely to be committed by Aboriginals.
- e. Aboriginals are underrepresented in Canadian prisons.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 177

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

**72) Which of the following is true regarding differences in reported victimization for different countries?**

- a. By world standards, the crime rate in Canada is not high.
- b. Victimization is higher in high-income countries than in low-income countries.
- c. The differences between countries are unrelated to differences in income inequality.
- d. Nations with more inequality have lower victimization rates.
- e. All countries use the same strategies for dealing with crime.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 178-179

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

**73) Police are more likely to arrest a suspect when:**

- a. the situation is not believed to be serious.
- b. there are bystanders watching them.
- c. the suspect is unknown to them.
- d. the suspect is white.
- e. the suspect cooperates.

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

**74) What is the precise term for legal negotiation in which the prosecution reduces a defendant's charge in exchange for a guilty plea?**

- a. court negotiation
- b. charge bargaining
- c. plea bargaining
- d. *mea culpa*
- e. prosecutorial discretion

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

**75) Which of the following is true regarding plea bargaining?**

- a. Plea bargaining sometimes allows individuals to receive inadequate sentences.
- b. Plea bargaining is primarily a tool for the defendant, not for the prosecution.
- c. Plea bargaining is rare.
- d. Plea bargaining promotes the adversarial process.
- e. Plea bargaining increases costs to the system in terms of time and expense.

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

**76) Which term refers to subjecting an offender to suffering comparable to that caused by the offence?**

- a. condemnation
- b. societal protection
- c. deterrence
- d. retribution
- e. rehabilitation

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

**77) Which term refers to the attempt to discourage criminality through punishment?**

- a. retribution
- b. societal protection
- c. deterrence
- d. recidivism
- e. rehabilitation

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

**78) Which term refers to reforming the offender to prevent subsequent offences?**

- a. retribution
- b. social protection
- c. deterrence
- d. recidivism

e. rehabilitation

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 182

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

**79) Punishment that convinces an individual offender that crime does not pay is referred to as:**

- a. rehabilitation.
- b. retribution.
- c. societal protection.
- d. deterrence.
- e. the death penalty.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

**80) What is the term for later offences by people previously convicted of crimes?**

- a. criminal repetition rate
- b. criminal recidivism
- c. criminal return rate
- d. criminal response
- e. criminal predation

**Answer: b**

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

**81) Which of the following is true?**

- a. Prisons offer social constructive learning.
- b. Prisons prevent recidivism.
- c. The label "ex-con" can easily be overcome.
- d. Prisons do not rehabilitate prisoners.

e. The criminal justice system can effectively eliminate crime.

**Answer: d**

Page Reference: 182

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

**82) Which of the following is true regarding restorative justice?**

- a. Participation by the victim is unnecessary.
- b. It has elements of both retribution and rehabilitation.
- c. Research clearly shows that these programs deter crime.
- d. It occurs in a formal setting with strict hierarchies.
- e. The offender need not participate.

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 182

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: applied

**83) Correctional programs operating within society at large rather than behind prison walls are called:**

- a. societal protection programs.
- b. prison-free containment programs.
- c. community-based corrections.
- d. rehabilitation schools.
- e. society-centred corrections.

**Answer: c**

Page Reference: 184

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

**84) Which of the following illustrates community-based corrections?**

- a. probation
- b. rehabilitation
- c. imprisonment

- d. recidivism
- e. deterrence

**Answer: a**

Page Reference: 184

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

**85) Which of the following is FALSE regarding community-based corrections?**

- a. Probation is an example of community-based corrections.
- b. Levels of crime among individuals released on parole are high.
- c. The idea of community-based corrections is to reform rather than punish.
- d. Parole programs are less expensive than conventional imprisonment.
- e. Community-based corrections are effectively reducing recidivism.

**Answer: e**

Page Reference: 184

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

**86) Which of the following is a reason violent crime rates are down?**

- a. a reduction in the youth population
- b. tougher sentences for crimes
- c. a better economy
- d. changes in policing
- e. the declining drug trade

**Answer: b**

Page Reference: 185

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

**87) *Deviance* and *crime* are two terms for the same phenomenon.**

- a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

- b. False

**Correct:** *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 161

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

88) Deviance involves difference, which causes us to react to others as outsiders.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

89) To be deviant one must have committed a deviant act.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 161

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

90) The Italian physician and criminologist who suggested that criminals were physically distinctive was William Sheldon.

a. True

Incorrect: *Correct*

b. False

Correct: *Incorrect*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 161-162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: factual

91) Biology is completely unrelated to crime.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

92) Psychologists adopt a biological approach to explain crime.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: factual

93) Reckless and Dinitz's containment theory is a "good boys" versus "bad boys" approach.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

94) Conformity is shaped by society, but deviance is not.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 163

