

TEST BANK

ALEX THIO

**DEVIANT
BEHAVIOR**

TENTH EDITION



4. Internet Assignment on Cyberterrorism

Have students think about and research the potential harm of cyberterrorism. Ask them to use a search engine to seek out Web sites devoted to the study of terrorism. Also visit Web sites that have been linked to terrorist activities. One example is some of the horrible pictures of beheaded people in Iraq that show up on Arab news sites. Have them explore ways that terrorists could use the Internet to hurt the United States.

5. Internet Assignment on Hate Groups

The Internet has become the haven of many persons and groups with hatred toward minority groups and others. Ask students to visit some such sites and take note of the messages. Have them pay special attention to the reasons they give for their hatred and what actions they advocate for fellow haters. Ask them to summarize their findings, evaluate the impact of what they saw, and share their results with the class.

Films and Videos

Cybercrime: The Invisible Threat

This tape is a basic discussion of the types of cybercrime, such as fraud and hacking, and their potential danger to the Internet and society. (2000, FHS)

Cyberstalker: Hard Lessons of Internet Safety

Dan Rather hosts this program about the real dangers of the Internet for women and children and interviews several persons who search for pedophiles on the Internet. He and the experts also discuss the promise and perils of online dating. (2001, FHS)

E-Commerce Crime: Cybercrime

This program provides a basic introduction to e-crime and introduces new tools and technologies to combat such crime. (2000, IM)

E-Terror

This video looks at varieties of cyberterrorism, such as the ruining of business, identity theft, and sabotage. It provides an overall view of the problems of e-terror. (2000, IM)

Hackers and Cyberterrorists

This short tape consists of interviews with hackers and FBI computer experts about the vulnerability of the Internet to terrorists and the use of the net by terrorists to keep networks together. (2000, FHS)

O.com: Cybersex Addiction

This video reports that, in the United States, more than 8 million people pursue sex online at least 11 hours a week. It explores how the Internet has removed actual contact from sex and interviews people who find the freedom and anonymity of the Internet more stimulating than real contact. (2005, FL)

Additional Resources

Lawrence Brown (ed.). *Cyberterrorism and Computer Attacks* (Novinka Books, 2006). A collection of articles.

Al Cooper (ed.). *Cybersex: The Dark Side of the Force: A Special Issue of the Journal of Sexual Addiction and Compulsion* (New York: Routledge, 2000). A collection of articles on problems related to cybersex.

Alan O. Day (ed.). *Cyberterrorism: International Library of Essays on Terrorism* (Ashgate Publishing, 2004). Another collection of articles on the cyberterrorist threat.

George E. Higgins. "Can Low Self-Control Help with the Understanding of the Software Piracy Problem?" *Deviant Behavior*, January-February 2006, pp. 1–24. This study examines the growing computer crime problem through the perspective of social control theory.

Ethel Qualyle and Max Taylor. "Child Pornography and the Internet: Perpetuating the Cycle of Abuse," *Deviant Behavior*, July 2002, pp. 331–361. This article summarizes the interviews of 13 men who were arrested for downloading child porn.

Mattathias Schwartz. "The Hold-'Em Holdup," *The New York Times Magazine*, June 11, 2006. An excellent look at how Internet gambling has hurt the lives of many college students.

World Future Society. "Gamblers in Cyberspace," *The Futurist*, October 1990, p. 18. This short article looks at the future of Internet gambling.

Kimberly Young. *Uncovering the Secret World of Internet Sex* (Carlton Books, 2001). This book outlines the scope of sexually related material on the Internet.

Appendix: FILM DISTRIBUTOR ADDRESSES*

A/CPB Annenberg/CPB
401 9th Street, NW
Washington, DC 20004

CDTEL Coast District Telecourse
11460 Warner Drive
Fountain Valley, CA 92708

CF Carousel Films
1501 Broadway
New York, NY 10036

CN California Newsreel
149 9th Street
San Francisco, CA 94103

FHS Films for the Humanities and Sciences
Box 2053 Princeton, NJ 08543

FI Films, Inc.
5547 North Ravenswood Ave. Chicago, IL 60640

PBM
FMSP FMS Productions, Inc.
1777 North Vine Street
Los Angeles, CA 90028

FP Fanlight Productions
47 Halifax Street
Boston, MA 02130

EVC Educational Video Center
120 West, 30th Street, 7th Floor
New York, NY 10001

FV Facets Video
1517 West Fullerton Avenue
Chicago, IL 60614

IM Insight Media
2162 Broadway
New York, NY 10024

*The addresses listed in this appendix are the most recent I could discover. You can contact your school's Audiovisual Department if you have any problems locating a film or tape.

IU Indiana University Audio-Visual Center
Bloomington, IN 47405

IV Insight Video
875 Main Street
Cambridge, MA 02139

FL Filmmakers Library, Inc.
124 East, 40th Street
New York, NY 10016

JAF James Ault Films
7570 La Jolla Blvd.
La Jolla, CA 92037

JRFL Jay Rosenblatt
Film Library 22-D
Hohokus, NJ 07423

MEF Media Education Foundation
26 Center Street
Northampton, MA 01060

MHT McGraw-Hill Textfilms
1221 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020

MM Milestone Media, Inc.
3463 State Street
Santa Barbara, CA 93105

NDF New Day Films
22D Hollywood Avenue
Hohokus, NJ 07423

PBS Video Public Broadcasting Service
1320 Braddock Place
Alexandria, VA 22314

PY Pyramid Films
P.O. Box 1048
Santa Monica, CA 90401

UCB University of California
Extension Center for Media
2000 Center Street, 4th Floor
Berkeley, CA 94704

UM University of Minnesota
University Film and Video
1313 5th Street, SE
Minneapolis, MN 55414

VVL Video Verité Library
22D Hollywood Avenue
Hohokus, NJ 07423

ZIP Zipporah Films
54 Lewis Wharf
Boston, MA 02210

Chapter One: What Is Deviant Behavior?

