

CJS 101 - Fall 2012 - Wells (Section 1)
4th 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-19th/early-20th 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 19th 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 19th 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.