Corrections An Introduction 6th edition Seiter Test Bank

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Testbank

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1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) What was the first penitentiary designed to house sentenced offenders in the United States called?
A) Western State Penitentiary
B) Walnut Street Jail
C) Eastern State Penitentiary
D) Sing Sing Prison
Answer: B
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.
Level: Basic

2) How do correctional agencies fulfill their mission?
I. By imprisoning offenders who receive a sentence of incarceration from the courts
II. By assisting courts in the decision to grant bail
III. By supervising offenders in the community under court jurisdiction
A) I, II
B) II, III
C) I, III
D) I, II, III
Answer: D
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

3) Which of the following statements is TRUE of the Walnut Street Jail?
A) Prisoners were allowed to congregate during the day to work in factories to improve the production of goods.
B) It introduced the idea of releasing offenders on a conditional basis, leading to the development of parole.
C) Prison administrators often put masks on inmates as they moved through the prison, to avoid identification in case they met each other after release.
D) It was an architectural nightmare, built in an octagon with small, dark cells inside the cellblocks to provide solitary confinement and no labor.
Answer: C
Page Ref: 14
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.
Level: Basic

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4) What is defined as a legislative authorization to provide a specific range of punishment for a specific crime?
A) punishment guide
B) penal code
C) correctional system
D) fee system
Answer: B
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

5) What is the hands-off doctrine?
A) avoidance by the U.S. Supreme Court of judicial intervention in the operations of prisons and the judgment of correctional administrators
B) a theory of corrections that offenders were sick, inflicted with problems that caused their criminality
C) a conclusion by Robert Martinson that no correctional treatment program reduces recidivism
D) a four-stage system of graduated release from prison and return to the community
Answer: A
Page Ref: 18
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Basic

6) What was the emphasis in the Rehabilitative Era?
A) having inmates work and produce products that could help in making the prisons self-sustaining
B) the professionalizing of staff through recruitment and training, and the implementation of many self-improvement programs of prison management
C) reformation that expanded education and vocational programs and focused offenders' attention on their future
D) holding offenders accountable for their acts and being tough on criminals while keeping them isolated from law-abiding citizens
Answer: B
Page Ref: 19
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Basic

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7) Which eighteenth-century theorist is recognized as the founder of the Classical School of criminology?
A) Jeremy Bentham
B) Cesare Beccaria
C) Cesare Lombroso
D) Voltaire
Answer: B
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Basic

8) Which of the following links crime causation to punishment, based on offenders' free will and hedonism?
A) hedonistic calculus
B) the Positive School of criminology
C) the Classical School of criminology
D) atavism
Answer: C
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Basic

9) Which theorist suggested that criminal laws should be organized so that the punishment for any act would outweigh the pleasure that would be derived from the act?
A) Cesare Lombroso
B) Gabriel Tarde
C) Cesare Beccaria
D) Jeremy Bentham
Answer: D
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Basic

10) Which of the following is based on the belief that criminals do NOT have complete choice over their criminal actions and may commit acts that are beyond their control?
A) the Neoclassical School
B) the Positive School
C) the hedonistic calculus
D) the Classical School
Answer: B
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Basic

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11) Who among the following concluded that criminals had traits that made them throwbacks to earlier stages of evolution?
A) Cesare Lombroso
B) Cesare Beccaria
C) Jeremy Bentham
D) Voltaire
Answer: A
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Basic

12) What is specific deterrence?
A) the recognition that criminal acts result in punishment, and the effect of that recognition on society that prevents future crimes
B) the incarceration of high-risk offenders for preventive reasons based on what they are expected to do, not what they have already done
C) the state of relapse that occurs when offenders complete their criminal punishment and then continue to commit crimes
D) the effect of punishment on an individual offender that prevents that person from committing future crimes
Answer: D
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

13) Which early colonial bail system enabled rich offenders to pay a fee and be released?
A) correctional system
B) separate and silent system
C) system of gaols
D) fee system
Answer: D
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Basic

14) Whose efforts in jail reform led to the passing of the Penitentiary Act in 1779?
A) Jeremy Bentham
B) John Howard
C) William Penn
D) Gabriel Tarde
Answer: B
Page Ref: 13
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Basic