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1.0. Which of the following statements about the definition of deviance is TRUE?
- Almost all persons in a society will agree on the nature of deviant behavior.
 - Definitions of deviant behavior are determined by a nation's economy.
 - There is usually a great deal of disagreement among people as to what they consider deviant.
 - Few persons in a society are concerned about the definition of deviance.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : c. There is usually a great deal of disagreement among people as to what they consider deviant.

- 2.0. Millions of people at one time or another have smoked marijuana. If sociologists asked a sample of U.S. citizens about this behavior, they would most likely discover that
- almost everyone agreed that smoking marijuana is deviant.
 - many people disagreed about the deviant status of marijuana.
 - almost everyone did not really care about whether smoking marijuana is deviant or not.
 - almost everyone in the sample had smoked marijuana.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 4

Answer : b. many people disagreed about the deviant status of marijuana.

- 3.0. In 1965, J. L. Simmons asked a sample of the general public who they thought were deviant. Which of the following did significant numbers of people feel were deviant?
- homosexuals and prostitutes
 - communists and atheists
 - psychiatrists and priests
 - all of the above

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 4

Answer : d. all of the above

- 4.0. Among sociologists there is
- much involvement in illegal deviant behavior.
 - little interest in the study of deviance.
 - widespread agreement about what behavior should be considered deviant.
 - a lack of consensus about what behavior should be seen as deviant.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : d. a lack of consensus about what behavior should be seen as deviant.

5.0. All of the following are definitions of deviance proposed by different sociologists, EXCEPT that deviance is

- a. behavior that is labeled negative by politicians and the police.
- b. a departure from the normative standards of a common culture.
- c. always immoral behavior.
- d. behavior eliciting anger or disapproval from large numbers of people.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : c.always immoral behavior.

6.0. Which statement about the definition of deviance is TRUE?

- a. Deviance should only include important violations of the norms.
- b. All sociologists agree that deviance includes mundane, routine, and normal violations of the norms.
- c. Deviance is not an important subject anymore.
- d. Sociologists cannot agree on a precise definition of deviance.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : d.Sociologists cannot agree on a precise definition of deviance.

7.0. Which of the following types of people are examples of positive deviants?

- a. the saint, the intellectual, and the genius.
- b. those who show bad manners at the dinner table.
- c. the badly scarred, the blind, and the deaf.
- d. murderers, rapists, and kidnappers.

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : a.the saint, the intellectual, and the genius.

8.0. Sociologists who study the role of power in the definition of deviance have discovered that the rich and powerful

- a. are rarely deviant.
- b. can avoid the label of deviance.
- c. are prejudiced toward most types of deviant behavior.
- d. ignore most forms of deviant behavior.

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : b.can avoid the label of deviance.

9.0. According to sociologists who study the role of power in the definition of deviance, deviance is any act that

- a. violates the criminal law.
- b. violates deeply held moral values.
- c. the powerful consider to be a violation of some social rule.
- d. involves the behavior of the poor.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : c.the powerful consider to be a violation of some social rule.

- 10.0. The text's author concludes that definitions of deviance fall into two opposing perspectives, the positivist and the _____.
- a. traditional
 - b. moral
 - c. constructionist
 - d. modernist

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 5
Answer : c.constructionist

- 11.0. Determinist, objectivist and absolutist are other terms for aspects of the _____ perspective on deviance.
- a. constructionist
 - b. humanist
 - c. modern
 - d. positivist

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 5
Answer : d.positivist

- 12.0. According to the labeling theory, deviance is
- a. an objective reality.
 - b. a property inherent in the actor.
 - c. a label created by the person who commits a deviant act.
 - d. a label imposed by others upon a given behavior.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5
Answer : d.a label imposed by others upon a given behavior.

- 13.0. All of the following are part of the positivist perspective on deviance, EXCEPT that deviance is
- a. a label.
 - b. intrinsically real.
 - c. an objective fact.
 - d. determined behavior.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5-8
Answer : a.a label.

- 14.0. If you believe that deviant behavior has characteristics that distinguish it from conforming behavior, you believe deviance is
- a. a label.
 - b. a biased concept.
 - c. biologically determined.
 - d. intrinsically real.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5-6
Answer : d.intrinsically real.

15.0. **Early criminologists believed deviance was intrinsically real because they believed criminals possessed**

- a. a superior way of life.
- b. the same biological traits found in noncriminals.
- c. a distinctive set of labels that set them apart from noncriminals.
- d. certain biological traits absent in noncriminals.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 5-6

Answer : d.certain biological traits absent in noncriminals.

16.0. **Early in the twentieth century, criminologists believed that**

- a. criminals are made, not born.
- b. criminals are born, not made.
- c. criminal status varies within time and space.
- d. crime is determined by the social environment.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 5

Answer : b.criminals are born, not made.

