

## 2004-1 Text 0

1- Many theories concerning the causes of juvenile delinquency (crimes committed by young people) focus either on the individual or on society as the major contributing influence.

Theories \_\_\_\_\_ on the individual suggest that children engage in criminal behavior \_\_\_\_\_ they were not sufficiently penalized for previous misdeeds or that they have learned criminal behavior through \_\_\_\_\_ with others.

Theories focusing on the role of society suggest that children commit crimes in \_\_\_\_\_ to their failure to rise above their socioeconomic status, \_\_\_\_\_ as a rejection of middle-class values.

2- Most theories of juvenile delinquency have focused on children from disadvantaged families, \_\_\_\_\_ the fact that children from wealthy homes also commit crimes.

The latter may commit crimes \_\_\_\_\_ lack of adequate parental control.

All theories, however, are tentative and are \_\_\_\_\_ to criticism.

3- Changes in the social structure may indirectly \_\_\_\_\_ juvenile crime rates.

For example, changes in the economy that \_\_\_\_\_ to fewer job opportunities for youth and rising unemployment \_\_\_\_\_ make gainful employment increasingly difficult to obtain.

The resulting discontent may in \_\_\_\_\_ lead more youths into criminal behavior.

4- Families have also \_\_\_\_\_ changes these years.

More families consist of one-parent households or two working parents; \_\_\_\_\_, children are likely to have less supervision at home \_\_\_\_\_ was common in the traditional family \_\_\_\_\_.

This lack of parental supervision is thought to be an influence on juvenile crime rates.

Other \_\_\_\_\_ causes of offensive acts include frustration or failure in school, the increased \_\_\_\_\_ of drugs and alcohol, and the \_\_\_\_\_ of child abuse and child neglect.

All these conditions tend to increase the probability of a child committing a criminal act, \_\_\_\_\_ a direct causal relationship has not yet been established.