**Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Per:\_\_\_**

**STUDY GUIDE: CHAPTER 7 Sociology and You**

Directions: Based on your reading of the chapter, provide responses to the following questions.

1. Define deviance.
2. Identify the major types of social control and explain the difference between them.
3. Differentiate between the major functional theories of deviance.
4. Explain the four basic components of social bonds.
5. Explain the two theories of deviance that are based on symbolic interactionism theory.
6. Discuss the conflict theory view of deviance.
7. Explain the following statement: “Lower-status people commit crimes of the streets; higher status people engage in crimes of the suites.”
8. How is juvenile delinquency different from what most Americans think of as crime?
9. Describe the four approaches to crime control used by a criminal justice system.

Complete the vocabulary exercise on the back!

Directions: Fill in the blanks (one letter per line) with terms from the list that match the definitions.

criminal justice system deterrence

retribution incarceration

rehabilitation recidivism

deviance deviant

social control social sanctions

strain theory control theory

differential association theory labeling theory

primary deviance secondary deviance

stigma victim discounting

white-collar crime crime

1. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ theory that compliance with social norms requires strong bonds between individuals and society
2. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ acts committed in violation of the law
3. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ system comprising institutions and processes responsible for enforcing criminal statutes
4. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ discouraging criminal acts by threatening punishment
5. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ behavior that departs from societal or group norms
6. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ a person who breaks significant societal or group norms
7. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ theory that individuals learn deviance in proportion to the number of deviant acts they are exposed to
8. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ a method of protecting society from criminals by keeping them in prisons
9. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ theory that society creates deviance by identifying particular members as deviant
10. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ involves occasional breaking of norms that is not a part of a person’s lifestyle or self-concept
11. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ a repetition of or return to criminal behavior
12. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ process of changing or reforming a criminal through socialization
13. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ punishment intended to make criminals pay compensation for their acts
14. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ in which an individual’s life and identity are organized around breaking society’s norms
15. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ \_\_\_ ways to encourage conformity to society’s norms