



Chapter 7 Exercises

Multiple Choice

1. Ally's father was sent to prison when she was twelve for trafficking narcotics; her brother was arrested when she was thirteen for possession of methamphetamines. By eighteen, Ally has been arrested three times for possession of marijuana. Which theory best describes Ally's experience?
 - a. Differential association theory
 - b. Strain theory
 - c. Labeling theory
 - d. Opaque theory
2. The term *deviance* can be defined as:
 - a. The act of notifying authorities when criminal acts are occurring
 - b. A violation of contextual, cultural, or social norms
 - c. Social reward for the violation of norms
 - d. The regulation and enforcement of norms
3. What is the difference between a violent crime and a hate crime?
 - a. A violent crime is based on a person's race, religion, or other characteristics.
 - b. A violent crime is punishable in a court of law; a hate crime is not.
 - c. A hate crime is punishable in a court of law; a violent crime is not.
 - d. A hate crime is based on a person's race, religion, or other characteristics.
4. Jake receives a promotion at his law firm after winning an important case. This is an example of a:
 - a. Positive informal sanction
 - b. Negative informal sanction
 - c. Positive formal sanction
 - d. Negative formal sanction
5. Which theorist studied the power elite and the influence they have over society?
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Carl Sagan
 - c. Émile Durkheim
 - d. C. Wright Mills
6. The term *crime* can be defined as:
 - a. A behavior that violates official law and is punishable through formal sanctions
 - b. A harmful action directed at the authorities
 - c. A sequence of events leading to incarceration
 - d. An unintended consequence of necessary action
7. Functionalist Émile Durkheim believed some deviance within society was:
 - a. Necessary; it challenged people's views.
 - b. Dangerous; it encouraged disruptive behavior.
 - c. Insignificant; deviance within society is largely ignored.
 - d. Instrumental; it encouraged the population to rebel.
8. Which of the following is not a branch of the U.S. criminal justice system?
 - a. The police
 - b. The jury
 - c. The courts
 - d. The corrections system

9. The term *secondary deviance* can be defined as:
- When positive formal sanctions cause an individual to deviate from society's expectations
 - When a violation of norms does not result in any long-term effects on the individual's self-image or interactions with others
 - When negative informal sanctions encourage an individual to seek more positive behavioral choices
 - When a person's self-concept and behavior begin to change after their actions are labeled as deviant by members of society
10. Which of the following is an example of a negative informal sanction?
- Mark being sent to jail after robbing a CVS.
 - Beatrix being booed off the stage after telling an offensive joke during her comedy routine.
 - Eleanor being given a "Teacher of the Year" award for her work as a high school English teacher.
 - Meredith receiving compliments on her hair after visiting the salon.
11. Social control is:
- An arrangement of practices and behaviors on which society's members base their daily lives
 - A system that has the authority to make decisions based on law
 - A label that describes the chief characteristic of an individual
 - The regulation and enforcement of norms
12. Strain theory:
- Argues that morality is based on wealth
 - Asserts that motivation and personal responsibility are the key factors in living a healthy lifestyle
 - Addresses the relationship between having socially acceptable goals and having socially acceptable means to reach those goals
 - States that individuals learn deviant behavior from those close to them, who provide models of and opportunities for deviance
13. In first grade, Scott is unfairly singled out by his teacher for bad behavior, partly because his older brothers had behavioral problems. Throughout grade school, Scott gains a reputation as a "problem" child. Scott eventually drops out of school, thinking he was born to fail anyway. Which theory best fits Scott's experience?
- Strain theory
 - Control theory
 - Differential association
 - Labeling theory
14. Bernie Madoff, sentenced to 150 years in prison for creating a Ponzi scheme which caused clients to lose millions of dollars, engaged in which form of crime?
- Street crime
 - Corporate crime
 - Violent crime
 - Institutional crime
15. True or false: deviance is always considered a crime.
- True
 - False

16. What theory is Edwin Sutherland associated with?
 - a. Strain theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Control theory
 - d. Social disorganization theory
17. What theory is Travis Hirschi associated with?
 - a. Strain theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Control theory
 - d. Social disorganization theory
18. What theory is Robert Merton associated with?
 - a. Strain theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Control theory
 - d. Social disorganization theory
19. What theory was developed by researchers at the University of Chicago in the 1920s and 1930s?
 - a. Strain theory
 - b. Differential association
 - c. Control theory
 - d. Social disorganization theory
20. The majority of hate crimes are _____ motivated.
 - a. ethnically
 - b. gender
 - c. religiously
 - d. racially

Free Response

21. If given the choice, would you purchase an unusual car, such as a hearse, for everyday use? How would your friends, family, or significant other react? Since deviance is culturally defined, most of the decisions we make are dependent on the reactions of others. Is there anything the people in your life encourage you to do that you don't do? Why don't you?
22. Think of a recent time when you used informal negative sanctions. To what act of deviance were you responding? How did your actions affect the deviant person(s)? How did your reaction help maintain social control?
23. Pick a famous politician, business leader, or celebrity who has been arrested recently. What crime did they allegedly commit? Who was the victim? Explain the arrested person's actions from the point of view of one of the major sociological paradigms. What factors best explain how this person might be punished if convicted of the crime?
24. If we assume that the power elite's status is always passed down from generation to generation, how would Edwin Sutherland explain these patterns of power through differential association theory?
25. Recall the crime statistics presented in this section. Do they surprise you? Are these statistics represented accurately in the media? Why or why not?