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15) What did the Quakers' criminal code include?
A) the use of stocks and pillories instead of detention
B) corporal punishments instead of imprisonment
C) capital punishment for thefts and religious crimes
D) free food and lodging for inmates
Answer: D
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.
Level: Basic

16) The original features of the Pennsylvania system included all but which of the following?
A) separation
B) silence
C) reformation of inmates
D) working with other inmates
Answer: D
Page Ref: 15-16
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.
Level: Basic

17) Which of the following was a problem with the Pennsylvania system?
I. It had low productivity.
II. It was expensive.
III. It made inmates mentally ill.
A) I, II
B) I, III
C) II, III
D) I, II, III
Answer: D
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.
Level: Basic

18) Which system was known as the "congregate and silent" system?
A) Pennsylvania system
B) Auburn system
C) fee system
D) Irish system
Answer: B
Page Ref: 16
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.

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Level: Basic

19) Sir Walter Crofton was the head of which system?
A) Auburn system
B) Pennsylvania system
C) Irish system
D) fee system
Answer: C
Page Ref: 17
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Intermediate

20) Which correctional era advocated an environment that emphasized reformation, education, and vocational programs, and focused offenders' attention on the future?
A) Industrial Prison Era
B) Retributive Era
C) Rehabilitative Era
D) Reformatory Era
Answer: D
Page Ref: 18
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Intermediate

1.2 True/False Questions

1) The Walnut Street jail had the reformation of the offender as its primary objective.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.
Level: Basic

2) In the United States, the rate of imprisonment decreased by almost 20 percent between 1980 and 2015.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Outline the growth of corrections over the past three decades and describe why the scope of correctional budgets, staffing, and clients makes it important for students to study corrections.
Level: Basic

3) Recidivism is a legislative authorization to provide a specific range of punishment for a specific crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the

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concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

4) Atavism implied that criminals are born, and criminal behavior is predetermined.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Basic

5) Most offenders are sentenced to probation and supervised in the community by probation or parole officers.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Outline the growth of corrections over the past two decades and describe why the scope of correctional budgets, staffing, and clients makes it important for students to study corrections.
Level: Intermediate

6) Prisons were used in colonial times as a punishment for crime.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Basic

7) The Retributive Era is a return to the Positive School of criminality, in which offenders have free choice to commit their crimes.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 21
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Basic

8) General deterrence presumes that others in society will not commit crimes because they see that there is a punishment for such acts, and that individuals receive the prescribed punishments.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

9) Restorative justice models of sentencing shift the focus away from reactive, punishment-oriented sentencing.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 26
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.

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Level: Basic

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10) The criminal justice system has made many adjustments to involve victims in the process of sentencing criminals.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 26
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

11) During the 1950s, the rehabilitation of offenders replaced punishment as the penal system's primary objective.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

12) There is a large numerical difference between the number of crimes reported and the number of offenders convicted and facing any specific correctional sanction.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 6
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

13) The amount of money directed to criminal justice agencies has decreased greatly in recent years.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Outline the growth of corrections over the past two decades and describe why the scope of correctional budgets, staffing, and clients makes it important for students to study corrections.
Level: Basic

14) The number of offenders on probation, in prison, and on parole has decreased significantly between 1980 and 2015.
Answer: FALSE
Page Ref: 8
Objective: Outline the growth of corrections over the past two decades and describe why the scope of correctional budgets, staffing, and clients makes it important for students to study corrections.
Level: Basic

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15) Under the medical model, offenders were believed to be "sick," inflicted with problems that caused their criminality.
Answer: TRUE
Page Ref: 19
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Basic

1.3 Fill in the Blank Questions

1) _____ is the study of punishment for criminal acts.
Answer: Penology
Page Ref: 2
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

2) _____ is defined as the range of community and institutional sanctions, treatment programs, and services for managing criminal offenders.
Answer: Corrections
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

3) The three major components of the criminal justice system are police, courts, and _____.
Answer: corrections
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

