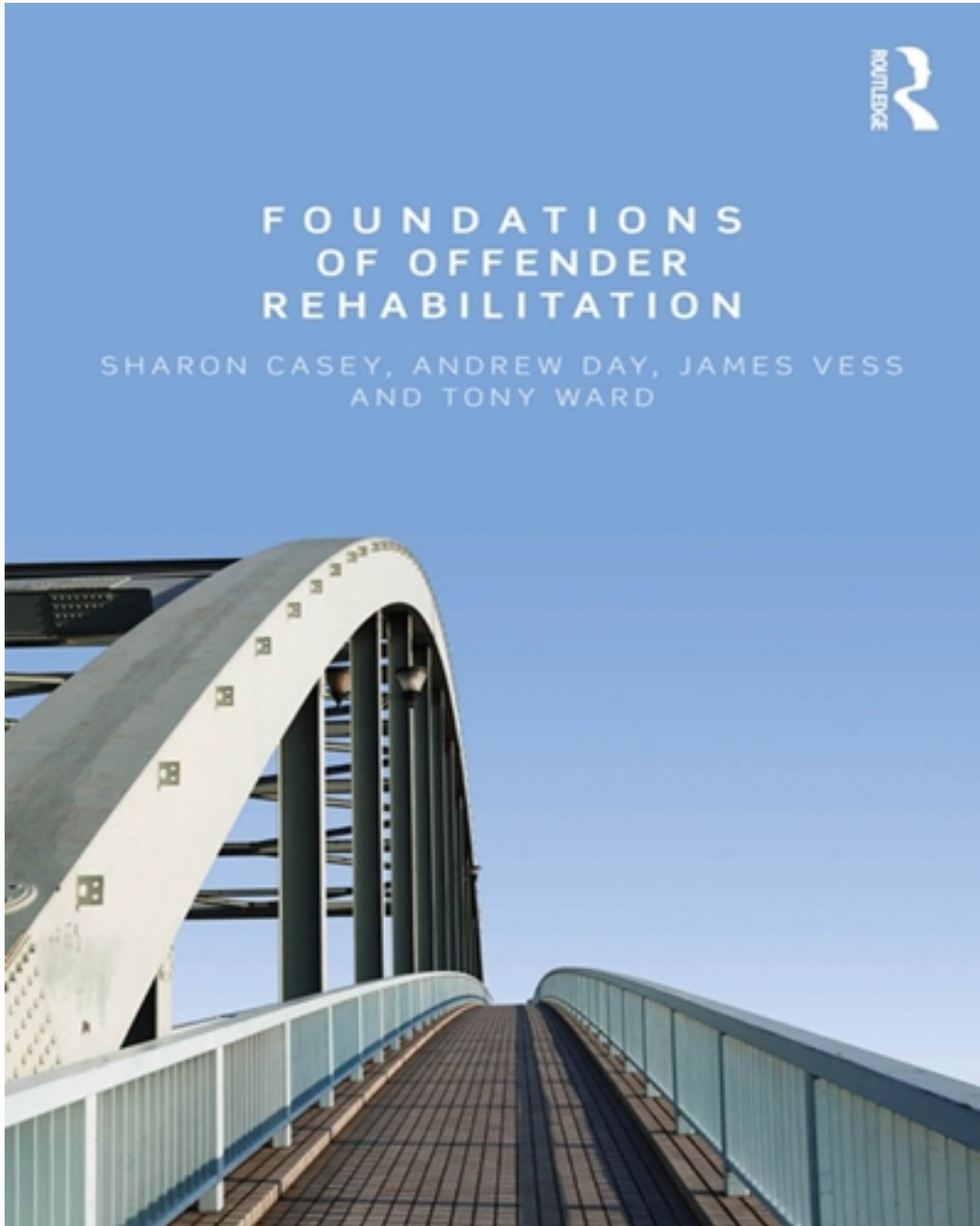


# Test Bank for Foundations of Offender Rehabilitation 1st Edition by Casey

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# Test Bank

**1 According to Gainey, Payne, and O'Toole (2000), electronic monitoring demonstrates...**

- (A) the nature of punishment
- (B) the role of social bonds
- (C) a sense of trust in the offender by society
- (D) society's acceptance of non-custodial sanctions

