

**CJS 101 - Fall 2012 - Wells (Section 1)**  
**4<sup>th</sup> Exam Sample Questions**

1. Approximately \_\_\_\_\_ of prison inmates are eventually released and return to the community.
  - a. 55%
  - b. 70%
  - c. 80%
  - d. 95%
2. In late-19<sup>th</sup>/early-20<sup>th</sup> centuries, correctional philosophy shifted from punishment to \_\_\_\_\_, focused on changing individuals from offenders into law-abiding citizens.
  - a. retribution
  - b. deterrence
  - c. incapacitation
  - d. reformation
3. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the relapse of offenders (after correction) into criminal behavior.
  - a. recidivism.
  - b. retribution.
  - c. restoration.
  - d. restitution.
4. Researchers who study punishment believe that the motive for harsh punishment is generally:
  - a. rehabilitation.
  - b. restoration.
  - c. retribution.
  - d. education.
5. The most traditional (and commonly used) form of early punishment in the U.S. was:
  - a. imprisonment.
  - b. execution.
  - c. corporal punishment.
  - d. fines.
6. If you were accused of a crime and were awaiting trial in the early colonial United States, you would most likely be held in
  - a. a state prison.
  - b. a gaol.
  - c. a hulk.
  - d. an ordinary house that served temporarily as a jail.
7. Penitentiaries developed in the U.S. in the 19<sup>th</sup> century embraced the principle of
  - a. solitude.
  - b. segregation.
  - c. penitence or sorrow.
  - d. All of the above.
8. The Auburn system differed from the Pennsylvania system in that inmates were
  - a. permitted to share cells.
  - b. not permitted to have Bibles in their cells.
  - c. required to congregate during the day to work together in silence.
  - d. permitted to communicate with each other.
9. If you have been convicted of a felony and serving a sentence of 3 years of incarceration, you are most likely residing in a
  - a. jail.

- b. prison.
  - c. halfway house.
  - d. restitution center.
10. Approximately 1 out of every \_\_\_\_ adult American is under some form of correctional supervision.
- a. 6
  - b. 31
  - c. 201
  - d. 1021
11. Private prisons have gained popularity in the United States because of :
- a. the increased efficiency of private prisons in keeping costs down.
  - b. the greater effectiveness of private prisons in reducing recidivism.
  - c. the declining quality of confinement in state and federal prisons.
  - d. the problem of overcrowded public prisons.
12. The majority of jail inmates:
- a. have been sentenced and are serving their sentences.
  - b. are awaiting arraignment or trial.
  - c. are awaiting deportation as illegal aliens.
  - d. have committed violent crimes.
13. John Smith has been convicted of a nonviolent drug crime and sentenced to 18 to 24 months incarceration. He does not have a prior record and is considered a low security risk. John will most likely be held in a \_\_\_\_\_ prison.
- a. minimum-security
  - b. medium-security
  - c. maximum-security
  - d. supermax-security
14. Less than \_\_\_\_\_ percent of prisoners escape from United States prisons.
- a. 0.5
  - b. 5
  - c. 15
  - d. 30
15. The process of determining which inmates go to which institutions and what the specific conditions of their confinement will be is referred to as:
- a. classification.
  - b. parole determination.
  - c. psychological assessment.
  - d. presentence investigation.
16. The most common educational requirements for correctional officers in prisons is a
- a. master's degree.
  - b. bachelor's degree.
  - c. associate's degree.
  - d. high school diploma.
17. The Supreme Court decision in *Cooper v. Pate* (1964) gave inmates the right to:
- a. have access to a law library.
  - b. practice their religion.
  - c. file civil lawsuits against prison authorities.
  - d. be free from cruel and unusual punishment.
18. From 1970 to 1991, the U.S. Supreme Court most often
- a. took away many of the rights of inmates.