4) The Code of _____ is one of the earliest known penal codes.
Answer: Hammurabi
Page Ref: 3
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Basic

5) The three governmental levels of correctional systems are _____, state, and local.
Answer: federal
Page Ref: 4
Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections, and explain the concept of the correctional funnel.
Level: Intermediate

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6) The idea that the main objective of an intelligent person is to achieve the most pleasure and the least pain is the basis of the concept of _____ calculus.
Answer: hedonistic
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Intermediate

7) _____ is the existence of features common in the early stages of human evolution, and implies that criminals are born, and criminal behavior is predetermined.
Answer: Atavism
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Basic

8) In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, England removed criminals from society by sending them to its colonies through _____.
Answer: transportation
Page Ref: 12
Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.
Level: Basic

9) The state of Pennsylvania's first two prisons were the Western State Penitentiary and the _____ State Penitentiary.
Answer: Eastern
Page Ref: 15
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.
Level: Basic

10) The _____ Prison Era, from 1910 to 1935, emphasized manufacture of products by inmates and aimed at making prisons self-sustaining.
Answer: Industrial
Page Ref: 18
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Intermediate

11) Enforced idleness, lack of professional programs, and excessive size and overcrowding of prisons is characteristic of the Period of _____.
Answer: Transition
Page Ref: 18
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Basic

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12) The hands-off doctrine restricted _____ intervention in the operation of prisons and the judgment of correctional administrators.
Answer: judicial
Page Ref: 18
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Basic

13) The _____ model is a theory of corrections based on the belief that offenders were sick and needed to be diagnosed and treated.
Answer: medical
Page Ref: 19
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Basic

14) _____ is the correctional goal emphasizing the infliction of pain or suffering.
Answer: Punishment
Page Ref: 21
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

15) The effect of punishment on an individual offender that prevents that person from committing future crimes is called _____ deterrence.
Answer: specific
Page Ref: 22
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

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1.4 Matching Questions

Match the sentencing goal with its appropriate definition.

A) Emphasis on repaying victim for wrong
B) Emphasis on treatment of offender
C) Emphasis on crime prevention
D) Emphasis on pain and suffering as punishment
E) Emphasis on removal of liberties

1) Retribution
Page Ref: 21-26
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

2) Deterrence
Page Ref: 21-26
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

3) Rehabilitation
Page Ref: 21-26
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

4) Restitution
Page Ref: 21-26
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

5) Incapacitation
Page Ref: 21-26
Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies and the involvement of politics in recent correctional policy.
Level: Basic

Answers: 1) D 2) C 3) B 4) A 5) E

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1.5 Essay Questions

1) Compare the Pennsylvania System versus Auburn System.
Answer: Answer (should include points such as):
• Pennsylvania System involved 24-hour-a-day solitary confinement, where the inmate never saw or interacted with another human being. The Auburn System, or congregate system, allowed inmates to work together (but without speaking).
• The Pennsylvania System was expensive to operate and construct, and inmates suffered from severe mental illness based on the isolation. The Auburn System was more efficient and inexpensive, and became the popular method of prison construction.
Page Ref: 15-17
Objective: Outline the development of the prison in the United States, including the Walnut Street Jail, Pennsylvania System, and the Auburn System.
Level: Intermediate

2) Compare the Classical and Positive Schools of criminology in regard to explaining crime.
Answer: Classical School theorists believed that all humans were rational beings who were able to make choices about their behavior. In addition, they weighed the pros and cons of behaviors before making that choice. Positive School theorists believed that criminal behavior was beyond the control of an individual and a result of defective genes and atavistic characteristics.
Page Ref: 11
Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.
Level: Intermediate

1.6 Critical Thinking Questions

1) What was were some of the potential consequences of the hands-off doctrine?
Answer: Answer should include discussion of the maltreatment of inmates and the inability to recognize them as citizens with constitutional rights.
Page Ref: 18
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Intermediate

2) How did the Martinson review affect the perception of corrections on society?
Answer: Answer should include discussion of how indicating "nothing works" influences a tough on crime/punitive approach to punishment rather than rehabilitation.
Page Ref: 19
Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.
Level: Basic

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