**Answer:** (C) a sense of trust in the offender by society

**2 According to Differential Association Theory, there is a strong association between the aetiology of offending behaviour and**

- (A) cultural factors
- (B) social disadvantage
- (C) social learning
- (D) attachment

**Answer:** (B) social disadvantage

**3 The tendency of towards deviancy as a function of frequency of association with others who encourage norm violation is an element of**

- (A) social learning theory
- (B) social bond theory
- (C) differential association theory
- (D) differential reinforcement theory

**Answer:** (C) differential association theory

**4 Differential-association reinforcement theory was an attempt to combine the principles of differential association with those of**

- (A) operant conditioning
- (B) strain theory
- (C) punishment theory
- (D) social control theory

**Answer:** (A) operant conditioning

**5 A major difference between developmental criminology and other approaches the use of**

- (A) a static approach to understanding the causes of crime
- (B) a psychological approach to understanding the causes of crime
- (C) an individual approach to understanding the causes of crime
- (D) a dynamic approach to understanding the causes of crime

**Answer:** (D) a dynamic approach to understanding the causes of crime

**6 According to the Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory, the distribution of chronic offenders in the population at any age both is**

- (A) limited and highly skewed
- (B) skewed towards long-term AP
- (C) shows a normal distribution for age groups
- (D) is short-term and adolescent limited

**Answer:** (A) limited and highly skewed

**7 Routine activities theory posits that WHAT facilitate the convergence between the potential offender and victim**

- (A) day-to-day activities
- (B) environmental factors
- (C) social structure
- (D) socio-economic structures

**Answer:** (D) socio-economic structures

**8 A conception of offender as instrumental in the commission of a crime is a central element of**

- (A) Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory
- (B) rational choice theory
- (C) differential reinforcement theory
- (D) social cognitive learning theory

**Answer:** (B) rational choice theory

**9 Adherence to an oppositional sub-cultural rule set that values law breaking, violence and rebelliousness is a basic element in**

- (A) differential association theory
- (B) routine activity theory
- (C) neutralization theory
- (D) Integrated Cognitive Antisocial Potential (ICAP) theory

**Answer:** (C) neutralization theory

**10 The assumption that people act in ways that will bring them pleasure and avoid actions they believe will cause pain and suffering is key to**

- (A) social learning theory
- (B) attachment theory

- (C) general theory of crime
- (D) neutralization theory

**Answer:** (C) general theory of crime

**11 The two important factors mediating the extent to which early disruption of the caregiver-child relationship influences subsequent delinquent and/or criminal behaviour are**

- (A) when the disruption occurs and the length of disruption
- (B) when the disruption occurs and the frequency of disruption
- (C) the frequency of the disruption and its duration
- (D) the frequency of the disruption and how the child perceives the disruption

**Answer:** (B) when the disruption occurs and the frequency of disruption

**12 Rebellon's (2002) longitudinal study noted an association between both**

- (A) parental divorce or separation at an early age
- (B) poor parental attachment
- (C) frequent changes in caregivers
- (D) parental divorce or separation during adolescence

**Answer:** (A) parental divorce or separation at an early age

**13 According to Ward (2000), insecure or unstable attachment relationships**

- (A) result in cognitive distortions about relationships
- (B) stop the development of implicit theories
- (C) interfere with theory of mind competence
- (D) are the foundation of theory of mind competence

**Answer:** (C) interfere with theory of mind competence

**14 The Personal, Interpersonal and Community-Reinforcement Theory posits that**

- (A) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are the result of environmental and social factors
- (B) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are under antecedent and consequent control
- (C) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are the product of social strain
- (D) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are a consequence of individual personality factors

**Answer:** (B) deviant and non-deviant behaviour are under antecedent and consequent control

**15 Bandura argues that behaviour is strongly regulated via**

- (A) antecedent cognitive processes
- (B) reciprocal determinism