

Test your knowledge and understanding: Crime and deviance

Questions based on chapter 10 of *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives Student Handbook*

- 1** Which one of the following did Durkheim NOT believe?
 - a Deviance acts as a safety valve for society
 - b Deviance can be beneficial to society
 - c Deviance is inevitable in societies
 - d Very high crime rates show society is functioning well
- 2** According to Merton, which one of the following is not a response to anomie?
 - a Conformity
 - b Innovation
 - c Alienation
 - d Ritualism
- 3** Whose subculture theory sees status frustration as a cause of delinquency?
 - a Albert Cohen
 - b Cloward and Ohlin
 - c Davis Matza
 - d Hobbs and Dunningham
- 4** Three of the following are criticisms of Murray's view of the underclass and crime. Which is the odd one out?
 - a The underclass do not share the same values as other members of society
 - b Crime rates are not linked to generous welfare states
 - c There is no link between single parents and criminality
 - d There is no distinctive underclass culture
- 5** Which one of the following groups does not appear to be disproportionately involved in crime?
 - a Men
 - b African-Caribbean men
 - c Asian men
 - d The working class
- 6** Which one of the following crimes is likely to have high rates of reporting and recording?
 - a Tax evasion
 - b Burglary
 - c Use of illegal drugs
 - d Rape
- 7** Which one of the following is an example of white-collar crime?
 - a Fraud
 - b Burglary
 - c Domestic assault
 - d Murder
- 8** Three of the following are reasons why white-collar crime is under-represented in criminal statistics. Which is the odd one out?
 - a It is not serious
 - b It is often difficult to detect
 - c There is often no direct victim
 - d It is often dealt with informally
- 9** Which one of the following adapted well-known sayings is an accurate description of labelling theory?
 - a All the world's a deviant
 - b Deviance is in the eye of the beholder
 - c To be or not to be a deviant
 - d Deviants should be seen and not heard
- 10** Secondary deviance can be defined as which one of the following?
 - a Less significant acts of deviance
 - b The labelling of an individual as deviant
 - c An act of deviance before it is publicly labeled
 - d Deviance caused as a result of an individual or group being labelled
- 11** Which two of the following statements most closely reflect a Marxist view of deviance?
 - a Laws reflect the interests of the powerful in society
 - b Most crime is the responsibility of an underclass
 - c Laws protect all members of society
 - d Corporate crime is a serious problem which is ignored in most cases
- 12** Which one of the following measures to combat crime is most likely to be supported by right realists?
 - a Reducing poverty
 - b Zero tolerance policing
 - c Increased leisure facilities for young people
 - d Reducing inequality
- 13** Which of the following is not a possible reason why 'black' people are more likely than whites to be stopped and searched by the police?
 - a The police have stereotypical views of 'black' people.
 - b 'Black' people tend to live in urban areas where there is a higher police presence.
 - c 'Black' people's fear of crime is greater than that of whites.
 - d 'Black' people are more likely to be on the streets after dark than other groups.
- 14** The 'chivalry thesis' is:
 - a The idea that crimes committed by women tend to be trivial
 - b The idea that women will be treated more leniently by the police and courts
 - c The idea that women will be treated less severely by criminals
 - d The idea that it is easier for women to become police officers and judges

- 15** Which one of the following statements would postmodernist criminologists support?
- a** Sociology should try to identify the underlying causes of crime
 - b** Scientific methods are the best way of finding out about crime
 - c** Each criminal act is unique and cannot be fitted into general theories
 - d** It is possible to reform society to reduce crime rates
- 16** Which one of the following statements is closest to Becker's view?
- a** Sociologists should be completely neutral
 - b** Sociologists should be on the side of law and order
 - c** Sociologists should deliberately take the side of the 'underdog'
 - d** Sociologists should take a radical view
- 17** According to Shaw and McKay where are the highest crime rates in urban areas?
- a** The suburbs
 - b** The central business district
 - c** The zone of transition
 - d** Areas of social housing
- 18** The theory that crime takes places when a suitable target and likely offender come together is known as:
- a** Opportunity theory
 - b** Routine activity theory
 - c** Control theory
 - d** Subculture theory
- 19** According to Lyng much youth crime is the result of
- a** Edgework
 - b** Boredom
 - c** Youth subcultures
 - d** Immaturity
- 20** Which of the following is not put forward by left realists as an explanation for crime?
- a** Marginalisation
 - b** Relative deprivation
 - c** Zero tolerance
 - d** Subcultures
- 21** According to Beck, what kind of a society do we live in?
- a** Exclusive society
 - b** Modern society
 - c** Risk society
 - d** Hegemonic society
- 22** Which of the following is most likely to be the victim of violent crime?
- a** Young men
 - b** Middle-aged men
 - c** Young women
 - d** Middle-aged women
- 23** According to Winlow, what asset did 'bouncers' use to make a living?
- a** Social capital
 - b** Bodily capital
 - c** Cultural capital
 - d** Economic capital
- 24** Which of the following statements best describes Alexander's study of crime in a British Asian community?
- a** Crime rates are declining
 - b** There is widespread involvement in drug crime
 - c** It is a myth that gangs are becoming more of a problem
 - d** Crime rates are rapidly increasing
- 25** Mike Presdee believes that arson is sometimes a response to:
- a** Status frustration
 - b** Highly regulated late modern society
 - c** Racial discrimination
 - d** Marginalization
- 26** According to Messerschmidt what type of masculinity was typical of white working class boys?
- a** Oppositional masculinity
 - b** Gay masculinity
 - c** Hegemonic masculinity
 - d** Accommodating masculinity
- 27** Which of the following was not an author of *The New Criminology*?
- a** Young
 - a** Walton
 - a** Jones
 - a** Taylor
- 28** According to Young what sort of society do we live in?
- a** Exclusive society
 - b** Postmodern society
 - c** Risk society
 - d** Hegemonic society
- 29** What does Stan Cohen believe criminologists should study in addition to more conventional crime?
- a** Damage to the environment
 - b** Rudeness
 - c** Health and safety offences
 - d** State crime and human rights abuses
- 30** According to Wiles and Costello what type of criminal was unlikely to travel more than two miles to commit an offence?
- a** Murderers
 - b** Shoplifters
 - c** Burglars
 - d** Drug smugglers

Answers

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|-----------|------------------|-----------|----------|
| 1 | <i>d</i> | 16 | <i>c</i> |
| 2 | <i>c</i> | 17 | <i>c</i> |
| 3 | <i>a</i> | 18 | <i>b</i> |
| 4 | <i>a</i> | 19 | <i>a</i> |
| 5 | <i>c</i> | 20 | <i>c</i> |
| 6 | <i>b</i> | 21 | <i>c</i> |
| 7 | <i>a</i> | 22 | <i>a</i> |
| 8 | <i>a</i> | 23 | <i>b</i> |
| 9 | <i>b</i> | 24 | <i>c</i> |
| 10 | <i>d</i> | 25 | <i>b</i> |
| 11 | <i>a & d</i> | 26 | <i>a</i> |
| 12 | <i>b</i> | 27 | <i>c</i> |
| 13 | <i>c</i> | 28 | <i>a</i> |
| 14 | <i>b</i> | 29 | <i>d</i> |
| 15 | <i>c</i> | 30 | <i>c</i> |