Organized Crime 11th edition Abadinsky Test Bank

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TRUE/FALSE

1 : Edwin Sutherland described pathological materialism as an American preoccupation with economic success.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

2 : According to Edwin Sutherland, all behaviorlawful and criminalis learned.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

3 : According to Durkheim, retreatism refers to a state of normlessness which is the result of dramatic societal change.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

4 : Ethnic succession theory posits that organized crime provides a queer ladder of social mobility for disadvantaged groups who eventually leave organized crime, making way for the next wave.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

5 : Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay found that certain clearly identifiable Chicago neighborhoods maintained a high level of criminality over many decades despite changes in ethnic composition.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

6 : The connection between criminal organizations of southern Italy and the American Mafia are the Zips, a term used describe recent immigrants.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

7 : According to ethnic succession, persons involved in organized crime are not committed to a deviant subculture but are merely using available, albeit illegal, opportunity to achieve economic success.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

8 : Persons with an antisocial personality disorder suffer little or no guilt as a result of engaging in socially harmful behavior.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

9 : According to psychoanalytic theorists, criminal behavior is related to the superego function.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

10 : According to learning theory, antisocial behavior is sometimes the result of learningpositive and negative reinforcementdirectly from others.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

11 : According to learning theory, antisocial behavior is sometimes the result of a failure to learn how to discriminate between competing norms.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

12 : To a great extent, the environment inhabited by organized crime reinforces antisocial behavior and frequently ridicules conventional, conforming behavior.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

13 : Research has shown that serotonin levels have no value as a predictor of criminal behavior.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

14 : Environmental factors can alter the expression of genes, thus influencing the behavior of the individual.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : A

15 : Psychopaths exhibit a strong conscience, which allows them to pacify their guilt in order to harm another.
A : true
B : false

Correct Answer : B

MULTIPLE CHOICE

16 : Social Strain theorist Robert Merton hypothesized that organized crime was:
A : the result of sociopathic opportunism.
B : adaptive innovation by educationally and financially disadvantaged elements.
C : a normal response to pressures exerted on certain persons by the social structure.
D : an abnormal response to peer pressure exerted by ones own ethnic group.

Correct Answer : C

17 : Merton used the term pathological materialism to describe:
A : the human compulsion for financial security.
B : organized crimes singular pursuit of financial goals.
C : an American preoccupation with economic success.
D : emphasis on goal achievement with little regard for the means of achievement.

Correct Answer : C

18 : _____ refers to the study of society, social institutions, human interaction, collective behavior, and the behavior of organized groups.
A : Psychology
B : Sociology
C : Criminal anthropology
D : Criminology

Correct Answer : B

19 : According to strain theorists, which of the following may result if a number of people are confronted by the contradiction between goals and means, and as a result become estranged from society?
A : war
B : anomie
C : psychological disorders
D : materialism

Correct Answer : B

20 : Which of the following is NOT one of Mertons suggested modes of adaptation to deal with strain?
A : rebellion
B : retreatism
C : conformity
D : hedonism

Correct Answer : D

21 : Which of the following modes of Mertons adaptation includes organized criminal activity for those who would play the game differently?
A : innovation

B : conformity
C : retreatism
D : rebellion

Correct Answer : A

22 : Who theorized that all behaviorlawful and criminalis learned?
A : Robert Merton
B : Sigmund Freud
C : Edwin Sutherland
D : Robert Agnew

Correct Answer : C

23 : _____ theory argues that criminals organize their behavior according to the norms of a delinquent or criminal group to which they belong or with which they identify.
A : Differential association
B : Strain
C : Social control
D : Conflict

Correct Answer : A

24 : _____ refers to a source of patterning in human conduct; it is the sum of patterns of social relationships and shared meanings by which people give order, expression, and value to common experiences.
A : Subculture
B : Culture
C : Norm
D : Social interaction

Correct Answer : B

25 : _____ implies that there are value judgments, or a social value system, which lie apart from a larger or central value system.
A : Subculture
B : Culture
C : Norm
D : Social interaction

Correct Answer : A

26 : Central to the issue of culture versus subculture is/are _____: group-held prescriptions for, or prohibitions against, certain conduct.
A : ethics
B : values
C : norms
D : interactions

Correct Answer : C

27 : The _____ is characterized principally by conduct that reflects values antithetical to the surrounding culture.

A : delinquent subculture
B : mainstream subculture
C : conventional subculture
D : violent subculture

Correct Answer : A

28 : Which scholars discovered that certain clearly identifiable neighborhoods maintained a high level of criminality over many decades despite changes in ethnic composition?
A : Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
B : Robert Merton and Emile Durkheim
C : Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey
D : Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay

Correct Answer : D

29 : Sociologists Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay suggested that the attitudes, values, and techniques of organized criminality are transmitted through all of the following ways except for:
A : economic necessity.
B : formalized and ritualistic processes.
C : culturally.
D : religiously

Correct Answer : D

30 : Inadequate familial socialization prevents some persons from:
A : progressing in an organized crime family to achieve made guy status.
B : conforming to the conventional norms of the wider society.
C : conforming to the norms of a delinquent or criminal subculture.
D : none of these.

