

## CHAPTER OBJECTIVES REVIEW

After reading this chapter, you should understand the chapter objectives. The objectives are listed below with a brief description and page numbers for your review.

- 1. Understand the difference between psychiatric and psychological criminology.** Psychiatric criminology focuses on motives and drives, while psychological criminology examines behaviors and thought processes. (p. 115)
- 2. Know the gist of psychoanalytic theory, including Freudian elements of personality and defense mechanisms. Know how psychoanalytic theory and psychoanalysis has been applied to delinquents and criminals.** Freud explains personality through the childhood development of the id, ego, and superego. The Freudian perspective explains delinquency and criminality by the over and under development of the ego and superego. (pp. 115–117)
- 3. Comprehend the principles of learning (operant conditioning, classical conditioning, and observational learning) and how they relate to theories of crime.** Criminal behaviors are learned in three different ways. Classical conditioning uses stimulus and response. Operant conditioning focuses on positive and negative reinforcements and punishments. Observational learning emphasizes role modeling. (pp. 118–119, 121)
- 4. Understand the two areas of cognitive psychology (cognitive structure and cognitive content) and how they have been applied to criminal behavior.** Cognitive psychology focuses on human complex thought processes. Cognitive structure emphasizes stable ways of thinking about one's self and the environment. Cognitive content refers to what people think. (pp. 123–125)
- 5. Distinguish between general personality research and research on criminal personality.** General personality research emphasizes basic traits that form the building of human personalities. Research in this area involves paper and pencil questionnaires that tend to inventory various personality dimensions. Criminal personality research focuses on a distinct group of persons with a unique personality, such as psychopaths. (pp. 125–130)
- 6. Grasp the concepts involved in the debate on the relationship between IQ and criminal behavior.** Overall, most criminologists agree that IQ does matter in criminal behaviors because of its influences on crime factors. The debate stems into how to interpret the IQ-crime relationship. (p. 132–133)
- 7. Know the policy implications derived from theories of learning, personality, and cognition.** Behavioral or learning theories orient policies into treatments and interventions such as aversion therapy, token economies, and contingency contracts. Cognitive theories incorporate many principles of learning into their policies. Their programs focus on cognitive skills and cognitive restructuring. Policies from personality theories focus on biological and unchangeable aspects of personalities. (pp. 117–118, 123, 125, 130–131, 133)

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# Psychology and Crime

## MULTIPLE CHOICE

After reading each question carefully, select the best response.

1. The famous Bobo doll experiment by Albert Bandura and his associates is an example of which psychological theory?
  - a. Social interaction theory
  - b. Modeling theory
  - c. Cognitive restructuring theory
  - d. Antisocial personality theory
2. If you were to parent your children from a behaviorism perspective, and you developed an agreement, with consequences, if your son/daughter completes a chore and avoids skipping school, this would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_ .
  - a. contingency contract
  - b. aversion therapy
  - c. token economy
  - d. defense mechanisms
3. Which of the following is a defense mechanism identified by Freud?
  - a. Repression
  - b. Superego
  - c. Personality
  - d. Conditioned response