17.0. **Today's positivist sociologists now recognize the importance of _____ for understanding deviant behavior.**

- a. religion
- b. psychological traits
- c. heredity
- d. social factors

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 6

Answer : d.social factors

18.0. **Most positivist sociologists today continue to reject the idea of free will as an explanation of deviance because free will cannot explain why one person**

- a. commits deviant acts while others do not.
- b. refrains from committing deviant acts.
- c. commits both deviant and nondeviant acts.
- d. is born with a tendency toward deviance.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 7

Answer : a.commits deviant acts while others do not.

19.0. **Deviance as an "observable object" means that deviance**

- a. is largely a subjective phenomenon.
- b. can be studied in a factual way.
- c. is behavior that at least a few people agree is deviant.
- d. actually exists in the minds of the beholder.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 8

Answer : b.can be studied in a factual way.

- 20.0. **One problem positivist sociological researchers face that natural scientists do not is that**
- sociologists are able to use more objective criteria than natural sciences.
 - natural scientists have a bigger problem with personal bias than sociologists.
 - sociologists have difficulties with personal biases and making moral judgments about research subjects.
 - sociologists find studying human behavior is substantially easier than studying the natural environment.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 6

Answer : c.sociologists have difficulties with personal biases and making moral judgments about research subjects.

- 21.0. **The positivist perspective assumes that deviance is**

- a matter of choice.
- relativistic.
- determined behavior.
- unimportant behavior.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 7-8

Answer : c.determined behavior.

- 22.0. **To say that deviance is determined behavior implies that humans**

- gain benefits from deviant behavior.
- can choose to be good or bad.
- have free will.
- cannot choose between good and bad.

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 7-8

Answer : d.cannot choose between good and bad.

- 23.0. **According to the text's author, attributing deviant behavior to choice is a form of pseudo explanation because the concept of choice**

- does not explain why someone chooses either deviance or normal behavior.
- is more of a religious concept.
- is not a relevant concept for science.
- most explanations of deviance involve false claims.

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 7-8

Answer : a.does not explain why someone chooses either deviance or normal behavior.

- 24.0. **The main purpose of the positivist approach to deviance is**

- developing empathy with deviant persons.
- seeking out the causes of deviant behavior.
- to make moral judgments about deviant behavior.
- to study biases toward persons seen as deviant.

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 7-8

Answer : b.seeking out the causes of deviant behavior.

- 25.0. All of the following are assumptions of the constructionist perspective on deviance, EXCEPT that deviance should be seen as
- a label.
 - an objective fact.
 - subjective experience.
 - a voluntary act.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 8-11
Answer : b.an objective fact.

- 26.0. The fact that the same behavior can be seen as normal by some and as deviant by others is called the
- relativist view.
 - deviance principle.
 - positivist.
 - subjectivist.

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 9
Answer : a.relativist view.

- 27.0. Which ONE of the following questions reflects the constructionist and labeling perspective on deviance?
- Why do people become deviant?
 - Why is a given act defined by society as deviant?
 - Why are so many sociologists seen as deviant?
 - Why is deviance an objective fact?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 8-9
Answer : b.Why is a given act defined by society as deviant?

- 28.0. Which of the following statements does NOT belong to the constructionist perspective on deviant behavior?
- Deviance is largely the product of others labeling behavior as deviant.
 - Deviance is an observable, objective set of behaviors.
 - Deviance is often a voluntary act.
 - Deviance involves important subjective experiences.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 8, 11
Answer : b.Deviance is an observable, objective set of behaviors.

- 29.0. Which of the following aspects of deviance would be of special interest to constructionist sociologists?
- surface facts about deviance
 - statistical data
 - how deviants seek positive meanings in deviant activity
 - moral reactions to deviant behavior

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 10
Answer : c.how deviants seek positive meanings in deviant activity

- 30.0. **To say that deviance is a subjective experience means that the deviant person is**
- a determined subject.
 - a morally degenerate person.
 - a secret deviant.
 - a conscious, feeling, thinking subject.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 9-10

Answer : d.a conscious, feeling, thinking subject.

- 31.0. **According to the constructionist perspective, sociologists need to**
- treat deviance as immoral and unpleasant.
 - objectively measure types of deviant behavior.
 - develop an internal, subjective view of people.
 - adopt an external, objective view of deviance.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 9-10

Answer : c.develop an internal, subjective view of people.

- 32.0. **Positivists treat deviance as if it were unpleasant and harmful to society while constructionists**
- have an appreciation for and empathy with deviants.
 - emphasize the importance of social control of deviant behavior.
 - stress the importance of being deviant themselves.
 - study the biological aspects of human behavior.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 10

Answer : a.have an appreciation for and empathy with deviants.

- 33.0. **According to the constructionist perspective, deviant behavior is**
- determined behavior.
 - an expression of human volition.
 - robot-like behavior.
 - passive reaction to social forces.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 10-11

Answer : b.an expression of human volition.

- 34.0. **From the constructionist perspective, deviants are**
- actively seeking meaning in the deviant activities.
 - totally different from normal people.
 - biologically defective.
 - propelled by well defined social forces.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 10-11

Answer : a.actively seeking meaning in the deviant activities.

- 35.0. **The author argues that an integrated definition of deviant behavior must focus on**
- the deviant behavior itself.
 - the deviant label.
 - the methods of sociologists.
 - both deviant behavior and the deviant label.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 11

Answer : d.both deviant behavior and the deviant label.

