

- 9) The textbook suggests that the proper order for solving problems of crime and criminal justice would be: 9) _____
 A) Research → theory → policy B) Theory → research → policy
 C) Theory → policy → research D) Policy → research → theory
- 10) Processual theories of crime generally: 10) _____
 A) Are concerned with how people become deviant.
 B) Propose that people process information rationally.
 C) Are concerned with the forces that generate crime and how the authorities process that information.
 D) Propose that people are largely driven by deterministic factors.

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

- 11) Thomas Kuhn purported that new theories which get accepted are those which make sense out of conflicting evidence that old theories cannot explain. 11) _____
- 12) Microtheories are not interested in crime rates or social structure. 12) _____
- 13) Most of today's theories are positivist ones. 13) _____
- 14) The most common approach to determining a "good" theory is to test it and see how well it fits the research evidence. 14) _____
- 15) The major difference between metatheory and unit theory is that metatheory discusses process and unit theory discusses structure. 15) _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

- 16) A good theory is one that best fits the research evidence and can be _____. 16) _____
- 17) Theory context has two major forms social and _____. 17) _____
- 18) DeFleur and Quinney referred to a specific form of logic called _____ theory to analyze the internal consistency of one of the more popular theories of criminal behavior. 18) _____
- 19) A _____ theory is one that assumes that people are naturally in agreement on what constitutes crime and criminal behavior. 19) _____
- 20) A structural theory is also likely to be called a _____ theory because we often assume it to be a characteristic of a disorganized society that leads to crime. 20) _____

MATCHING. Choose the item in column 2 that best matches each item in column 1.

Match the type of theory in Column 1 with its best description in Column 2.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| 21) Macrotheory | A) Looks at both how social structure operates and how individuals become criminal. | 21) _____ |
| 22) Metatheory | | 22) _____ |
| 23) Bridging Theory | B) Based on idea that people disagree and only powerful groups benefit from law. | 23) _____ |
| 24) Conflict Theory | C) Focus on pathology using scientific methods to treat and prevent crime. | 24) _____ |
| 25) Microtheory | | 25) _____ |
| 26) Positivist Theory | D) Etiological explanations for individual and small groups' criminal behavior. | 26) _____ |
| | E) Less testable theories about theory itself. | |
| | F) Broad explanations of social structure effects with emphasis on rates of crime (epidemiology). | |

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 27) Define and discuss what theory is, and what its purpose is.
- 28) Discuss what we mean by the "context" of a theory.
- 29) Explain the relationship between theory, research and policy.
- 30) Give a reason why a theory might be discarded.
- 31) Explain what is meant by a theory having the ability to sensitize.
- 32) Identify the different ways that theories can be classified.

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) A
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) A
- 11) TRUE
- 12) TRUE
- 13) TRUE
- 14) TRUE
- 15) FALSE
- 16) tested
- 17) intellectual
- 18) set
- 19) consensus
- 20) Strain
- 21) F
- 22) E
- 23) A
- 24) B
- 25) D
- 26) C
- 27) Key points may include:
 - * Theory explains behavior and events, trends and processes.
 - * Theory is based on research evidence tested with scientific methods.
 - * Theory helps us determine factors related to crime so that we can treat and prevent.
 - * Theory can be macro or micro and involve structural or process components.
 - * Theory can be concrete or abstract.
 - * Theory can be rooted in biology, psychology or sociology traditions.
- 28) Key points may include:
 - *The context of a theory may be social or intellectual.
 - * Social forces are informal surroundings and significant events taking place like war.
 - * Intellectual refers to learning ideas that influence our thinking such as from teachers.
 - * Assumptions may bias our interpretation of events.
 - * When events occur in time influences the theorist and his or her readers.
 - * Writers of theory may follow in the footsteps of their predecessors.
 - * Conservative or liberal sentiments may change over time and influence theory.

Answer Key

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29) Key points may include:

- * The relationship is linear with theory being the logical start.
- * Policy should be the end result not the beginning.
- * Theory helps us develop meaningful research.
- * Policy should be based on the results of experimental research and evaluation.
- * There is a feedback loop that represents further clarification of theory based on research.
- * Examples like scared straight, three-strikes and boot camps illustrate how policymakers did not address research or theory

30) [key points to be made]

- Doesn't fit evidence
- Can't be tested in any meaningful way
- Isn't popular, too ahead or behind its time
- Isn't able to make sense out of conflicting evidence or positions
- Isn't logically sound

31) [key points to be made]

- Gets peoples' attention
- Reacquaints theorists with broader range of issues related to a theory
- Helps us look at problems in newer ways, or interpreting facts differently

32) [key points to be made]

- Abstract v. concrete
- Classical v. Positivist
- Macro v. Micro v. Bridging
- Meta v. Unit
- Structural v. Process
- Conflict v. Consensus