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

95) Durkheim felt it would be impossible to ever eliminate deviance from society.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 164

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

96) Deviance is inevitable in all societies.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 164

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

97) The key insight of structural-functionalism is that deviance is a necessary part of social organization.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 164

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

98) Merton's approach to deviance assumes that almost everyone in Canada has access to the means of acquiring cultural goals.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

99) Cohen has suggested that lower-class youths join delinquent subcultures because they are seeking the self-respect conventional culture denies them.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

100) In Miller's approach, the concern over "excitement" relates to the delinquent's search for thrills, risk, or danger.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 165

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

101) Labelling theory stresses that certain actions are inherently deviant.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

102) One society's conventions may constitute another society's deviance.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

103) Describing someone as an "alcohol abuser" is an example of attributing primary deviance.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: applied

104) While a stigma may be strong, it does not amount to a master status.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 167

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

105) Psychiatrist Thomas Szasz suggests that the label of insanity is widely applied to what is actually only "difference."

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: factual

106) Alcoholism was once viewed as a disease, but now it is seen as a sign of moral weakness.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: factual

107) According to Sutherland, a person's tendency toward deviance depends on his or her interactions with others who encourage the deviant behaviour.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

108) Research studies confirm the idea that young people are more likely to engage in delinquency if they believe that members of their peer group encourage such activity.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: factual

109) Hirschi's approach to deviance makes the claim that the essence of social control lies in people's anticipation of the consequences of their behaviour.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

110) According to the social-conflict perspective, law is a reflection of societal consensus.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

111) According to the social-conflict perspective, the strength of deviant labels depends upon the degree of threat to the capitalist system.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 171

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

112) White-collar crime is sometimes called "crime in the suites."

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 172

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: factual

113) Corporate crime and organized crime are essentially interchangeable terms.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 172

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: factual

114) Hate crime laws punish a crime less severely if the offender is motivated by bias.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 173

Topic: Deviance, Race, and Gender

Skill: factual

115) Almost all societies apply stricter behavioural codes on males than on females.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 174

Topic: Deviance, Race, and Gender

Skill: factual

116) Statistics show that crime rates in Canada have increased steadily in the past two decades.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 176

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

117) Official crime statistics are reasonably accurate.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 176

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

118) The majority of people who live in poor communities have criminal records.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 177

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

119) Police are "colour-blind"; race and ethnicity has no impact on the probability of getting arrested.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 177

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

120) By world standards, the crime rate in Canada is not high.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 178-179

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

121) Asia, India, and Japan have very high crime rates.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 178-179

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

122) Canada has almost as many handgun homicides per year as does the USA.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 178

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

123) Critics say that plea-bargaining pressures defendants to plead guilty.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

124) Deterrence refers to the belief that the punishment of one person serves as an example to others.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: conceptual

125) The criminal recidivism rate in Canada is low.

a. True

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

b. False Correct:

*Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 183

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

126) Parole and probation are both examples of community-based corrections.

a. True

Correct: *Correct*

b. False

Incorrect: *Incorrect*

Answer: a

Page Reference: 184

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

127) Community-based corrections have successfully reduced recidivism rates.

a. True

Incorrect:

*Incorrect* b. False

Correct: *Correct*

Answer: b

Page Reference: 184

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

128) Explain the major factor that always interferes with using biology as a complete explanation for crime and deviance.

Answer:

Biology cannot explain how some behaviours come to be defined as deviant in the first place.

Page Reference: 163

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

129) What are the social foundations of deviance?

Answer:

1) Deviance varies according to cultural norms.

2) People become deviant as others define them that way.

3) Both norms and the way people define situations involve social power.

Page Reference: 163

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

130) Summarize the major theories and criticism of the biological explanations of crime. If biology did explain crime, what steps would be necessary to reduce the level of crime in Canada?

Answer:

Biological explanations of crime focus on instinct, physical features, body structure, and genetics. Lombroso theorized that criminals stand out physically, with low foreheads, prominent jaws and cheekbones, and protruding ears. Sheldon suggested that body structure predicted criminality; those with muscular, athletic builds were most at risk for

criminal behaviour. More recently, genetics has been considered as the biological basis for criminal behaviour. At best, biological explanations offer limited explanations of crime; because a biological approach looks at the individual, it offers no insight into how some kinds of behaviours come to be defined as deviant in the first place. If biology did explain crime, genetic testing would have a place in crime reduction in Canada.

Page Reference: 161-162

Topic: What Is Deviance?

Skill: conceptual

131) What are Durkheim's functions of deviance?

Answer:

- 1) Deviance affirms cultural values and norms.
- 2) Responding to deviance clarifies moral boundaries.
- 3) Responding to deviance brings people together.
- 4) Deviance encourages social change.