Correct Answer : B

31 : In order for an organized crime group to survive, it must have a(n) _____ process for inducting new members and inculcating them with the values and ways of behaving prescribed by the social system.
A : institutionalized
B : religiously-centered
C : culture-focused
D : ritualized

Correct Answer : A

32 : According to Fredric Thrasher, Experience in a predatory gang develops in the boy _____ law and order.
A : a respect for
B : an indifference to
C : a hatred for
D : a preference for

Correct Answer : B

33 : Leaders of organized criminal enterprises maintain formal and informal political, economic, and religious ties that provide:
A : legitimate opportunities.
B : illegitimate opportunities.
C : both illegitimate and legitimate opportunities.
D : gangster chic.

Correct Answer : C

34 : Which of the following scholars stated that American preoccupation with economic success, coupled with socioeconomic stratification, causes strain?
A : Clifford Shaw and Henry McKay
B : Edwin Sutherland and Donald Cressey
C : Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung
D : Richard Cloward and Lloyd Ohlin

Correct Answer : D

35 : According to _____ theory, each successive immigrant group experienced strain to which some members reacted by innovating in accord with a tradition that had been established by earlier American entrepreneurs.
A : ethnic succession
B : strain
C : social control
D : differential association

Correct Answer : A

36 : During the era known as _____ during the 1920s and 30s, the illegal sale and distribution of liquor in America acted as catalyst for the development of organized crime.
A : Proscription
B : Prohibition
C : Proliferation
D : Promulgation

Correct Answer : B

37 : Clinical psychology is based, to various extents, on psychoanalytic theory, a body of work fathered by:
A : Robert K. Merton.
B : Edwin Sutherland.
C : Sigmund Freud.
D : Émile Durkheim.

Correct Answer : C

38 : Central to the psychoanalytic explanation for crime is the _____, a conscience-like mechanism whose function is to restrain the person from antisocial behavior.
A : id
B : superego
C : ego
D : superid

Correct Answer : B

39 : Persons with _____ have a poorly developed superegothey are psychopaths or sociopathsand are restrained only by the fear of punishment.
A : schizophrenia
B : depression
C : psychosis
D : antisocial personality disorder

Correct Answer : D

40 : According to behavioral psychology, behavior is acquired through _____a method of learning that occurs through rewards and punishments for behavior, which occurs through interaction with the environment.
A : operant conditioning
B : classical conditioning
C : education
D : operant conditioning, classical conditioning, and education

Correct Answer : A

41 : Recent biological theories of crime identify which of the following as playing a part in criminal behavior?
A : a criminal recessive gene
B : neurotransmitters
C : bone structure
D : country of origin

Correct Answer : B

FILL IN THE BLANK

42 : _____ suggests a strain between societal expectations for success and limited opportunity causes certain persons to innovate in the form of organized crime.

Correct Answer : Anomie

43 : According to _____ theory, all behaviorlawful and criminalis learned in intimate personal groups, although learning the techniques of sophisticated criminality requires the proper environment.

Correct Answer : differential association

44 : The theory of _____ asserts that illegitimate opportunity for success, like legitimate opportunity, is not equally distributed throughout society and access to criminal ladders of success is no more freely available than are noncriminal alternatives.

Correct Answer : differential opportunity

45 : According to _____ theorists, delinquent acts result when an individuals bond to society is weak or broken and the strength of this bond is determined by external and internal

restraints.

Correct Answer : social control

46 : As the only theory developed to explain the continued existence of organized crime, _____ posits that organized crime provides a queer ladder of social mobility for disadvantaged groups who eventually leave organized crime, making way for the next wave.

Correct Answer : ethnic succession

47 : The connection between the criminal organizations of southern ItalyMafia, Camorra, Ndranghetaand American organized crime are the _____, who are recent immigrants.

Correct Answer : Zips

48 : According to differential association theory, the principal part of _____ occurs within intimate personal groups.

Correct Answer : learning

49 : Central to the psychoanalytic explanation for crime is the _____, a conscience-like mechanism whose function is to restrain the person from antisocial behavior.

Correct Answer : superego

50 : Central to behavioral psychology is that all behavior is shaped by _____.

Correct Answer : consequences

51 : Persons with low levels of the neurotransmitter _____are more inclined toward aggression and violence than those with normal levels.

Correct Answer : serotonin

ESSAY

52 : Describe the theory of ethnic succession as it is used in the context of organized crime.

Correct Answer : Ethnic succession results when a group experiences success in crime, and legitimate opportunities thereby become more readily available. According to the ethnic succession thesis, involvement in organized crime is simply a rational response to economic conditions: organized crime can be understood as a rational choice for responding to anomie. Italian organized crime figures who have gained economic status are not leaving organized crime and, in many instances, their progeny have followed them into organized crime.?

