

LEARNING CHECK 13.2

1. According to the text, which developmental theory focuses on transitions and trajectories in our life course as reasons for causing individuals to reduce their criminal offending—transitions such as getting married or obtaining a job one doesn't want to lose?
 - a. Moffitt's developmental taxonomy
 - b. Thornberry's interactional model
 - c. Sampson and Laub's developmental theory
 - d. Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of low self-control
2. According to the text, which developmental theory focuses on two different types of offenders—namely, life-course persistent offenders and adolescence-limited offenders?
 - a. Moffitt's developmental taxonomy
 - b. Thornberry's interactional model
 - c. Sampson and Laub's developmental theory
 - d. Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of low self-control
3. According to the text, which developmental theory focuses on certain factors having different influences at certain times in a person's life, as well as the reciprocal or feedback effects of subsequent variables or behaviors on the earlier antecedent factors, creating a feedback loop?
 - a. Moffitt's developmental taxonomy
 - b. Thornberry's interactional model
 - c. Sampson and Laub's developmental theory
 - d. Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of low self-control
4. According to the text, which theoretical model is considered "antidevelopmental" in the sense that it proposes that once an individual has an early propensity toward criminality, it is virtually impossible to change that propensity and such a person will likely continue offending?
 - a. Moffitt's developmental taxonomy
 - b. Thornberry's interactional model
 - c. Sampson and Laub's developmental theory
 - d. Gottfredson and Hirschi's theory of low self-control