1. According to Gottfredson and Hirschi’s A General Theory of Crime, analogous behaviours are a result of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 120)
\*a) low self-control
b) high-self-control
c) hereditary behaviourism
d) childhood experiences

2. According to the life course theory, the onset and termination of problem behavior is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 124)
a) gender-related
b) income-related
\*c) age-related
d) education-relate

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is not a turning point according to life course theory. (p. 124)
a) Marriage
b) Employment
\*c) Drug addiction
d) Education

4. Rational choice theory is most effective in explaining crimes that are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (p. 133)
\*a) instrumental
b) expressive
c) impulsive
d) accidental

5. "\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” refers to the idea that crimes can be prevented if the built environment is properly designed so that opportunities for motivated offenders to commit crimes are removed. (p. 136)
a) Controlled environment
b) General strain theory
\*c) Defensible space
d) Protected neighbourhoods

6. Rational choice theory contends that criminals \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p.131)
a) behave irrationally
b) have very little free will
c) are naturally greedy
\*d) make conscious decisions

7. Cohen and Felson’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory suggests that changes in levels of crime in society are closely associated with changing lifestyles. (p. 134)
a) social control
b) social strain
c) relative deprivation
\*d) routine activity

8. In the field of criminology, CPTED is an acronym for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 136)
\*a) Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
b) Control Practices Through Educational Development
c) Critical Police Tactical Enhancement Designation
d) None of the above

9. In studying the differences between the awareness of strain and responses to it, Agnew and Broidy (1997) found that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 128)
a) males are most likely to respond to strain with crime
b) females are most likely to respond to strain with crime
\*c) females experience less strain than men
d) None of the above

10. An Ipsos survey of adults (16-64) in 28 countries found that there was an increase in the number of parents who reported having a child or knowing a child in their community who had experienced bullying between 2011- 2018. (p. 132)
a) 10% in 2011 and 20% in 2018
b) 20% in 2011 and 25% in 2018
\*c) 26% in 2011 and 33% in 2018
d) 40% in 2011 and 60% in 2018

11. A longitudinal study by Na and Paternoster (2012) discovered that efforts made to improve the child-rearing behaviours of caregivers of at-risk children led to higher levels of self-control when the youth were teenagers. These findings challenge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 122-123)
a) strain theory
\*b) the general theory of crime
c) differential association theory
d) social learning theory

12. Longitudinal life course research dates back the work of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the 1930s.
a) K. Marx (p. 124)
\*b) S. and E. Glueck
c) Sampson and Laub
d) G. Elder

13. Girls have lower rates of property and violent crime than boys because girls are more concerned with creating and maintaining close bonds and relationships with others. This is consistent with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 128)
\*a) general strain theory
b) life course theory
c) labelling theory
d) differential association theory

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ would be the most likely to view law breakers as reasonable actors? (p. 131)
a) Control theory
b) Strain theory
c) Social learning theory
\*d) rational choice theory

15. Routine activity theory contends that changes in levels of crime in society are closely associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 134)
\*a) changing lifestyles
b) deviant sub-cultures
c) societal labelling
d) punishment

16. According to Broll (2018), parents can take practical steps to help reduce the risk of their children being subject to cyberbullying: (p. 132)

a) Accept your child’s online life b) Set rule for online interaction c) Monitor online activities \*d ) All of the above

17. Which of the following crimes have generally been falling over the past three decades? (p. 140)

a) Drug smuggling and terrorist attacks \*b) Breaking and Entering and Motor Vehicle theft c) Murder and Fraud d) Identity Theft and Sex Trafficking