**The Causes of Crime**

1. **Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст. Соотнесите заголовки с частями текста.**

A) Psychological and psychiatric theories D) Social environment theories

B) Biological theories E) Theological and ethical theories

C) Multiple causation theory F) Climatic theory

1) No one knows why crime occurs. The oldest theory, based on theology and ethics, is that criminals are perverse persons who deliberately commit crimes or who do so at the instigation of the devil or other evil spirits. Although this idea has been discarded by modern criminologists, it persists among uninformed people and provides the rationale for the harsh punishments still meted out to criminals in many parts of the world.

2) At the end of the 18th century the German physician and anatomist Franz Joseph Gall tried to establish relationships between skull structure and criminal proclivities. A more sophisticated theory — a biological one — was developed late in the 19th century by the Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso, who asserted that crimes were committed by persons who are born with certain recognizable hereditary physical trails. Lombroso's theory was disproved early in the 20th century by the British criminologist Charles Goring. Goring's comparative study of jailed criminals and law-abiding persons established that so-called criminal types, with innate dispositions to crime, do not exist.

3) Another approach to an explanation of crime was initiated by the French political philosopher Montesquieu, who attempted to relate criminal behavior to natural or physical environment. His successors have gathered evidence tending to show that crimes against person, such as homicide, are relatively more numerous in warm climates, whereas crimes against property, such as theft, are more frequent in colder regions. Other studies seem to indicate that the incidence of crime declines in direct ratio to drops in barometric pressure, to increased humidity, and to higher temperature.

4) Many prominent criminologists of the 13th century attributed crime mainly to the influence of poverty. They pointed out that persons who are unable to provide adequately for themselves and their families through normal legal channels are frequently driven to theft, burglary, prostitution, and other offences. The incidence of crime especially tends to rise in times of widespread unemployment. Some theorists relate the incidence of crime to the general state of a culture, especially the impact of economic crises, wars, revolutions and the general sense of insecurity.

5) Studies by such 20lh century investigators as the American criminologist Bernard Glueck and the British psychiatrist William Healy have indicated that about one-fourth of a typical convict population is psychotic, neurotic, or emotionally unstable and another one-fourth is mentally deficient. Recent studies of criminals have thrown further light on the kinds of emotional disturbances that may lead to criminal behavior.

6) Since the mid-20th century experts incline to so-called multiple factor, or multiple causation theories. They reason that crime springs from a multiplicity of conflicting and converging influences — biological, psychological, cultural, economic and political. The multiple causation explanations seem more credible than the earlier, simpler theories. An understanding of the causes of crime is still elusive, however, because the interrelationship of causes is difficult to determine.

1. **Найдите соответствия в тексте на английском языке, запишите и выучите наизусть.**

1) сознательно совершают преступления; 2) неосведомленные люди; 3) суровые наказания; 4) рождаются с определенными узнаваемыми наследуемыми физическими признаками; 5) сравнительный анализ преступников и законопослушных граждан; 6) преступные типы с врожденной предрасположенностью к преступлениям; 7) соотнести преступное поведение с факторами окружаю­щей среды; 8) преступления против человека, такие как убийство; 9) преступления против собственности, такие как кража; 10) приписывали преступления, главным образом, влиянию бедности; 11) повышается во время широкого распространения безработицы; 12) связывают уровень преступления с общим состоянием культуры; 13) эмоционально неуравновешенные; 14) слабоумные; 15) приводят к криминальному поведению; 16) теория многообразия факторов, или многообразия причин; 17) преступление возникает из разнообразия конфликтующих и совпадающих воздействий; 18) взаимосвязь причин трудно определить.