

1. Which of the following is not a correctional agency?
  - a. jail.
  - b. probation office.
  - c. police department.
  - d. death row.
  - e. all of the above are correctional agencies.
  
2. Corrections refer to the pretrial and postconviction management of individuals accused or convicted of crime.
  
3. Which 18<sup>th</sup> century philosopher wrote *On Crimes and Punishment*, advocated a utilitarian approach to punishment, and is considered the Father of Classical Criminology?
  - a. Sir Samuel Romilly.
  - b. Elizabeth Fry.
  - c. Mary Belle Harris.
  - d. Cesare Beccaria.
  
4. An offender sentenced to serve three concurrent ten-year terms will serve
  - a. 10 years.
  - b. 30 years.
  - c. 60 years.
  - d. 90 years.
  
5. If a parolee violates the conditions of parole, the parole officer can automatically return the offender to prison.
  
6. Punishment options that fill the gap between traditional probation and jail or prison and that better match the severity of punishment to the seriousness of the crime are called
  - a. new offense punishments.
  - b. front-end punishments.
  - c. trap-door punishments.
  - d. intermediate punishments.
  
7. What is the name of the due process hearing that must be conducted to determine whether the conditions of probation or parole have been violated before probation or parole can be revoked and the offender removed from the community?
  - a. habeas corpus hearing.
  - b. preliminary hearing.
  - c. revocation hearing.
  - d. super due process hearing.
  
8. The correctional terms “jail” and “prison” can be used interchangeably because they refer to the same thing.

9. Direct supervision jails and prisons facilitate staff movement, staff interaction with inmates, and staff control and leadership over inmate housing units called “pods.”

10. Most convicted offenders are under the supervision of which correctional agency?

- a. jail.
- b. parole.
- c. prison.
- d. probation.

11. Offenders are punished because they deserve it defines which correctional philosophy?

- a. community corrections philosophy.
- b. deterrence philosophy.
- c. just deserts philosophy.
- d. penal philosophy.

12. The more time a convicted offender spends in prison, the less likely s/he will recidivate upon release.

13. Abolishing parole means eliminating discretionary parole board release.

14. Which prison staff is most directly involved in managing the inmate population?

- a. administrative staff.
- b. education staff.
- c. custody staff .
- d. program staff.

15. Correctional research points out that the social structure and the subcultural norms and expectations in women’s prisons parallel those in men’s prisons.

16. “Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted” is which Amendment to the U.S. Constitution?

- a. Fourth.
- b. Fifth.
- c. Eighth.
- d. Fourteenth.

17. The common denominator for most offenders in the criminal justice system:

- a. alcohol and drug use.
- b. no employment initiative.
- c. severe mental health problems.
- d. poor physical health.

18. Generally speaking, which group will do better in drug treatment?

- a. Offenders who enter drug treatment voluntarily.
- b. Offenders who are coerced into drug treatment by the court.
- c. Offenders who stay in drug treatment longer regardless of how they entered (voluntary or coerced by the court).
- d. Offenders whose drug use is recreational.

19. Prisoners who exhibit violent or serious and disruptive behavior while incarcerated may be transferred to a

- a. no-frills prison.
- b. supermax prison.
- c. therapeutic community (TC).
- d. maximum-security prison.

20. Research evidence clearly shows that making jail and prison conditions as brutal as possible deters even the most hardened criminals.

21. Victims of federal crime have a Constitutional right to compensation.

22. Offenders have a right to allocution at sentencing.

23. It is constitutional to execute the mentally retarded.

24. If you were convicted of a capital crime, would your attorney present aggravating or mitigating circumstances at your penalty hearing in order to spare you from the death penalty?

- a. aggravating circumstances.
- b. mitigating circumstances.
- c. both a and b.
- d. neither a nor b.

25. Two types of juvenile crime are

- a. delinquency cases and status offenses.
- b. delinquency cases and transfer cases.
- c. status offenses and transfer cases.
- d. status offenses and felonies.