53 : What are Robert K. Mertons five modes of adaptation? Why is innovation most important when studying organized crime?

Correct Answer : Merton states there are five modes of individual adaptation to this phenomenon: conformity, ritualism, rebellion, retreatism, and innovation. We are concerned only with the last adaptation—innovation—that includes organized criminal activity for those who would

play the game differently.? According to Ian Taylor, Paul Walton, and Jock Young (1973: 97), “The ‘American Dream’ urges all citizens to succeed whilst distributing the opportunity to succeed unequally: the result of this social and moral climate, inevitably, is innovation by the citizenry—the adoption of illegitimate means to pursue and obtain success.” However, “routine” pedestrian criminal acts do not lead to any significant level of economic success. Innovation, then, is the adoption of sophisticated, well-planned, skilled, organized criminality.

54 : How does the differential association theory explain why organized crime is more likely to occur in certain neighborhoods?

Correct Answer : Differential association argues that you are who you “hang with.” According to Sutherland (1973), all behavior—lawful and criminal—is learned. The principal part of learning occurs within intimate personal groups. What is learned depends on the intensity, frequency, and duration of the association. When these variables are sufficient and the associations are criminal, the actor learns the techniques of committing crime and the drives, attitudes, and rationalizations that add up to a favorable precondition to criminal behavior. The balance between noncriminal and criminal behaviors is tipped in favor of the latter. Learning the techniques of sophisticated criminality requires the proper environment—ecological niches or enclaves where delinquent or criminal subcultures (discussed later) flourish and this education is available. In a capitalist society, socioeconomic differentials relegate some persons to an environment wherein they experience a compelling sense of strain—anomie—as well as differential association. In the environment where organized crime has traditionally thrived, strain is intense. Conditions of severe deprivation are coupled with readily available success models and associations that are innovative, such as racketeers and drug dealers. This makes certain enclaves characterized by social disorganization and delinquent or criminal subcultures spawning grounds for organized crime.?

55 : Who are the Zips and what role have they played in spreading organized crime in the United States?

Correct Answer : Zips provided an injection of youthful Mafiosi from Italy in the 1960s. The connection between the criminal organizations of southern Italy—Mafia, Camorra, ‘Ndrangheta, Sacra Corona Unita (discussed in Chapter 4)—and the American Mafia are the Zips, recent immigrants from the Mezzogiorno. (The term Zip is an allusion to the immigrants’ rapid speech in Italian dialect.) Many are mafiosi fleeing intense pressure from Italian law enforcement and murderous factional conflicts between competing Mafia, Camorra, and ‘Ndrangheta groups. “Their entry into the United States was made particularly easy by the reversal of a restrictive immigration statute that had discriminated against southern and eastern Europeans” (PCOC 1986c: 53). Any number are related to members of the American Mafia in New York. According to police sources in New York City, some of these Zips have been admitted to membership in American Mafia families, and many more are operating in their own association’s independent of, but in cooperation with, traditional crime groups. They have been particularly active in drug trafficking. Using drug profits, Zips have opened strip malls containing bakeries, tobacco shops, cafes, newspaper stands, and limousine service storefronts. They are essentially reproducing the small scale neighborhood life in which organized crime has traditionally felt most comfortable. The American Mafia has a demand for criminal labor, particularly in the highly rewarding but dangerous enterprise of drug trafficking. Southern Italy has provided a vast labor market for American Mafia drug trafficking operations. “In southern Italy, mafia and Camorra groups can rely on a ‘reserve army’ of individuals prepared to endanger their own—and other people’s—lives in the execution of especially risky and violent tasks, because the problems of inner-city environment and youth unemployment are growing continually worse in the Mezzogiorno, so that the supply of criminal labour is continually increasing” (Arlacchi 1986: 194). Ties between the American Mafia and the Zips were highlighted during the “Pizza

Connection” case concluded in 1987.?

56 : Define and explain what is meant by a psychopath.

Correct Answer : The psychopath does not experience the normal tripartite structure of id, ego, and superego. The absence of a superego is the result of “failures of internalization that often begin with imitation of the parents’ behaviors, but then expand to include family, school and community norms and rules.” In short, there is a failure to internalize values. “The psychopathic adult is a valueless person” (Meloy and Shiva 2007: 341). Psychopaths exhibit a lack of conscience, superficial charm, high verbal skills, and a lack of long-term interpersonal bonds. They are characterized by low arousal, a low resting heart rate, and fearlessness. There is speculation that psychopaths have been victims of child abuse who turn off their emotions to reduce the abuse impact. This muting strategy contributes to the development of a psychopath who as an adult appears as a “hardened” person with a strong/tough demeanor (Porter 1996). Psychopaths are restrained only by the fear of punishment, which alone cannot exercise adequate control over antisocial impulses. Such persons suffer little or no guilt as a result of engaging in socially harmful behavior. They are characterized by a combination of antisocial behavior and emotional detachment (Black with Larson 1999) exemplified by a willingness to murder persons against whom they harbor no personal animosity.?

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