4. Ivan Pavlov's research with dogs responding to a feeding bell is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. observational learning
  - b. operant conditioning
  - c. classical conditioning
  - d. transference
5. \_\_\_\_\_ believed that people advance through predictable stages of moral reasoning, defined as how a person thinks about fairness, justice, and a right course of action.
  - a. Eric Erikson
  - b. Sigmund Freud
  - c. Lawrence Kohlberg
  - d. Edwin Sutherland
6. Auke Tellegen's personality model identifies which of the following as dimensions of personality?
  - a. id, ego, and superego
  - b. positive emotionality, negative emotionality, and constraint
  - c. psychopaths, sociopaths, and antisocial personality
  - d. avoiding punishment, interests of others, and moral decisions
7. How is personality linked to criminal behaviors?
  - a. Offenders may have specific personality traits conducive to crime.
  - b. The biological composition of an offender might cause criminal activity.
  - c. Offenders are born criminals.
  - d. Environmental influences force offenders to commit crimes.
8. Which of the following is one of Hare's checklist items for psychopathy?
  - a. Overweight
  - b. Impulsivity
  - c. Accepts responsibility for everyone's actions
  - d. Happy
9. What was the original purpose of the IQ scale developed by Binet and Simon in 1905?
  - a. To determine soldiers' mental stability.
  - b. To identify students who were performing poorly in school and needed assistance.
  - c. To distinguish job applicants' abilities to interact with coworkers.
  - d. To determine which persons had the propensity for criminal activity.
10. Which of the following statements is true about the relationship between IQ and crime?
  - a. IQ is related to criminal behavior.
  - b. IQ is not related to criminal behavior.
  - c. IQ is only related to criminal behavior in children under the age of 10.
  - d. IQ only influences criminal behavior if offenders are around other offenders.
11. Which of Freud's personality concepts is a conscious part of the personality that regulates the demands and social restrictions of other personality components?
  - a. Id
  - b. Ego
  - c. Superego

12. Freudian psychologists that believe criminal acts are an indication of an underlying personality conflict state that stems from \_\_\_\_\_ .
- overdeveloped superego
  - overdeveloped id
  - criminal ego
  - free association
13. \_\_\_\_\_ increases the target behavior by rewarding a person, while \_\_\_\_\_ increases a target behavior by removing some unpleasant stimulus.
- Negative reinforcement; positive reinforcement
  - Punishment; positive reinforcement
  - Positive reinforcement; negative reinforcement
  - Positive reinforcement; punishment
14. Albert Bandura's Bobo doll experiment found that \_\_\_\_\_ .
- all of the children who watched either one of the films became violent.
  - only the children who watched the doll get punched and kicked did the same when they had contact with the doll.
  - only the children who did not watch the doll get hit and kicked did the same when they had contact with the doll.
  - none of the children became violent after watching either film.
15. As a general principle, behaviorists believe that because criminal behavior is \_\_\_\_\_, it can \_\_\_\_\_ .
- modeled; be unmodeled
  - learned; be unlearned
  - inborn; never be changed
  - biological; be changed
16. If an inmate receives points for following the rules in the jail or prison and can have points taken away if he/she does not follow the rules, this would be an example of \_\_\_\_\_ .
- a token economy
  - transference
  - positive reinforcement
  - multisystemic therapy
17. \_\_\_\_\_ psychologists believe that the human ability to engage in complex thought processes makes humans different from other animals.
- Cognitive
  - Behaviorialist
  - Personality
  - Freudian
18. Which of the following statements represents Kohlberg's first stage of moral development?
- Moral decisions are based on universal principles.
  - The id and the ego battle with the superego.
  - The personality is formed by biological traits from both parents.
  - To avoid punishment, obeying people with power and authority is emphasized over the interests of other people.

19. A program that requires prisoners to attend group sessions where they are taught to identify and correct the thinking errors in each other is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
- cognitive restructuring
  - personality restructuring
  - free association
  - modeling training
20. Personality tests and questionnaires attempt to do what?
- Locate antisocial behaviors in people
  - Measure the presence and extent of personality dimensions
  - Determine the id, ego, and superego development
  - Examine IQ
21. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the first theorists to develop a personality-based theory of crime that shows how the basic dimensions of personality stem from differences in biology.
- Sigmund Freud
  - Hans Eysenck
  - Edwin Sutherland
  - Robert Agnew
22. Interest in the IQ-crime relationship was first sparked by the belief that \_\_\_\_\_ caused people to commit crimes.
- personality disorders
  - biology
  - feble-mindedness
  - psychopathy
23. Which of the following statements would explain why some offenders have above-average IQ scores and many law-abiding people have lower IQ scores?
- All humans have a consistent level of IQ.
  - The biological makeup of humans provides variations in IQ scores.
  - IQ tests might be biased toward particular groups of people.
  - IQ tests find the above statement is false and only offenders have lower IQ scores.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ represents a positive emotionality dimension in the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire.
- Achievement
  - Control
  - Aggression
  - Harm avoidance
25. Psychological theories are criticized for \_\_\_\_\_ .
- focusing only on environmental factors that affect individuals.
  - missing the bigger picture of the society's influence on people.
  - focusing solely on the biological role of personality development.
  - examining time and space differences in human development.
26. If a student stays up late partying the night before a criminology exam, fails the exam, and then blames the professor for being a poor teacher, the student is using which defense mechanism?
- Denial
  - Rationalization
  - Repression
  - Punishment