- 36.0. **According to the text's author, the _____ perspective is more pertinent for studying less serious kinds of deviance.**
- objective
 - constructionist
 - deterministic
 - psychological

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 12

Answer : b.constructionist

- 37.0. **Which of the following kinds of deviance is best understood through a positivist perspective?**
- higher-consensus deviance
 - lower-consensus deviance
 - immoral deviance
 - criminal deviance

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 12-13

Answer : a.higher-consensus deviance

- 38.0. **According to the text, deviant behavior is any behavior that**
- violates the law.
 - violates the norms.
 - is considered deviant by public consensus, which may range from maximum to minimum.
 - is considered deviant by the police and officials of society, which may range from high to low.

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 12

Answer : c.is considered deviant by public consensus, which may range from maximum to minimum.

- 39.0. **Which of the following conditions separates the positivist and constructionist perspectives on deviance?**
- the variety and type of religious attitudes toward deviant behavior.
 - the amount of private consensus about what is deviant behavior
 - the number of persons involved in deviant behavior
 - the amount of public consensus about what type of behavior is deviant.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 12

Answer : d.the amount of public consensus about what type of behavior is deviant.

40.0. Which of the following is one reason why, for U.S. citizens, deviant behavior is more or less, rather than completely, deviant?

- a. Most deviance in the U.S. is low-consensus deviance.
- b. The causes of deviance are largely unknown.
- c. U.S. society is pluralistic.
- d. Most people in the U.S. are immoral.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 13-14

Answer : c.U.S. society is pluralistic.

True/False Questions

1.0. Most U.S. residents generally agree about the definition of deviant behavior.

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 4

Answer : a.false

2.0. Despite years of research, most sociologists today cannot agree upon a precise definition of deviant behavior.

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : a.true

3.0. Most sociologists agree that extreme positive behavior such as a religious fanaticism or social reform is not really "deviant."

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 4

Answer : a.false

4.0. Labeling theorists define deviance as a label imposed upon a given behavior.

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 4

Answer : a.true

5.0. For some sociologists, deviance is any act considered by the powerful at a given time and place to be a violation of some social rule.

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 4-5

Answer : a.true

- 6.0. **Early positivist criminologists were convinced that a person's criminal status changed through time and from culture to culture.**
a. true
b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 5
Answer : a.false

- 7.0. **The positivist perspective is associated with the humanities, such as art and philosophy, while the constructionist perspective is associated with the sciences, such as physics and biology.**
a. true
b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5-9
Answer : a.false

- 8.0. **Positivist sociologists today realize that they are not free from personal bias and are more objective in the study of deviant behavior.**
a. true
b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 6
Answer : a.true

- 9.0. **According to the positivist perspective, deviance is seen as both real and separate from conforming behavior.**
a. true
b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 8
Answer : a.true

- 10.0. **Many traditional criminologists, using the positivist perspective, believed that criminals possessed specific biological and psychological traits that made them different from non-criminals.**
a. true
b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 5-6
Answer : a.true

- 11.0. **The positivist perspective on deviance assumes that humans are active in determining their own lives, and are not passive subjects of powerful forces.**
a. true
b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 7-8
Answer : a.false

12.0. **The positivist perspective on deviance implies that if the deviant is treated as an object, he or she can be studied objectively.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 6-7
Answer : a.true

13.0. **According to constructionist sociologists using the labeling perspective, if deviant behavior is not labeled as such, the behavior is not seen as deviant.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 8-9
Answer : a.true

14.0. **According to the Positivist perspective, the definition of deviant behavior is subjective.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5-8
Answer : b.false

15.0. **The constructionist perspective on deviance centers on the behavior of deviants and does not examine the role of the police or courts in creating deviance.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 9
Answer : a.false

16.0. **Sociologists using the constructionist perspective believe that deviants are passive objects whose behavior is determined by the environment.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 10-11
Answer : a.false

17.0. **Constructionists tend to present deviants as basically the same as conventional people.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 10
Answer : a.true

18.0. **Murder is one example of lower-consensus deviance.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 13
Answer : b.false

19.0. **Deviant behavior is any behavior considered deviant by public consensus, which may range from the maximum to the minimum.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 12-13
Answer : a.true

20.0. **According to the text's author, the constructionist perspective on deviance is best suited for the study of low-consensus deviance.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 12
Answer : a.true

21.0. **A sociologist is interested in studying the deviant behavior of prostitutes and other night people. He or she would probably utilize a constructionist perspective.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 12
Answer : a.true

22.0. **An attorney, pleading leniency for his guilty client, asks the judge to take into consideration his client's unfortunate background, including child abuse and abandonment, before passing sentence. It is logical to conclude that the attorney is asking the judge to view deviance from a Positivist Perspective.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5 to 8
Answer : a.true

23.0. **Culture plays a role in determining the definition of deviant behavior.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5 to 8
Answer : a.true

24.0. **All deviant behaviors are crimes.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 13 to 14
Answer : a.false

25.0. **All deviant behaviors are crimes.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 13 to 15
Answer : b.false

26.0. **Attributing deviant behavior to one's genetic disposition is viewing deviant behavior from a Constructionist Perspective.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 8 to 11
Answer : a.false

27.0. **Those in positions of power do NOT have the ability to define what behavior is deviant or not.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 10
Answer : b.false

Fill-In Questions

1.0. **According to the _____ perspective, deviance is a property conferred upon behavior by audiences which directly or indirectly witness them.**

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 5-6
Answer : a."labeling"

2.0. **According to the _____ perspective on deviance, deviance is intrinsically real and an objective fact.**

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 5-6
Answer : a."positivist"

3.0. **One aspect of the constructionist perspective on deviance is _____ , or studying how the world appears to and is interpreted by the deviant.**

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 9-10
Answer : a."subjectivism"

4.0. According to the author, the _____ perspective is more pertinent for understanding relatively serious types of deviant behavior.

