Chapter 7 Learning Goals Objectives

1. Define *social control* →

2. Identify the major types of social control and explain the difference between them.

3. Complete the graphic organizer on the Nature of Deviance by listing the negative and positive consequences (cost and benefits) of deviance.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>COSTS</th>
<th>BENEFITS</th>
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4. Explain the four basic components of social bonds.

5. How is juvenile delinquency different from what most Americans think of as crime?

6. Describe the four approaches to crime control used by the criminal justice system.

7. How are rehabilitation and recidivism related?
Directions: FOR FALSE STATEMENTS: REWRITE the statement with the CORRECT word underlined/highlighted/circled. FOR TRUE STATEMENTS: Write TRUE in the space provided.

1. A person who engages in only occasional, isolated instances of deviance is engaging in retribution.

2. **Crime** is behavior that violates the law.

3. A behavior that departs from a society's norms is considered **recidivism**.

4. Deviance attempts to socialize criminals so that they can be productive members of society.

5. A crime that is committed by respectable people as part of their jobs is called **white-collar crime**.

6. The ways that society attempts to promote conformity are referred to as **social control**.

7. **Labeling theory** attempts to make a criminal pay compensation for his illegal acts.

8. A(n) **stigma** is a characteristic of an individual that others use to deny full social acceptance to that person.

9. A(n) **incarceration** consists of a reward or punishment that encourages people to behave in a certain way.

10. A person who regularly engages in deviant behavior that becomes an important part of her life is engaging in **primary deviance**.

11. Differential association theory states that deviance is learned by associating regularly with people who engage in deviant behavior.

12. In** secondary deviance**, crimes committed against members of a low social class are seen as less serious than those same crimes committed against members of higher social classes.

13. Rehabilitation occurs when an individual returns to criminal behavior.