27. A Freudian therapist who allows her clients to use the therapist as a representative for a person in the client's past is practicing \_\_\_\_\_ .
- transference
  - countertransference
  - conditioning
  - modeling
28. Behaviorists believe that the \_\_\_\_\_ of reinforcement and punishment matters more than the \_\_\_\_\_ .
- severity; consistency
  - consistency; severity
  - learning; unlearning
  - unlearning; learning
29. Gerald Patterson's social interactional theory states \_\_\_\_\_ .
- positive and negative reinforcements influence punishments.
  - behavior is learned through watching others.
  - the id and ego must consistently battle the superego, which determines delinquency.
  - the family context influences parental efficacy, which affects delinquency.
30. Which type of therapy practice would have sex offenders conditioned so that deviant images of children would repulse them instead of stimulating them?
- Transference
  - Aversion therapy
  - Token therapy
  - Contingency therapy

### TRUE/FALSE

Place a T in the blank if you believe the statement to be more true than false. Place an F in the blank if you believe the statement to be more false than true.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Freud's contributions to psychology include his distinction between the conscious and the unconscious mind.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Freud's defense mechanisms include only denial and projection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The ego is the unconscious, instinctual aspect of the personality that wants everything immediately.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Albert Bandura believed that human behaviors can be acquired simply by observing other humans.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Violence in television shows and movies is often portrayed in a way that is conducive to role modeling.
- \_\_\_\_\_ MMPI stands for the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Psychopathy is listed in the latest *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-IV)*, but antisocial personality disorder is not listed in the DSM-IV.
- \_\_\_\_\_ IQ exams allegedly measure the mental differences from one individual to another.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Although there are differences in psychological theories of crime, the primary link between all of them is their emphasis on the individual.

10. \_\_\_\_\_ One criticism of psychological theories is that they ignore influences at the macro or societal level that might influence criminal behaviors.

### MATCHING

Match the terms with the appropriate definitions.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. Id                     | <b>A.</b> Increases target behavior by removing some unpleasant stimulus  |
| _____ 2. Projection             | <b>B.</b> Personality trait guided by a delinquent code of behavior, rather than by appropriate values                  |
| _____ 3. Negative reinforcement | <b>C.</b> Attributing one's desires or wishes to someone else   |
| _____ 4. Token economy          | <b>D.</b> The unconscious, instinctual aspect of the personality  |
| _____ 5. Delinquent superego    | <b>E.</b> Application where individuals are reinforced and punished by using items that can be exchanged for privileges |

### FILL-IN-THE-BLANKS

After reading each statement, complete the sentence by filling in the missing word.

- Psychological approaches focus on \_\_\_\_\_, while sociological theories emphasize \_\_\_\_\_ in examining causes of crime.
- One way to examine the relationship between parenting skills and a child's behavior is to examine \_\_\_\_\_.
- Lawrence Kohlberg's theory of moral development would be classified under \_\_\_\_\_ psychology.
- A \_\_\_\_\_ is a stable and consistent characteristic of an individual.
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a term often used as another name for psychopath.

### KEY TERM REVIEW

In the spaces provided, write the meanings of the following concepts.

