Sociology of Deviant Behavior 15th edition Clinard Test Bank

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True / False

1. No one is deviant all the time.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 28
NOTES: 2.3

2. Deviant acts are random events.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: 29
NOTES: 2.1

3. In crimes of violence such as homicide and assault, perpetrators and victims frequently know one another.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 31
NOTES: 2.5

4. Deviant events gain their significance because they draw attention to the deviants who commit deviant acts rather than drawing attention to conditions that define deviance.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: 32
NOTES: 2.2

5. Formal and informal sanctions do not act independently from one another.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.11

6. Formal agents of control such as police officers never use informal sanctions as a part of their duties.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.11

7. The content of law reflects the conditions of society.
    a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 38
NOTES: 2.12

8. Laws can solve all behavioral problems.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: 41
NOTES: 2.13

9. It is possible for social control measures to actually intensify or reinforce deviant acts in unintended ways.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 43
NOTES: 2.8

10. Law applies to everyone in a political jurisdiction.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: 45
NOTES: 2.13

Multiple Choice

11. When speaking of deviant events, we speak not only of a behavior, but also _____.
a. the length the behavior lasts
b. the context in which the behavior occurs
c. the meaning of the behavior
d. the amount of harm caused because of the behavior

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 28
NOTES: 2.1

12. Which of the following is necessary for understanding a deviant event?
a. the history of an event
b. the immediate situation in which the event takes place
c. the consequences of the event
d. all of the above are necessary for understanding a deviant event

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 28
NOTES: 2.1

13. Which of the following is NOT one of the types of pornography store patrons identified by Tewksbury?

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a. violators
b. sex seekers
c. naïve
d. porno watchers

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 29
NOTES: 2.2

14. A "deviant place" describes:
a. the state of mind of the deviant while committing a deviant act
b. the kind of place that directly causes a deviant act to take place
c. a physical location typically connected to deviant acts
d. the areas identified by police officers as high crime areas

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 29
NOTES: 2.1

15. Deviant acts that occur at some times more than others are called:
a. transitional events
b. sporadic events
c. transitory events
d. random events

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 30
NOTES: 2.4

16. _____ implies deliberate attempts to change behavior.
a. Social control
b. Social revolution
c. Mitigation
d. Retribution

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 32
NOTES: 2.7

17. Which of the following is a basic process of social control?
a. internalization of group norms
b. externalization of societal rules
c. internal pressures in the form of sanctions from others
d. amalgamation

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 32
NOTES: 2.8

18. _____ are social reactions to behavior.
a. Functions

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b. Labels
c. Sanctions
d. Reflections

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.10

19. Paul scores a touchdown. He receives "high-fives" and various forms of verbal praise from his teammates. These reactions from teammates are examples of:

a. negative formal sanctions
b. positive informal sanctions
c. positive formal sanctions
d. negative informal sanctions

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.10

20. Sally received the Nobel Prize in Physics. This is an example of a:

a. negative formal sanction
b. positive informal sanction
c. positive formal sanction
d. negative informal sanction

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.10

21. Damian was excommunicated by the Catholic Church. The next week he received a dishonorable discharge from the military. In both cases Damian received a:

a. negative formal sanction
b. positive formal sanction
c. positive formal sanction
d. negative informal sanction

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.10

22. Bobby was verbally scolded by his friends because he was drunk and made lewd comments to his best friend's girlfriend. This is an example of a:

a. negative formal sanction
b. positive formal sanction
c. positive informal sanction
d. negative informal sanction

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.10

23. Informal sanctions can work especially effectively in which instance?

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a. where people don't know each other very well
b. where people spend time in continuing face-to-face contact
c. in large groups
d. in complex urban societies

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.11

24. Which of the following is an example of a formal sanction?
a. receiving a traffic ticket
b. praise from friends
c. glances and other mechanisms of body language
d. gestural cues

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 33
NOTES: 2.11

25. The duties of _____ include the administration of controlling sanctions
a. administers of justice
b. agents of social control
c. socialization operatives
d. justice arbiters

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 36
NOTES: 2.11

26. Which of the following is NOT an agent of social control?
a. psychiatrist
b. teacher
c. employer
d. friend

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 36
NOTES: 2.11

27. In the U.S., the content of law did NOT develop around which issue?
a. slavery
b. economic development tempered by government regulation of monopolies
c. feudalism
d. states' rights

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 38
NOTES: 2.12

28. The idea that law emerges to embody and reflect the strong, majority sentiment of the population is consistent with the _____ view of the origin of law.

