**1**. Durkheim’s theory of suicide focused on levels of suicide in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) North America  
\*b) Europe  
c) Asia  
d) South America

**2.** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ approach suggests that crime is geographically patterned.  
\*a) Chicago School  
b) Bio-criminology  
c) Environmental psychology  
d) Human Genetics

**3.** According to Thrasher (1927), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are more common in neighbourhoods where conventional social controls are weak or absent.

a) high suicide rates  
b) youth with low IQ scores  
\*c) youth gangs  
d) car thefts

**4.** According to Merton’s strain/anomie theory, the innovator is one who \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
a) believes in both culturally defined goals and legitimate means of goal attainment  
b) believes in neither culturally defined goals nor legitimate means of goal attainment  
c) does not believe in culturally defined goals but does believe in legitimate means of goal attainment  
\*d) believes in culturally defined goals but does not believe in legitimate means of goal attainment

**5.** Albert Cohen’s theory of delinquency focused on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
\*a) youth subcultures  
b) female delinquency  
c) crimes, such as drug dealing  
d) prostitution

**6.** According to Hirschi’s control theory, the first two social bonds referred to as “inner controls” are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
\*a) commitments and attachments  
b) involvements and strains  
c) beliefs and attitudes  
d) strains and attachments

**7.** Edwin Sutherland’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory suggests that criminal behaviour is learned behaviour.

a) labelling   
\*b) differential association   
c) behaviourism   
d) Chicago school

**8.** The origins of labelling theory can be traced back to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) the classical school of criminology  
b) bio-criminology  
\*c) symbolic interactionism  
d) psychopathology

**9.** Critical criminology can be traced back to the work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Sigmund Freud   
\*b) Karl Marx  
c) Thomas Hobbes  
d) Plato

**10.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a key issue that is normally addressed by feminist criminologists.

a) Minor property crime  
b) Fraud  
\*c) Victimology  
d) Bullying

**11.** Whyte’s research on crime in “slum” neighbourhoods in the USA in the 1940s challenged the main assumptions of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory?

a) control

b) social learning

\*c) social disorganization

d) strain

**12.** Hirschi’s control theory identifies four different social bonds. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is *not* one of these bonds?

a) beliefs

\*b) impulses

c) commitments

d) involvements

**13.** One of the practical implications of differential association theory to reduce crime would be to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) teach youth self-control

b) to have governments raise the minimum wage

c) have more private schools

\*d) none of the above

**14.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views social life as continuous process of interpreting meanings of our own actions and those of others?

a) Marxist

b) Functionalist

c) Neo-Classical

\*d) Symbolic Interactionist

**15**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ views capitalism as *not* being characterized by a consensus of shared values?

\*a) Critical Criminology

b) Control Theory

c) Anomie Theory

d) Social Disorganization Theory

**16.** Collective Efficacy is

a) caused by social conflict

\*b) the glue that binds neighbourhoods together

c) an evolutionary theory

d) found in neighbourhoods where women out-number men

**17.** Which of the following perspectives is most associated with small-scale victimization surveys?

\*a) Left Realism

b) Feminism

c) Differential Association Theory

d) Labelling Theory