- Personality

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2. Defense mechanisms

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3. Transference

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4. Free association

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5. Punishment

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**SHORT ANSWER**

Briefly write responses for each instruction in the provided space.

1. Explain the findings of the Bobo doll experiments.

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2. List five Freudian defense mechanisms.

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3. Describe the classical conditioning process of learning behaviors.

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4. Explain the process of operant conditioning in understanding behaviors.

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5. Identify the six stages of Kohlberg's theory of moral development.

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## Chapter 5 Psychology and Crime Answers

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### Multiple Choice

- |       |                   |       |                   |
|-------|-------------------|-------|-------------------|
| 1. b  | See pages 121–122 | 16. a | See page 123      |
| 2. a  | See page 123      | 17. a | See pages 123–124 |
| 3. a  | See page 116      | 18. d | See page 124      |
| 4. c  | See page 118      | 19. a | See page 125      |
| 5. c  | See page 124      | 20. b | See page 127      |
| 6. b  | See page 127      | 21. b | See page 130      |
| 7. a  | See page 128      | 22. c | See page 131      |
| 8. b  | See page 129      | 23. c | See page 132      |
| 9. b  | See page 131      | 24. a | See page 127      |
| 10. a | See page 133      | 25. b | See page 135      |
| 11. b | See page 116      | 26. b | See page 116      |
| 12. a | See page 117      | 27. a | See page 118      |
| 13. c | See page 119      | 28. b | See page 119      |
| 14. b | See page 121      | 29. d | See page 120      |
| 15. b | See page 123      | 30. b | See page 123      |

**True/False**

- |          |              |          |              |
|----------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| 1. True  | See page 115 | 6. True  | See page 127 |
| 2. False | See page 116 | 7. False | See page 128 |
| 3. False | See page 116 | 8. True  | See page 131 |
| 4. True  | See page 121 | 9. True  | See page 135 |
| 5. True  | See page 122 | 10. True | See page 135 |

**Matching**

- |      |              |      |              |
|------|--------------|------|--------------|
| 1. D | See page 116 | 4. E | See page 123 |
| 2. C | See page 116 | 5. B | See page 117 |
| 3. A | See page 119 |      |              |

**Fill-in-the-Blanks**

- |   |              |
|---|--------------|
| 1. individual characteristics; social structure | See page 115 |
| 2. changes in parenting practices               | See page 121 |
| 3. cognitive                                    | See page 124 |
| 4. personality trait                            | See page 125 |
| 5. Sociopath                                    | See page 128 |

**Definition Review**

See key terms on page 137.

1. Personality is the sum of personality traits that define a person.
2. Defense mechanisms are psychological ploys that individuals use to reduce or eliminate anxiety.
3. Transference is a term from psychoanalysis to describe when the client uses the counselor as a stand-in for someone from the past.
4. Free association is a technique used in psychoanalysis in which the patient verbalizes, uncensored, anything that comes to mind.
5. Punishment is the presentation of noxious stimulus to decrease a target behavior.

**Short Answer**

1. Behaviors are acquired simply by observing others. Although everyone has the capacity for aggression, they must still acquire a behavioral repertoire (through observation) in order to act aggressively. See page 121
2. Denial, rationalization, repression, reaction formation, projection See page 116
3. An unconditional stimulus with a conditioned stimulus will reproduce a conditioned response. See page 118
4. A desired target can be reinforced to increase the likelihood of the behavior, while an undesirable target behavior can be punished to decrease the likelihood of that behavior in the future. See page 119
5. Stage 1 Obey people with power and authority to avoid punishment.  
 Stage 2 Further one's own interests to satisfy self interests.  
 Stage 3 Motivated by loyalties to others and to follow the golden rule.  
 Stage 4 Follow rules of society and maintain social institutions.  
 Stage 5 Weigh individuals' rights against legal principles.  
 Stage 6 Human dignity, respect for life and desire for justice.