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a. conflict
b. consensus
c. coercion
d. populist

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 38
NOTES: 2.12

29. Legal statutes against embezzlement and vagrancy are examples of statutes that support the _____ view of the origin of law.
a. conflict
b. consensus
c. coercion
d. populist

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 39
NOTES: 2.12

30. John Stewart Mill believed that law:
a. should target behavior that represents harm to others
b. should target behaviors the state can enforce
c. should target behaviors that violate the moral sentiments of a large number of people
d. should only control sexual and violent offenses

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 41
NOTES: 2.12

31. An injunction is a type of:
a. criminal sanction
b. regulatory sanction
c. tort sanction
d. extra-legal sanction

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 42
NOTES: 2.13

32. Alternatives to institutionalization that involves including the victim in legal proceedings is:
a. Drug courts
b. Restorative justice
c. Electronic monitoring
d. Circuit courts

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 43
NOTES: 2.13

33. _____ do not form deviant self-concepts, and tend not to identify with deviant roles.

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a. Secondary deviants
b. Tertiary deviants
c. Dignatory deviants
d. Primary deviants

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 43
NOTES: 2.14

34. A secondary deviant:
a. Acquire deviant roles that increase participation in deviant subcultures
b. is committed to deviance but not necessarily performing deviant roles
c. becomes less skilled at managing stigma
d. avoids others who engage in the same deviant behaviors

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 44
NOTES: 2.14

35. The Yearning for Zion (YFZ) is a fundamentalist religious group that practices:
a. Polygamy
b. Plural marriages
c. Under-age marriages
d. All of the above

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 44
NOTES: 2.14

36. In the 1920s, Shaw and McKay found a relationship between:
a. delinquency and certain areas in the city
b. delinquency and drug use
c. depression and suicide
d. burglary and sexual assaults

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 29
NOTES: 2.2

37. A study by Lesieur (1977) found that gamblers may begin their gambling career by pursuing a reputation for _____.
a. Seeking thrills
b. Seeking money
c. Seeking actions
d. Seeking power

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: 30
NOTES: 2.2

38. Social reaction influences conformity through _____.

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a. Internal pressures
b. External pressures
c. Legal pressures
d. Objective pressures

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: 32
NOTES: 2.8

39. Which of the following is NOT an example of informal social agents?
a. Police officers
b. Parents
c. Friends
d. Neighbors

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: 36
NOTES: 2.11

40. Anglo-Saxon legal tradition that defines law as judicial precedent rather than statutory definition is known as:
a. Judicial law
b. Case law
c. Civil law
d. Common law

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: 38
NOTES: 2.12

Essay

41. Discuss the pros and cons of the three criteria for the kinds of problems the law should address mentioned in the text.
ANSWER: Answers may vary
REFERENCES: 39-40
NOTES: 2.13

42. Write a story about someone who engages in primary deviance and then becomes a secondary deviant. Make sure your story teaches the reader about the concepts of primary and secondary deviance and how one becomes a secondary deviant.
ANSWER: Answers may vary
REFERENCES: 41-43
NOTES: 2.14

43. Steve has sex with his best friend's girlfriend. Creatively provide examples of the different types of sanctions Steve could receive for his actions (positive formal, negative formal, positive informal, and negative informal).
ANSWER: Answers may vary
REFERENCES: 32-36
NOTES: 2.10

44. Why is it important to examine deviant events, and not just deviant acts?

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ANSWER: Answers may vary
REFERENCES: 27-31
NOTES: 2.2

45. Why are certain places more associated with deviance than others?
ANSWER: Answers may vary
REFERENCES: 28-29
NOTES: 2.4

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