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 12
Answer : a."positivist"

5.0. behavior is any behavior considered deviant by public consensus, which may range from the maximum to the minimum.

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 12
Answer : a."Deviant"

6.0. A judge who takes a guilty person's unfortunate family background into consideration before passing sentence is viewing deviance from a _____ perspective.

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 5 to 8
Answer : a."Positivist"

7.0. If you tell a child that he or she is a thief long and often enough, he or she is going to believe it. This statement best fits _____ Perspective on deviance.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 8 to 11
Answer : a.Constructionist

8.0. The _____ approach believes that deviant behavior is a natural disposition.

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 5 to 8
Answer : a.Positivist

9.0. A prosecution attorney trying to prove malice aforethought is approaching deviant behavior from a _____ perspective.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 8 to 11
Answer : a.Constructionist

Essay Questions

1.0. Discuss why the general public and sociologists have failed to agree upon a definition of deviance. Why is achieving a definition so difficult?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 4-5

2.0. Assess the significance of cultures, norms, and values in the definition of deviant behavior.

Difficulty: 3
Page-Reference: 3 to 15

3.0. Explain and evaluate the labeling approach to deviant behavior. How do they define deviance and why have other sociologists criticized this approach?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 4-5

4.0. In what ways have some sociologists expressed bias in their study of deviant behavior? What kinds of biases do they have, and how do they try to deal with them?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 6-7

5.0. Compare and contrast the positivist and constructionist perspectives on deviance. How do they differ but also work together to provide a better definition of deviance?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5-13

6.0. Comparing the Positivist and Constructionist approach, which is more effective in addressing the subject of deviant behavior? What are the inherent strengths and weakness in the theory of your choice? Does the integrated approach totally enhance the strenghts and weakesses of the theory of your choice?

Difficulty: 3
Page-Reference: 3 to 15

7.0. Define and discuss higher- and lower-consensus deviance. What are some examples of each type of deviance, and why does the public often disagree over whether a form of deviance is higher or lower?

Difficulty: 3
Page-Reference: 11-14

8.0. Assess the difference between deviant behavior and crime.

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 13 to 15

9.0. Deviant behavior is a natural disposition. What theoretical approach best explains deviant behavior this way? What are the strengths and weaknesses of this approach?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5 to 8

10.0. Which theoretical approach argues that deviant behavior is a personal choice? What is the strength and weaknesses of this approach?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 8 to 11

11.0. Does our court system lean towards the the Postivist or Constructionist approach towards deviance? Provide explanations behind your choice.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 5 to 11

Chapter Two: Positivist Theories

Multiple Choice Questions

- 1.0. **The theories of positivist sociologists attempt to explain the _____ of deviance.**
- negative features
 - functions
 - causes
 - meanings

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 16-17
Answer : c.causes

- 2.0. **Joe is a sociologist who is undertaking a study of drug use. He is interested in how broken families and poor neighborhoods lead to more problems of drug addiction. Joe is following a _____ theory of deviant behavior.**
- positivist
 - constructionist
 - scientific
 - historical

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 17
Answer : a.positivist

- 3.0. **Which of the following is NOT a primarily positivist theory of deviance?**
- differential association
 - anomie-strain theory
 - control theory
 - phenomenological theory

Difficulty: 3
Page-Reference: 17-32
Answer : d.phenomenological theory

- 4.0. **The essence of several types of anomie-strain theory is that the experience of**
- personal, psychological strain leads to deviant behavior.
 - socially induced strain pressures individuals to commit deviant acts.
 - significant social and political conflict leads to deviant acts.
 - cultural change leads to social strain and outbreaks of deviant behavior.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 17-18
Answer : b.socially induced strain pressures individuals to commit deviant acts.

- 5.0. **According to Robert Merton's goal-means gap theory, the psychoanalytic approach to deviant behavior is wrong because that theory incorrectly assumes**
- society discourages the individual from engaging in deviant behavior.
 - society encourages the individual to engage in deviant behavior.
 - society has no impact on human biological impulses.
 - individuals freely choose to partake in deviant behavior.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 17-18

Answer : a.society discourages the individual from engaging in deviant behavior.

- 6.0. **Merton's version of anomie-strain theory is based on the premise that**
- the breakdown of social norms, or anomie, allow deviance to occur.
 - society encourages the individual to engage in deviance.
 - deviant behavior is the expression of the individual's primitive psychological desires.
 - society cannot restrain the individual from using power to prevent deviance.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 17-18

Answer : b.society encourages the individual to engage in deviance.

- 7.0. **According to Merton, the only cultural value of importance in American society is**
- family relationships.
 - hard work.
 - material success.
 - religious faith.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 17

Answer : c.material success.

- 8.0. **According to Merton's anomie-strain theory, which of the following statements is true?**
- All Americans have about the same chance of reaching high success goals.
 - Both the cultural goals of success and the legitimate means of achieving high success goals are freely available to all Americans.
 - Relatively few Americans believe that success is an important part of life.
 - The legitimate means of achieving high success goals are not freely available to all classes of people.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 18-19

Answer : d.The legitimate means of achieving high success goals are not freely available to all classes of people.