Page Reference: 164

Topic: The Functions of Deviance: Structural-Functional Analysis

Skill: conceptual

132) List the consequences of defining deviance as either a moral or a medical issue.

Answer:

- 1) It affects who responds to deviance.
- 2) It affects how people respond to deviance.
- 3) It has implications on our views of the personal competence of the deviant person.

Page Reference: 169

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

133) What are the types of social control, according to Hirschi's control theory?

Answer:

- 1) attachment

- 2) opportunity
- 3) involvement
- 4) belief

Page Reference: 170

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: factual

134) Describe the labelling theory of deviance. What is it about the labelling approach that makes it sociological? What are the criticisms? Describe the types of public policies labelling theory would advocate to reduce crime in Canada.

Answer:

Labelling theory asserts that deviance and conformity result not so much from what people do as from how others respond to those actions. This theory stresses the relativity of deviance; people may define the same behaviour in any number of ways. A distinction is made between primary deviance (initial observed norm violations) and secondary deviance (the labelling of someone and/or their behaviour as deviant). The labelling approach emphasizes the socially constructed nature of deviance and the resulting variability of deviance, which makes it sociological. Criticisms include: it ignores the fact that some behaviours are condemned virtually everywhere; it is less applicable to serious issues; related research is inconclusive; not everyone resists being labelled as deviant. Recommendations for reducing crime will vary.

Page Reference: 166

Topic: Labelling Deviance: Symbolic-Interaction Analysis

Skill: conceptual

135) Describe Spitzer's view of deviance and discuss who is likely to be labelled deviant and punished according to his perspective?

Answer:

According to Spitzer, deviant labels are applied to people who interfere with the operation of capitalism. Those most likely to be punished include: those who threaten the property of others (especially the poor), those who cannot or will not work, those who resist authority, those who challenge the capitalist status quo, and those who do not fit into the system (elderly, disabled, etc.).

Page Reference: 171

Topic: Deviance and Inequality: Social-Conflict Analysis

Skill: conceptual

136) Discuss the importance of gender in the social construction of deviance. Address the fact that almost every society in the world applies more stringent behavioural controls on females. Why is this so? How does gender figure in the various theories of deviance? In terms of the overall goal of reducing crime, what can we learn from considering this evidence?

Answer:

A good answer will include reference to patriarchy and socialization practices. The fact that men are arrested more often for property crimes and violent crimes should be included in the discussion. The rising rate of violent crimes committed by females might also be addressed.

Page Reference: 174-175

Topic: Deviance, Race, and Gender

Skill: conceptual

137) List crimes against the person.

Answer:

Crimes against the person include: murder, manslaughter, aggravated assault, sexual assault, and robbery.

Page Reference: 181

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

138) List crimes against property.

Answer:

Crimes against property include: theft, break and enter, possession of stolen property, and fraud.

Page Reference: 175

Topic: Crime

Skill: factual

139) Is crime a lower-class phenomenon? Why or why not? If the sociological approach is adopted, and white-collar crime becomes a focal point for analysis too, what public policy would you advocate to address crime in Canada?

Answer:

On the one hand, research has indicated that criminality is more widespread among people of lower social position. This supports the view that crime is a lower-class phenomenon. However, the connection between class and crime is more complicated than it appears. For one thing, many people look upon the poor as less worthy than the rich. While crime (especially violent crime) is a serious problem in the poorest inner-city neighbourhoods, most of these crimes are committed by a few offenders. The majority of poor people who live in these neighbourhoods have no criminal record at all. Also, the connection between crime and social standing depends on the kind of crime one is talking about. If one includes white-collar crime, individuals from the upper-class would be significantly represented in the analysis.

Page Reference: 177

Topic: Crime

Skill: conceptual

140) According to research on police behaviour surrounding arrests, police make assessments that guide their actions. List three of these assessments.

Answer:

- 1) How serious is the crime?
- 2) What is the victim's preference?
- 3) Is the suspect cooperative?
- 4) Has the suspect been arrested before?
- 5) Are bystanders present?
- 6) What is the suspect's race?

Page Reference: 181

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

141) What are the justifications for punishment?

Answer:

- 1) retribution

- 2) deterrence
- 3) rehabilitation
- 4) societal protection

Page Reference: 181-183

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

142) Identify two community-based corrections strategies.

Answer:

probation and parole

Page Reference: 184

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: factual

143) Imagine that you have just been given the power to institute any policy changes you wish in order to "win the war on crime." Considering what you have learned at this point in your sociological education, what would you do? Include a discussion of community-based corrections in your answer.

Answer:

Answers will vary but might include reference to basic reasons for responding to crime (retribution, deterrence, rehabilitation, societal protection) and the community-based strategies (probation, parole).

Page Reference: 181-185

Topic: The Canadian Criminal Justice System

Skill: applied