- b. supported the constitutional rights of inmates.
  - c. sided with prison administrators rather than inmates.
  - d. refused to hear inmates' rights cases.
19. Upon entering prison, most inmates go through a process where they learn and adopt the informal values and norms followed by most prison inmates. These values and norms are referred to as the:
- a. inmate code.
  - b. institutional rulebook.
  - c. criminal code.
  - d. street code.
20. Women make up approximately \_\_\_\_\_ percent of state and federal inmates in the United States.
- a. 7
  - b. 18
  - c. 35
  - d. 47
21. Women's prisons often differ from men's prisons in that
- a. they are less violent.
  - b. they have less sexual aggression.
  - c. the inmates form into pseudo-families" rather than gangs.
  - d. All these answers are correct.
22. There are two formal goals of probation. One is to protect society and the other is to:
- a. save money.
  - b. achieve retribution.
  - c. rehabilitate the offender.
  - d. deter offenders.
23. Which of the following is NOT a standard condition of probation?
- a. reporting regularly to a probation officer
  - b. finding and maintaining employment or attending school or educational programs
  - c. remaining crime-free
  - d. attending drug and alcohol treatment
24. Violating probation conditions could result directly in:
- a. a fine.
  - b. revocation of probation.
  - c. restitution.
  - d. incarceration in prison.
25. In general, research has found that intensive-supervision probation
- a. effectively reduces recidivism.
  - b. effectively rehabilitates offenders.
  - c. does not clearly reduce recidivism or enhance rehabilitation.
  - d. costs more than incarceration.
26. In 2009 in the U.S., \_\_\_\_\_ offenders were most likely to be sentenced to probation.
- a. Black
  - b. White
  - c. Hispanic
  - d. foreign non-citizens
27. Which of the following is NOT considered to be a *technical violation* of probation?
- a. failing to meet the curfew specified by your probation agreement
  - b. failing to meet with your probation officer as specified by your probation conditions

- c. robbing the corner liquor store
  - d. associating with known criminals
28. Approximately 70 percent of the parolees who are returned to prison have committed a
- a. new drug crime.
  - b. new violent crime.
  - c. new property crime.
  - d. technical violation of parole conditions.
29. Intermediate sanctions are
- a. short prison sentences.
  - b. short jail sentences.
  - c. more restrictive than traditional probation but less restrictive than prison or jail.
  - d. used for juveniles only.
30. The term (and idea of) *victimology* can be traced back to
- a. the Middle Ages.
  - b. the 1940s.
  - c. the 1800s.
  - d. ancient times.
31. Victims of crime are sometimes able to get financial assistance from the state where they were victimized; generally this is referred to as a \_\_\_\_\_ fund.
- a. victim compensation.
  - b. victim precipitation.
  - c. victim retribution.
  - d. survivors' assistance.
32. The United States carries out more executions of criminal offenders each year than any other country in the world.
- a. True.
  - b. False.
33. The number of executions carried out annually in the U.S. has steadily increased over the past 30 years.
- a. True.
  - b. False.
34. The original idea of the penitentiary in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was to break the spirit of criminal offenders by subjecting them to extreme deprivation, pain, and physical suffering.
- a. True.
  - b. False.
35. The development of rehabilitation-oriented prisons in mid-20th century was largely based on the medical model of crime and crime control.
- a. True.
  - b. False.
36. Prisons and jails constructed after the 1980s were based largely on considerations of security and ease of administration rather than on rehabilitation of inmates.
- a. True.
  - b. False.
37. According to the prison subculture and the inmate code, the lowest form of inmate (and most subject to abuse by other inmates) is a drug addict.
- a. True.
  - b. False.
38. Solitary confinement and segregation are most likely to be used by prison administrators for

offenders who have committed criminal offenses against other inmates or prison staff.

a. True.

b. False.

39. The most common reason for parole revocation is that the offender on parole has been convicted for committing a new crime (while on parole).

a. True.

b. False.

40. A common contemporary example of what is called "*intermediate corrections*" would be home-confinement-with-electronic-monitoring.

a. True.

b. False.