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1 According to Gainey, Payne, and O'Toole (2000), electronic monitoring demonstrates...

(A) the nature of punishment

(B) the role of social bonds

(C) a sense of trust in the offender by society

(D) society's acceptance of non-custodial sanctions

Answer: (C) a sense of trust in the offender by society

2 According to Differential Association Theory, there is a strong association between the aetiology of offending behaviour and

(A) cultural factors

(B) social disadvantage

(C) social learning

(D) attachment

Answer: (B) social disadvantage

3 The tendency of towards deviancy as a function of frequency of association with others who encourage norm violation is an element of

(A) social learning theory

(B) social bond theory

(C) differential association theory

(D) differential reinforcement theory

Answer: (C) differential association theory

4 Differential-association reinforcement theory was an attempt to combine the principles of differential association with those of

(A) operant conditioning

(B) strain theory

(C) punishment theory

(D) social control theory

Answer: (A) operant conditioning

5 A major difference between developmental criminology and other approaches the use of

(A) a static approach to understanding the causes of crime

(B) a psychological approach to understanding the causes of crime

(C) an individual approach to understanding the causes of crime

(D) a dynamic approach to understanding the causes of crime

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Answer: (D) a dynamic approach to understanding the causes of crime

6 According to the Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory, the distribution of chronic offenders in the population at any age both is

(A) limited and highly skewed

(B) skewed towards long-term AP

(C) shows a normal distribution for age groups

(D) is short-term and adolescent limited

Answer: (A) limited and highly skewed

7 Routine activities theory posits that WHAT facilitate the convergence between the potential offender and victim

(A) day-to-day activities

(B) environmental factors

(C) social structure

(D) socio-economic structures

Answer: (D) socio-economic structures

8 A conception of offender as instrumental in the commission of a crime is a central element of

(A) Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory

(B) rational choice theory

(C) differential reinforcement theory

(D) social cognitive learning theory

Answer: (B) rational choice theory

9 Adherence to an oppositional sub-cultural rule set that values law breaking, violence and rebelliousness is a basic element in

(A) differential association theory

(B) routine activity theory

(C) neutralization theory

(D) Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory

Answer: (C) neutralization theory

10 The assumption that people act in ways that will bring them pleasure and avoid actions they believe will cause pain and suffering is key to

(A) social learning theory

(B) attachment theory

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(C) general theory of crime

(D) neutralization theory

Answer: (C) general theory of crime

11 The two important factors mediating the extent to which early disruption of the caregiver-child relationship influences subsequent delinquent and/or criminal behaviour are

(A) when the disruption occurs and the length of disruption

(B) when the disruption occurs and the frequency of disruption

(C) the frequency of the disruption and its duration

(D) the frequency of the disruption and how the child perceives the disruption

Answer: (B) when the disruption occurs and the frequency of disruption

12 Rebellon's (2002) longitudinal study noted an association between both

(A) parental divorce or separation at an early age

(B) poor parental attachment

(C) frequent changes in caregivers

(D) parental divorce or separation during adolescence

Answer: (A) parental divorce or separation at an early age

13 According to Ward (2000), insecure or unstable attachment relationships

(A) result in cognitive distortions about relationships

(B) stop the development of implicit theories

(C) interfere with theory of mind competence

(D) are the foundation of theory of mind competence

Answer: (C) interfere with theory of mind competence

14 The Personal, Interpersonal and Community-Reinforcement Theory posits that

(A) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are the result of environmental and social factors

(B) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are under antecedent and consequent control

(C) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are the product of social strain

(D) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are a consequence of individual personality factors

Answer: (B) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are under antecedent and consequent control

15 Bandura argues that behaviour is strongly regulated via

(A) antecedent cognitive processes

(B) reciprocal determinism

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