- 9.0. **According to Merton, when persons hold high success aspirations and are not given the opportunity to realize them they might**
- resort to illegitimate means of achieving their aspirations.
 - reset their goals to an even higher level.
 - feel irrepressible psychological pressures and become violent.
 - become more religious.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 18

Answer : a.resort to illegitimate means of achieving their aspirations.

- 10.0. All of Jane's friends have jewelry and new clothes, but she had no money to buy them. She therefore resorted to shoplifting to get what she wanted. According to Merton's theory, her behavior is an example of
- conformity.
 - innovation.
 - ritualism.
 - retreatism.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 18
Answer : b.innovation.

- 11.0. Peter, disillusioned with the way things are going, decides to live in a hippie commune away from the rest of society. According to Merton's theory, his behavior is an example of
- Conformity
 - Innovation
 - Ritualism
 - Retreatism
 - Rebellion

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 18-19
Answer : d.Retreatism

- 12.0. Joe, a steel worker in Cleveland, Ohio, has no aspirations of being rich and successful. Nevertheless, he works hard, and takes pride in his job. According to Merton's theory, this is an example of
- Conformity
 - Innovation
 - Ritualism
 - Retreatism
 - Rebellion

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 18 to 19
Answer : c.Ritualism

- 13.0. Albert Cohen's theory is similar to Merton's approach, but Cohen replaced the word "success" with the word " ."
- wealth
 - innovation
 - anomie
 - status

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 19-20
Answer : d.status

- 14.0. According to Cohen's theory, status frustration is most likely to occur among
- upper-class boys.
 - middle-class boys.
 - lower-class boys.
 - lower-class girls.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 20
Answer : c.lower-class boys.

- 15.0. **According to Cohen's theory, the place in American society where lower-class boys experience the greatest status frustration is**
- home.
 - school.
 - neighborhood.
 - the job.

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 20
Answer : b.school.

- 16.0. **According to Albert Cohen, when lower-class boys experience status frustration they set up their own competitive system in the form of**
- violent gangs.
 - religious groups.
 - delinquent subcultures.
 - boys clubs.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 20
Answer : c.delinquent subcultures.

- 17.0. **Cohen's theory of status frustration closely resembles Merton's goal-means gap because they both**
- use similar styles of research.
 - argue that deviant actions are the product of individual choice.
 - assert that lower class people are more likely to engage in deviant actions.
 - assume that social class has little to do with deviant behavior.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 20
Answer : c.assert that lower class people are more likely to engage in deviant actions.

- 18.0. **Cloward and Ohlin attempt to extend Merton's central idea that the lower classes are denied legitimate opportunity by introducing the concept of**
- status frustration.
 - the means-goal gap.
 - differential illegitimate opportunity.
 - differential legitimate opportunity.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 20-21
Answer : c.differential illegitimate opportunity.

- 19.0. **According to Cloward and Ohlin, lower-class boys experience different opportunities in the form of three subcultures, which are**
- criminal, conflict, and rebellious.
 - criminal, retreatist, and innovative.
 - conflict, rebellious, and innovative.
 - criminal, conflict, and retreatist.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 20-21
Answer : d.criminal, conflict, and retreatist.

- 20.0. **Cloward and Ohlin used the concept of differential illegitimate opportunity to mean that some members of the lower class have**
- a greater chance to become middle class through use of illegitimate opportunities.
 - more opportunities to pursue legitimate opportunities.
 - more positivist cultural values than others.
 - less opportunities to pursue illegitimate opportunities.

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 20-21

Answer : d.less opportunities to pursue illegitimate opportunities.

- 21.0. **Recent developments in anomie-strain theory have located new sources of strain that might push individuals toward deviance. Which of the following is NOT one of those newly identified strains?**
- American culture's "anything goes" mentality in the pursuit of success
 - removal of positively valued stimuli such as the death of a friend
 - the discrepancy between success aspirations and the opportunities for realizing those aspirations
 - presentation of negative stimuli, such as the experience of child abuse or criminal victimization

Difficulty: 3

Page-Reference: 22-23

Answer : c.the discrepancy between success aspirations and the opportunities for realizing those aspirations

- 22.0. **Many sociologists have criticized Merton's version of anomie-strain theory for assuming that lower-class people**
- are entirely dishonest.
 - have the same level of success aspirations as other social classes.
 - have higher levels of success aspirations as others.
 - are poor because they have deviant values.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 22-23

Answer : b.have the same level of success aspirations as other social classes.

- 23.0. **One positive contribution of anomie-strain theory is that**
- society, not the individual, causes much deviance.
 - the individual, not society, causes much deviance.
 - sociology can actually discover very little about deviant behavior.
 - almost all deviant behavior is committed by the lower classes.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 23

Answer : a.society, not the individual, causes much deviance.

- 24.0. **According to Sutherland's differential association theory, a person becomes deviant or delinquent when there is a(n)**
- economic strain produced by a lack of economic opportunity.
 - political movement that calls for attacks on social inequality.
 - excess of deviant contacts favorable to violation of the law.
 - absence of deviant contacts calling for obeying the law.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 23-24

Answer : c.excess of deviant contacts favorable to violation of the law.

