ORIGINS OF CRIMINAL BEHAVIOR: BIOLOGICAL FACTORS

1. Briefly describe behavior genetics and how it differs from molecular genetics.

2. Summarize the findings of adoption studies on the interaction between heredity and environment.

3. Define and explain the significance of the following concepts: concordance, plasticity, serotonin, executive function.

4. In twin research, what is meant by the term “shared environment” and why is it important in genetic research on crime?

5. Explain how temperament plays a role in the development of antisocial behavior.

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1. Describe the process of operant conditioning and give an example of how criminal behavior is acquired.

2. Explain the difference between differential association theory and differential association-reinforcement theory.

3. What is “frustration-induced criminality”? Provide an illustration.

4. Describe and discuss the situational factors that can influence criminal behavior. In addition to those mentioned in the chapter, what others might be identified?

5. What is meant by crimes of obedience? Give examples.

1. What physiological factors have been associated with aggression?

2. What accounts for gender differences in aggression? Include relevant research findings in your answer.

3. Define weapons effect and discuss how it may account for some of the violence in today’s society.

4. Define hostile attribution bias and discuss how it might explain chronic aggression in young children.

5. Explain each of the following: Overt aggression: Covert aggression: Reactive aggression Proactive aggression: