Probation and Parole Corrections in the Community 13th edition Abadinsky Test Bank

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CHAPTER 2
Probation and Parole in Juvenile Justice

Chapter 2 Multiple Choice

[Select the choice that best answers each question]

1. Which of the following conducted campaigns against the "corrupting influence of taverns and theaters and opposed the use of jails to house children"?
    a. Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquency
    b. Society for Juvenile Protection
    c. Society against Juvenile Delinquency
    d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Understand the role of the "child savers" in establishing the juvenile court.
Page number: 24
Level: Basic

2. Which of the following provided the legal basis for early juvenile court?
    a. Juvenile Protection Act
    b. Parens patriae
    c. McKeiver v. Pennsylvania
    d. All of the above

Answer: b
Objective: Recognize the philosophy upon which juvenile justice has traditionally been based.
Page number: 25
Level: Basic

3. Where did the first juvenile court open in 1899?
    a. New York
    b. Boston
    c. Chicago
    d. Los Angeles

Answer: c
Objective: Understand the role of the "child savers" in establishing the juvenile court.
Page number: 26
Level: Basic

4. Which of the following types of cases are handled in juvenile courts?
    a. Delinquency
    b. Status offense
    c. Neglect
    d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31

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Level: Basic

5. Which of the following juvenile court case type addresses behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would not constitute a crime but provides the bases for governmental intervention?
    a. Dependency
    b. Status offense
    c. Neglect or abuse
    d. Delinquency

Answer: b
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

6. Which of the following juvenile court case type addresses children who are subjected to neglect or abuse by parents or guardians?
    a. Dependency
    b. Status offense
    c. Neglect or abuse
    d. Delinquency

Answer: c
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

7. Which of the following juvenile court case type addresses children who do not have parents or guardians available to provide proper care?
    a. Dependency
    b. Status offense
    c. Neglect or abuse
    d. Delinquency

Answer: a
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

8. Who generally staffs juvenile court intake?
    a. Court clerk
    b. Probation officer
    c. Truant officer
    d. None of the above

Answer: b
Objective: Know the importance of an intake probation officer.
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

Draft Only

9. In what year did youngsters in juvenile court begin to enjoy due process protection?
    a. 1867
    b. 1876
    c. 1967
    d. 1976

Answer: c
Objective: Distinguish the juvenile justice system from that for adults.
Page number: 27
Level: Basic

10. Which of the following requires that the PO determine whether the juvenile court has jurisdiction and also requires that the child and parents be advised of the right to counsel?
    a. Legal function
    b. Administrative function
    c. Fairness doctrine
    d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Appreciate the ambivalent role of a defense lawyer in the juvenile court.
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

11. Which of the following involves an assessment of the child's situation – home, school, physical, and psychological – and can provide the basis for adjusting handling it informally without the filing of a petition?
    a. Legal function
    b. Parens patriae
    c. Social services function
    d. All of the above

Answer: c
Objective: Know the role of the probation officer in juvenile justice.
Page number: 33
Level: Basic

12. Who is usually appointed if a case involves an abused, neglected or depend child?
    a. Probation protection officer
    b. Juvenile protection officer
    c. Parens patriae
    d. Guardian ad litem

Answer: d
Objective: Know why in cases of neglect or abuse the judge may appoint a guardian ad litem.
Page number: 36
Level: Basic

13. Which of the following parallels a criminal trial without a jury?
    a. Preliminary hearing

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b. Adjudicatory hearing
c. Fairness hearing
d. Petition

Answer: b
Objective: Appreciate the ambivalent role of a defense lawyer in the juvenile court.
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

14. Which of the following is for the purpose of deciding whether the child should be made a ward of the juvenile court because he or she is delinquent, abused, neglected, or dependent or is a status offender?
    a. Juvenile hearing
    b. Status hearing
    c. Probation hearing
    d. Adjudicatory hearing

Answer: d
Objective: Appreciate the ambivalent role of a defense lawyer in the juvenile court.
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

15. Which of the following parallels a criminal court presentence report?
    a. Disposition report
    b. Predisposition report
    c. Offense report
    d. Juvenile status report

Answer: b
Objective: Recognize how terms used in juvenile court differ from those used in adult court.
Page number: 38
Level: Basic

16. Which of the following will be included in a predisposition report?
    a. Review of court records
    b. Review of school records
    c. Interviews with family members
    d. All of the above

Answer: d
Objective: Recognize how terms used in juvenile court differ from those used in adult court.
Page number: 38
Level: Basic

17. Which of the following terms refers to a sentence in juvenile court?
    a. Disposition
    b. Punishment
    c. Ruling
    d. All of the above

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Answer: a
Objective: Recognize how terms used in juvenile court differ from those used in adult court.
Page number: 38
Level: Basic

18. Which of the following are nonsecure institutions that offer a wide range of juvenile services?
    a. Halfway houses
    b. Detention centers
    c. Training schools
    d. Residential training centers

Answer: d
Objective: Learn that juvenile court dispositions include: probation, group home, residential treatment center, and training school.
Page number: 55
Level: Basic

19. Which of the following are secure public institutions housing juvenile delinquents?
    a. Halfway houses
    b. Detention centers
    c. Training schools
    d. Residential training centers

Answer: c
Objective: Learn that juvenile court dispositions include: probation, group home, residential treatment center, and training school.
Page number: 55
Level: Basic

20. Which of the following may be provided by different agencies, including adult probation and parole departments?
    a. Juvenile aftercare
    b. Parole supervision
    c. Neither (a) nor (b)
    d. Both (a) and (b)

Answer: c
Objective: Appreciate that in many jurisdictions the distinction between the adult criminal court and the juvenile court has become blurred.
Page number: 56
Level: Basic

21. Which of the following is one of the three basic mechanisms for accomplishing the transfer of a juvenile to criminal court?
    a. Legislative exclusion
    b. Habeas corpus
    c. Usufruct agreement

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d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Appreciate that in many jurisdictions the distinction between the adult criminal court and the juvenile court has become blurred.
Page number: 56
Level: Basic

22. Which of the following are subject to juvenile court jurisdiction for behavior that would not be of court interest if they were adults?
    a. Non-violent offenders
    b. Violent offenders
    c. Probation offenders
    d. Status offenders

Answer: a
Objective: Appreciate that in many jurisdictions the distinction between the adult criminal court and the juvenile court has become blurred.
Page number: 56
Level: Basic

23. Which of the following positions needs a working knowledge of sociology, psychology, and social work?
    a. Juvenile court judge
    b. Probation officer
    c. Parole officer
    d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Realize that the role of a judge in the juvenile court is more complex than in adult court.
Page number: 65
Level: Basic

24. The U.S. Supreme Court reviewed the operations of the juvenile court in which case?
    a. Roe v. Wade
    b. Terry v. Ohio
    c. Kent v. United States
    d. None of the above

Answer: a
Objective: Realize that the role of a judge in the juvenile court is more complex than in adult court.
Page number: 65
Level: Basic

25. According to the text, who is at the center of juvenile justice?
    a. Attorneys
    b. Probation officers

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c. Police officers
d. Parents

Answer: b
Objective: State why a juvenile court should not impose punishment.
Page number: 66
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 True-False

1. The system of justice used for juveniles in the United States is based on a philosophy very similar to the one on which the adult criminal justice system rests.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Distinguish the juvenile justice system from that for adults.
Page number: 23
Level: Basic

2. Parens patriae was a medieval English doctrine of nebulous origin and meaning.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Recognize the philosophy upon which juvenile justice has traditionally been based.
Page number: 25
Level: Basic

3. The child-saving movement provided the impetus for establishing the juvenile court.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Understand the role of the "child savers" in establishing the juvenile court.
Page number: 25
Level: Basic

4. The first juvenile court opened in New York in 1899.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Appreciate how the juvenile court represented an extreme version of positivism.
Page number: 26
Level: Basic

5. Children appearing in juvenile court were not provided with due process protection until 1967.
    a. True

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b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Understand how In re Gault significantly changed the juvenile court.
Page number: 27
Level: Basic

6. The juvenile court typically handles four types of cases; delinquency, status offense, neglect/abuse and dependency.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

7. "Delinquency" refers to a type of juvenile court case that addresses behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would constitute a crime.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

8. "Status offense" refers to a type of juvenile court case that addresses behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would not constitute a crime.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

9. "Neglect or abuse" refers to a type of juvenile court case which addresses children who are subjected to neglect or abuse by parents or guardians.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

10. "Dependency" refers to a type of juvenile court case that addresses children who do not have parents or guardians available to provide proper care.
    a. True

Draft Only

b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

11. Juvenile court intake is staffed by truant officers.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Know the role of the probation officer in juvenile justice.
Page number: 32
Level: Basic

12. Many cases sent to juvenile court intake are handled by informal probation.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Understand that basic to dispositions in the juvenile court is the concept of the least restrictive alternative.
Page number: 35
Level: Basic

13. Guardian ad litem requires juveniles to be housed separately from adult offenders.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Appreciate the ambivalent role of a defense lawyer in the juvenile court.
Page number: 35
Level: Basic

14. An adjudicatory hearing is for the purpose of deciding whether a child should be detained in a juvenile correctional facility.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Understand that basic to dispositions in the juvenile court is the concept of the least restrictive alternative.
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

15. The distinction between the adult criminal court and the juvenile court has become less clear as the latter moves away from parens patriae and toward a justice model.
    a. True
    b. False

Draft Only

Answer: a
Objective: Learn that all states have transfer laws that allow or require criminal prosecution of some young offenders.
Page number: 51
Level: Basic

16. Juveniles are sometimes released to the custody of their parents for placement in private boarding schools, military academies, and other private facilities, a disposition most often limited to children from at least middle-income status.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Learn that juvenile court dispositions include: probation, group home, residential treatment center, and training school.
Page number: 54-55
Level: Basic

17. Juvenile court dispositions are governed by the most restrictive alternative.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Understand that basic to dispositions in the juvenile court is the concept of the least restrictive alternative.
Page number: 51
Level: Basic

18. Most juvenile court cases result in some type of detention.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Understand that basic to dispositions in the juvenile court is the concept of the least restrictive alternative.
Page number: 52
Level: Basic

19. Juvenile aftercare or parole supervision can only be provided by probation and parole departments.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: b
Objective: Know that juvenile aftercare (parole) supervision may be provided by a probation or parole agency, or an agency established for that purpose.
Page number: 56
Level: Basic

Draft Only

20. Intake in the juvenile court permits the court to screen cases on jurisdictional and legal grounds, and on social dimensions.
    a. True
    b. False

Answer: a
Objective: Understand why administration of juvenile services is complex.
Page number: 289
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Fill in the Blank

1. A(n) _____ is a pre-juvenile court facility for children without adult guardians.

Answer: house of refuge
Objective: Recognize the philosophy upon which juvenile justice has traditionally been based.
Page number: 24
Level: Basic

2. _____ provided the legal basis for juvenile court.

Answer: parens patriae
Objective: Recognize the philosophy upon which juvenile justice has traditionally been based.
Page number: 25
Level: Basic

3. The first juvenile court opened in _____ in 1899.

Answer: Chicago
Objective: Understand the role of the "child savers" in establishing the juvenile court.
Page number: 26
Level: Basic

4. _____ refers to a type of juvenile court case which addresses behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would constitute a crime.

Answer: delinquency
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

5. _____ refers to a type of juvenile court case which addresses behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would not constitute a crime.

Answer: status offense
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

6. _____ refers to a type of juvenile court case that addresses children who are subjected to neglect or abuse by parents or guardian.

Answer: neglect or abuse

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Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

7. _____ refers to a type of juvenile court case that addresses children who do not have parents or guardians available to provide proper care.

Answer: dependency
Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

8. The _____ function involves an assessment of the child's situation – home, school, physical, and psychological – and can provide a basis for handling the case informally without the filing of a petition.

Answer: social services
Objective: Realize that the use of a punitive approach in juvenile court is illogical.
Page number: 33
Level: Basic

9. _____ separation requires juveniles to be housed separately from adult offenders.

Answer: sight and sound
Objective: Distinguish the juvenile justice system from that for adults.
Page number: 36
Level: Basic

10. The _____ ("trial") is for the purpose of deciding ("adjudging") whether the child should be made a ward of the juvenile court because he or she is delinquent, abused, neglected, or dependent or is a status offender.

Answer: adjudicatory hearing
Objective: Know why in cases of neglect or abuse the judge may appoint a guardian ad litem.
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

11. A(n) _____ in juvenile court parallels a criminal trial without a jury.

Answer: adjudicatory hearing
Objective: Understand how In re Gault significantly changed the juvenile court.
Page number: 37
Level: Basic

12. The PO who conducts the investigation will present his or her findings in a(n) _____ report that includes the sociocultural and psychodynamic factors that influenced the juvenile's behavior, providing a social history that is used by the judge to determine a disposition for the case.

Answer: predisposition
Objective: Understand that basic to dispositions in the juvenile court is the concept of the least restrictive alternative.

Draft Only

Page number: 37
Level: Basic

13. Juvenile court dispositions are governed by the _____.
Answer: least restrictive alternative
Objective: Understand that basic to dispositions in the juvenile court is the concept of the least restrictive alternative.
Page number: 51
Level: Basic

14. Most juvenile court cases result in _____.
Answer: probation
Objective: Understand that basic to dispositions in the juvenile court is the concept of the least restrictive alternative.
Page number: 52
Level: Basic

15. _____ is the planned release of a juvenile from a residential placement (group home, residential treatment center, training school) to supportive services in the community.
Answer: aftercare
Objective: Realize that juveniles convicted in criminal court are expensive to incarcerate.
Page number: 56
Level: Basic

Chapter 2 Matching

1. Delinquency
2. Status offense
3. Neglect
4. Dependency
5. Legal function
6. Social services function
7. Sight and sound separation
8. Guardian ad litem
9. Adjudicatory hearing
10. Predisposition report

a. Parallels a criminal court presentence report
b. Parallels a criminal trial without a jury
c. Usually appointed to act as an advocate for the child
d. Requires juveniles to be housed separately from adult offenders
e. Involves an assessment of the child's situation—home, school, physical, and psychological—and can provide the basis for adjusting the case, that is, handling it informally without the filing of a petition

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f. Requires that the PO determine whether the juvenile court has jurisdiction and also requires that the child and parents be advised of the right to counsel and the right to remain silent during the intake conference
g. Juvenile case handling children who do not have parents or guardians available to provide proper care
h. Juvenile case handling children who are subjected to neglect or abuse by parents or guardians
i. Juvenile case handling behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would not constitute a crime but (in accord with parens patriae) provides the basis for governmental intervention, for example, demonstrating chronic truancy, being beyond the control of parents or guardians, or running away
j. Juvenile case handling behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would constitute a crime

Answers to Matching

1 = j (page 31)
2 = i (page 31)
3 = h (page 31)
4 = g (page 31)
5 = f (page 32)
6 = e (page 33)
7 = d (page 36)
8 = c (page 36)
9 = b (page 37)
10 = a (page 38)
Level: Basic

Draft Only

Chapter 2 Essay

1. Identify and discuss the four types of cases typically handled in juvenile court.

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Delinquency: Behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would constitute a crime.
- Status offense: Behavior that, if engaged in by an adult, would not constitute a crime but (in accord with parens patriae) provides the basis for governmental intervention, for example, demonstrating chronic truancy, being beyond the control of parents or guardians, and running away.
- Neglect or abuse: Children who are subjected to neglect or abuse by parents or guardians.
- Dependency: Children who do not have parents or guardians available to provide proper care.

Objective: Recognize the four types of cases handled by the juvenile court.
Page number: 31
Level: Basic

2. Identify and discuss the three basic mechanisms for accomplishing the transfer of a

juvenile to criminal court.
Answer: [key points to be made]

- Legislative exclusion. About three-dozen states and the District of Columbia exclude certain categories of juveniles from juvenile court jurisdiction. Some states exclude only the most serious offenses against persons; in Illinois, for example, juveniles 15 years of age or older charged with murder, aggravated criminal sexual assault, or armed robbery with a firearm are automatically tried under criminal proceedings. A number of states have enacted "once an adult, always an adult" provisions, requiring that once a juvenile has been prosecuted in criminal court, all subsequent cases involving the juvenile will be in criminal court. To mitigate automatic transfer statutes, most states have reverse waiver provisions, whereby prosecutors in criminal court can move to have a juvenile case sent back to juvenile court.
- Judicial waiver. Virtually every state and the federal system permit juvenile court judges to "waive" (transfer) their jurisdiction over certain juvenile offenders. This discretion is limited by statutory criteria with regard to such factors as age, type of offense, prior record, amenability to treatment, and dangerousness. About a dozen states have presumptive waiver provisions according to which certain juvenile offenders must be waived to criminal court unless they can prove they are amenable to rehabilitation, shifting the burden from the prosecutor to the juvenile.
- Prosecutorial discretion. About 15 states empower prosecutors to charge juveniles in either juvenile or adult courts. This discretionary power may be limited by statutory criteria with regard to age and type of offense.

Objective: Learn that all states have transfer laws that allow or require criminal prosecution of some young offenders.
Page number: 61-62
Level: Basic

Draft Only

Chapter 2 Critical Thinking

1. Consider the practice of sealing juvenile records. Should juvenile records be sealed or should they be readily available to those who work in criminal justice?

Answer: [key points to be made]

- Answers should weigh the benefits of protecting the privacy of juveniles against the benefit to law enforcement in knowing if a person has been previously arrested (even while still a minor).

Objective: Recognize the philosophy upon which juvenile justice has traditionally been based.
Page number: 29
Level: Basic

2. Consider the blurring in the distinction between adult criminal court and juvenile court. When should juveniles be tried as adults?

Answer: [key points to be made]

- The distinction between the adult criminal court and the juvenile court has become less clear as the latter moves away from parens patriae and toward a justice model. Answers should consider the severity of the crime, prior record and age of offender Answers should consider and social policy influences this issue

Objective: Appreciate that in many jurisdictions the distinction between the adult criminal court and the juvenile court has become blurred.
Page number: 61-62
Level: Basic

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