**Chapter 1—True/False Questions**

1. Theories of crime offer tentative answers not only to questions of what is but also to questions of what ought to be.

1. true
2. false

2. Criminological theories have successfully identified factors that are both necessary and sufficient causes of crime.

1. true
2. false

3. A useful theory of crime provides implications or guidelines for criminal justice policy, but one cannot directly test the theory from the success or failure of the policy.

1. true
2. false

4. A variable correlated with crime is necessarily a cause of crime.

1. true
2. false

5. Theory and fact are inversely related: As criminologists uncover more facts about crime, there is less need for theory.

1. true
2. false

6. A macro theory is one that explains behavior in terms of genetic, chemical, neurological, or physiological factors.

1. true
2. false

7. Soft determinism is the concept that behavior is partly a matter of choice and partly a function of influences over which people have no control.

1. true
2. false

8. The probabilistic concept of causation suggests that human behavior is determined by external forces with little exercise of free will.

1. true
2. false

9. Evaluation of the success or failure of a criminal justice program or policy based on a particular theory of crime is a good way to provide a direct test of that theory.

1. true
2. false

10. Sound policy and practice must be shown empirically to be effective in achieving stated goals such as reduction of recidivism.

1. true
2. false

11. Probability concepts of cause and soft determinism fit explanations of criminal behavior better than do concepts of strict determinism and direct cause and effect.

1. true
2. false

12. The adequacy of a theory can best be judged by the political or partisan ideologies of its proponents.

1. true
2. false

13. In democratic society, a good criminal justice or crime prevention policy should not only be effective but also meet legal, ethical, and moral standards of fairness and due process.

1. true
2. false

14. Traditional Causality requires that cause X must precede and produce effect Y.

1. true
2. false

15. Causality is more applicable in social sciences than hard sciences.

1. true
2. false