- 25.0. **Which of the following concepts constitutes the core of Sutherland's differential association theory?**
- a. numerous associations with criminals
 - b. an excess of criminal over anticriminal contacts
 - c. a strong criminal personality
 - d. an excess of criminal over anticriminal personality traits

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 24

Answer : b.an excess of criminal over anticriminal contacts

- 26.0. **Hank is a sociologist investigating the causes of crime. He is interested in how some areas of the city have traditions of crime that persist over generations, and how individuals easily move into groups following those traditions. What theory of deviance is guiding Hank's research?**
- a. labeling theory
 - b. control theory
 - c. differential association theory
 - d. strain theory

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 23-24

Answer : c.differential association theory

- 27.0. **Daniel Glaser felt that Sutherland's theory was too _____, and proposed that a process of identification with criminals also had to take place.**
- a. liberal
 - b. mechanistic
 - c. voluntary
 - d. sociological

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 24

Answer : b.mechanistic

- 28.0. **According to Glaser, before a person pursues criminal behavior, he or she must first _____ real or imaginary persons whose criminal behavior seems acceptable.**
- a. strongly reject
 - b. rebel against
 - c. identify with
 - d. fall deeply in love with

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 24

Answer : c.identify with

- 29.0. **Burgess and Akers argued that before one becomes criminal, a process of _____ must occur where he or she is rewarded for continuing deviant behavior.**
- a. differential reinforcement
 - b. differential revulsion
 - c. differential learning
 - d. differential rejection

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 24-25

Answer : a.differential reinforcement

- 30.0. **Burgess and Akers find Sutherland's differential association theory inadequate because Sutherland**
- ignored the individual's choice-making ability.
 - placed too much emphasis on the rewards, not the consequences, of deviant behavior.
 - could not empirically test his theory.
 - did not specify what is involved in the process of learning to become a criminal.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 24-25

Answer : d.did not specify what is involved in the process of learning to become a criminal.

- 31.0. **Which of the following statements is an accurate criticism of Burgess-Akers' social learning theory?**
- It only explains why some commit crime without interaction with others.
 - It cannot explain why a person initially commits a deviant act.
 - It can only explain why a person initially commits a deviant rather than a conforming act.
 - It fails to explain why a person continues to commit deviant acts.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 24-25

Answer : b.It cannot explain why a person initially commits a deviant act.

- 32.0. **According to control theories of deviance, the central question is**
- what causes deviance.
 - what causes conformity.
 - what causes criminality.
 - what is the definition of deviance.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 26

Answer : b.what causes conformity.

- 33.0. **Most control theorists seem to**
- imply that too much social control will force criminals to commit more crimes.
 - accept the Freudian assumption that our inborn animal impulses, if unchecked, will turn into deviant behavior.
 - accept the notion that one has to learn some skill and ideology in order to commit deviance.
 - assume that social control often indirectly or unexpectedly causes deviant behavior.

Difficulty: 3

Page-Reference: 26-27

Answer : b.accept the Freudian assumption that our inborn animal impulses, if unchecked, will turn into deviant behavior.

- 34.0. **Which of the following is NOT a kind of social control that can prevent deviance?**
- bonds to society
 - reintegrative shaming
 - differential association
 - legal punishment

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 27-29

Answer : c.differential association

- 35.0. **According to Hirschi's theory of social control, if elements of bonding to society are weak, the individual might**
- have strong self-control.
 - have a good self-concept.
 - develop a strong goal orientation.
 - slide into deviance.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : d.slide into deviance.

- 36.0. **According to Hirshi, which of the following is NOT a way for individuals to bond themselves to society?**
- a commitment to conformity
 - an experience of a gap between goals and means
 - a belief in moral validity of the rules
 - involvement in conventional activities

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 27

Answer : b.an experience of a gap between goals and means

- 37.0. **An expression of disapproval designed to invoke remorse in the wrongdoer is called**
- labeling.
 - denouncing.
 - bonding.
 - shaming.

Difficulty: 1

Page-Reference: 27-28

Answer : d.shaming.

- 38.0. **If a society makes a deviant feel guilty while showing understanding and forgiveness, it practices _____**
- shaming.**
- bureaucratic
 - disintegrative
 - reintegrative
 - degrading

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 27-28

Answer : c.reintegrative

- 39.0. **According to the deterrence doctrine, all of the following would help reduce the rate of crime, EXCEPT for making punishment**
- more certain.
 - more swift.
 - more general.
 - more severe.

Difficulty: 2

Page-Reference: 28-29

Answer : c.more general.

- 40.0. **The deterrence doctrine assumes that human beings, when anticipating deviant behavior, are**
- a. basically rational.
 - b. basically irrational.
 - c. nasty and evil.
 - d. motivated to fight crime.

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 28-29
Answer : a.basically rational.

- 41.0. **According to critics, reintegrative shaming can only work with**
- a. hardened criminals.
 - b. embarrassed criminals.
 - c. first-time offenders.
 - d. sexual offenders.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 29-30
Answer : c.first-time offenders.

- 42.0. **Sociologists criticizing control theory point out that control can become a possible cause of deviance. They therefore conclude that most versions of this theory are too**
- a. underdeveloped.
 - b. oriented to adult deviance.
 - c. simplistic.
 - d. focused on society's unattainable goals.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 29-30
Answer : c.simplistic.

