Name_____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) A theory that is assessed by measurement and testing is referred to as:				1)	
A) Qualitative.	B) Microtheory.	C) Metatheory.	D) Quantitative.	•	
2) Qualitative theory excludes which one of the following factors:				2)	
A) Sensitizing abilit					
B) The ability to be	=				
C) Logical soundnes					
D) The ability to ma	ake sense of conflicting po	sitions.			
3) Theories about theorie	es are known as:			3)	
A) Macrotheories		B) Unit theories		-	
C) Metatheories		D) Bridging theories			
4) Microtheories are similar to which one of the following:				4)	
A) Process theories		B) Structure theories		· -	
C) Bridging theories	S	D) Unit theories			
5) Classical theories do n	ot focus on:			5)	
A) The rights of hur		B) Governmental struc	tures.	· -	
C) The pathology of	fcriminal behavior.	D) Legal statutes.			
6) Structural theories of (crime propose that:			6)	
A) Crime rates will	vary as social organizati	on changes.		-	
${ m B})$ The process of ho	ow one becomes a crimina	al is a crucial focus of the the	ory.		
C) Theories should	be created piece-by-piece	e like buildings.			
D) All of the above.					
7) The most common approach to determining a "good" theory is:			7)		
A) Testability and f	it to the research evidence	e		-	
B) Degree to which	the theory may sensitize	people			
C) Ability to makes	sense out of several confli	cting positions			
D) Logical soundne	SS				
8) Which term below applies to a theory that is not really macro or micro but rather in-between?				8)	
A) Bridging theory		B) Synthetic theory			
C) Multi-factor the	orv	D) Combinational theo	rv		
	j		· .		

	9) The textbook suggests that the proper order for solving problems of crime and criminal justice would be:				
	A) Research \rightarrow theory \rightarrow policy	B) Theory \rightarrow research \rightarrow policy			
	C) Theory \rightarrow policy \rightarrow research	D) Policy \rightarrow research \rightarrow 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 information.	crime and how the authorities process tha	it		
	${ m D})$ Propose that people are largely driven by de	terministic factors.			
TRU	E/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'H	T ' 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.				
	12) Microtheories are not interested in crime rates or s	social structure.	12)		
	12		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.	, ,	its 14)		
	15) The major difference between metatheory and unit theory is that metatheory discusses				
	process and unit theory discusses structure.				
SHO	RT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that bes	t completes each statement or answer	s the question.		
	16) A good theory is one that best fits the research evi	dence and can be 16	5)		
	17) Theory context has two major forms social and	17	/)		
	18) DeFleur and Quinney referred to a specific form of analyze the internal consistency of one of the more	5 5	3)		
	behavior.				
	19) A theory is one that assumes that people	e are naturally in agreement on 19))		
	what constitutes crime and criminal behavior.				
	20) A structural theory is also likely to be called a))		
	assume it to be a characteristic of a disorganized s	ociety that leads to crime.			

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 	21)
22) Metatheory	criminal.	22)
23) Bridging Theory	 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 Testname: UNTITLED1

- 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
 - \cdot Can't be tested in any meaningful way
 - \cdot Isn't popular, too ahead or behind its time
 - \cdot Isn't able to make sense out of conflicting evidence or positions
 - \cdot Isn't logically sound
- 31) [key points to be made]
 - · Gets peoples' attention
 - \cdot Reacquaints theorists with broader range of issues related to a theory
 - \cdot 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