# Chapter 8

Title: 08-01Cpp.115

1. In the broadest sense, deviance refers to

\*a. acts that violate the prevailing norms of the community or society in which they occur

b. acts that are inherently wrong

c. a universal set of standards for right and wrong that remain constant across time and cultures

d. acts that are widely accepted as right and appropriate within a society or community

Title: 08-02Cpp.115,116

2. Eleuterio and Sarah are discussing a case that has made national headlines. A grandmother was reported to child protective service (CPS) for serving her 10-year-old grandson a small glass of wine (less than an ounce) during Christmas dinner. Sarah believes the grandmother acted improperly and recklessly. “Giving alcohol to a child is always wrong,” Sarah says. “There’s no excuse for it!”

But Eleuterio disagrees. He points out that the grandmother is from France, where children are often given a small amount of wine with meals on special occasions. “For the grandmother, it’s a tradition and she is sharing it with a new generation,” he says.

Which statement best describes the positions Eleuterio and Sarah have taken?

a. Sarah and Eleuterio are invoking legal definitions of deviance

\*b. Sarah has taken an absolutist approach to deviance while Eleuterio has taken a relativist approach

c. Sarah has taken a relativist approach to deviance while Eleuterio has taken an absolutist approach

d. Sarah and Eleuterio are dramaturgically divided

Title: 08-03Cpp.119

3. This perspective on deviance assumes humans are rational and will weigh the potential benefits and costs prior to deciding whether to engage in a “deviant” act:

a. labeling theory

b. phrenology

\*c. deterrence theory

d. capitulation theory

Title: 08-04Cpp.129

4. “Tornado Tom” is the name Tom’s teachers and parents use for him. And not without good reason. Tom’s behavior is not only disruptive, but often cruel and destructive. He bullies other children on the playground, punches his siblings, pulls the tail of the family dog, steals toys from the few friends he has, and when enraged may punch holes in the wall or throw objects. Tom’s father took him to a psychiatrist for evaluation. The psychiatrist concluded that Tom was suffering from a broad condition known as “conduct disorder” and prescribed a medication that he believes will help Tom better manage his impulses.

Forty years ago, Tom would have been simply been considered a “delinquent” or, more colloquially, “a hellion.” Which sociological term accounts for the shift in the ways we speak about and understand Tom and children like him?

a. sheep-pharming

b. prozacization of the nation

c. deterrence theory

\*d. medicalization

Title: 08-05Cpp.129, 130

5. Why have medical explanations for troublesome acts and troublesome individuals become popular?

a. Identifying an individual as “ill” and in need of treatment (rather than punishment) appeals to our humanitarian impulses

b. They provide “simple” solutions for complex social problems

c. They spare societies from the onerous and often uncomfortable work of examining the social structures that may contribute to undesirable behavior

\*d. All of the above

Title: 08-06Cpp.118

6. A definition of deviance that can be fruitfully utilized by both relativists and absolutists consists of three components. Which is not one of those components?

a. expectation

b. violation

c. reaction

\*d. moralization

Title: 08-07Cpp.119

7. This theory maintains that the likelihood of committing deviant acts increases when people have difficulty achieving culturally approved success goals (e.g., driving a nice car) because they lack access to legitimate means for achieving them (e.g., finding a job that pays well):

a. deterrence theory

b. labeling theory

\*c. strain theory

d. exchange theory

Title: 08-08Cpp.122

8. Which perspective draws attention to the ability of powerful individuals and groups to exert a disproportionate amount of influence on what acts are considered deviant and how certain types of deviance should be addressed?

\*a. the conflict perspective

b. deterrence theory

c. the structural-functionalist perspective

d. anomic theory

Title: 08-09C/Fpp.120

9. The majority of U.S. citizens are in favor of capital punishment.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 08-10Cpp.115

10. According to the structural-functionalist perspective, deviance—as a class of behaviors—may have positive benefits for society.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 08-11Cpp.116

11. Understandings of deviance are “universal” in the sense that they remain constant across history and cultures.

a. True.

\*b. False

Title: 08-12Cpp.120

12. According to labeling theory, when an individual is singled out, defined, and treated as deviant, this has powerful implications for how others will perceive her and how she will perceive herself.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 08-13Cpp.121

13. Labeling theory helps to explain why once an individual has been accused of a serious crime—even though he was innocent—others continue to view him with suspicion.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 08-14Cpp.120

14. A recent study found that upper-class people are more likely to engage in unethical behaviors and rules violations—such as violating traffic laws, lying in negotiations, and cheating to increase the chance of winning a prize—than lower-class individuals.

\*a. True

b. False

Title: 08-15Cpp.124

15. In the United States, street crime presents a greater economic threat to citizens than organizational and white collar-crimes.

a. True

\*b. False