- 43.0. _____ **studies the underlying causes of deviance through social and environmental factors.**
- a. Positivists
 - b. Constructionists
 - c. Scientists
 - d. Historians

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 16 to 30
Answer : a.Positivists

True/False Questions

- 1.0. **In general, positivist theories focus on the meanings of deviance while constructionist theories point at the causes of deviance.**
- a. true
 - b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 17
Answer : a.false

2.0. **According to Merton, the access to the institutionalized means of achieving high success goals is not equally distributed in American society.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 18
Answer : a.true

3.0. **One of Merton's great contributions to the study of deviance was to locate the cause of deviance in the individual, not society.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 17-19
Answer : a.false

4.0. **Merton's theory tells us that individual acts of deviance have a social origin.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 3
Page-Reference: 18 to 19
Answer : a.true

5.0. **Merton's theory assumes the premise that lower income people have a higher propensity to commit deviant acts compared to higher income people.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 18 to 19
Answer : a.true

6.0. **Merton's ritualists and retreatists have one thing in common, which is the absence of high success goals in their lives.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 19
Answer : a.true

7.0. **According to Cohen, the major frustration lower-class people experience is the lack of status, not material success.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 20
Answer : a.true

8.0. **By introducing their concept of differential illegitimate opportunity, Cloward and Ohlin totally reject Merton's version of anomie-strain theory.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 20-21
Answer : a.false

9.0. **Cloward and Ohlin called members of the retreatist subculture "double failures" because they fail to gain success in other deviant subcultures and the larger society.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 20-21
Answer : a.true

10.0. **There is no reliable evidence to support anomie-strain theory's claim that people of the lower classes are more likely than those of other classes to engage in deviant behavior.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 22-23
Answer : a.true

11.0. **Sutherland developed his theory of differential association in order to explain criminality as an individual, but not a group phenomenon.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 24-25
Answer : a.false

12.0. **One essential part of differential association theory is the assertion that the process of learning to become a criminal is the same as the process of learning to become a normal person.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 24
Answer : a.true

13.0. **Glaser tried to extend Sutherland's theory by arguing that the individual must first identify with criminals before being influenced by them.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 24
Answer : a.true

- 14.0. **Burgess and Akers argued that differential association can occur without reinforcement or social learning.**
a. true
b. false
- Difficulty:** 2
Page-Reference: 24-25
Answer : a.false
- 15.0. **One criticism of differential association theory is that it is hard to define precisely what differential association is in real-life situations.**
a. true
b. false
- Difficulty:** 2
Page-Reference: 25-26
Answer : a.true
- 16.0. **The concept of differential reinforcement is best at explaining why a person continues to commit a deviant act, not why he or she does so in the first place.**
a. true
b. false
- Difficulty:** 2
Page-Reference: 25-26
Answer : a.true
- 17.0. **Like Merton and Sutherland, control theorists seek the cause of deviance directly by asking, "What causes deviance?"**
a. true
b. false
- Difficulty:** 2
Page-Reference: 26
Answer : b.false
- 18.0. **Attachment to conventional people and institutions, and commitment to conformity, are two ways individuals bond to conventional society.**
a. true
b. false
- Difficulty:** 2
Page-Reference: 27
Answer : a.true
- 19.0. **According to the deterrence doctrine, certainty and swiftness of punishment are two ways crime can be reduced.**
a. true
b. false
- Difficulty:** 2
Page-Reference: 28-29
Answer : a.true

20.0. **Reintegrative shaming is another form of negative stigmatizing.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 27-28
Answer : a.false

21.0. **Research has shown that strong social controls can almost totally prevent deviant behavior from occurring.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 29-30
Answer : b.false

22.0. **Social control can actually cause deviant behavior as well as prevent it.**

- a. true
- b. false

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 29-30
Answer : a.true

Fill-In Questions

1.0. **If persons lower their aspirations or abandon high success goals, but continue to work hard, they are involved in what Merton called _____ .**

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 19
Answer : a."ritualism"

2.0. **The kind of deviant subculture Ohlin and Cloward studied that provides the best illegitimate opportunity for achieving success goals is the _____ subculture.**

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 21
Answer : a."criminal"

3.0. **The theory of _____ association says that if a person associates with criminal patterns more than with anticriminal patterns, that person is likely to become criminal.**

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 23-24
Answer : a."differential"

4.0. **According to control theory, the absence of _____ causes deviance.**

Difficulty: 1
Page-Reference: 26
Answer : a."social controls"

- 5.0. If a wrongdoer is punished in such a way as to be stigmatized, rejected, or ostracized, the individual experiences _____ shaming.

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 27-28
Answer : a."disintegrative"

Essay Questions

- 1.0. Compare and contrast strain and control theories. What does each say about the causes of deviance? Which one seems more sensible?

Difficulty: 3
Page-Reference: 17-31

- 2.0. According to Merton, how might an individual deal with the strain created by a failure to achieve the cultural goal of success through legitimate means? What are some ways one can adapt to this strain?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 18-19

- 3.0. Using Merton's theory, explain the Hippie counter culture movement of the 1960s.

Difficulty: 3
Page-Reference: 18-19

- 4.0. How does social learning theory explain deviant behavior? What social forces does this theory locate that would pressure someone toward deviance?

Difficulty: 3
Page-Reference: 23-26

- 5.0. Discuss the essential premise of control theory that we are all deviant by nature. Do we have animalistic impulses that need control? Why or why not?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 26-30

- 6.0. Evaluate the overall contribution of positivist theories of deviance. What ideas seem to make sense? Why?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 29-30

- 7.0. What are the strengths and weaknesses in the Positivist Theory in explaining deviance?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 16 to 30

- 8.0. Using Merton's model, what are the preconditions for rebellion?

Difficulty: 2
Page-Reference: 18-19