American Corrections 13th edition Clear Test Bank

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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: The Corrections System

1. Conservatives and liberals tend to share the same ideas about how to deal with which of the following?
   a. crime
   b. money
   c. schools
   d. none of these

ANSWER: a

2. Is the rate of incarceration in the United States one of the lowest in the world?
   a. Yes.
   b. No; it is actually one of the highest in the world.
   c. No, but it is not very high.
   d. None of these.

ANSWER: b

3. Which type of education do nonprofessional staff who work within the prison system normally possess?
   a. college education
   b. high-school education
   c. doctoral degree
   d. eighth-grade education

ANSWER: b

4. Which term refers to probation officers in the corrections system?
   a. police officers
   b. judges
   c. staff
   d. wardens

ANSWER: c

5. Which entity operates the correctional organizations that punish individuals convicted of breaking federal laws?
   a. state governments
   b. parole boards
   c. legislators
   d. the federal government

ANSWER: d

6. The corrections system consists of subunits that vary in their functions and responsibilities. What are some examples?
   a. probation offices
   b. halfway houses
   c. prisons
   d. all of these

ANSWER: d

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7. Which of the following determines the guilt of a person charged with a criminal offense?
   a. the police, prosecutors, and courts
   b. postconviction
   c. pretrial
   d. parole

ANSWER: a

8. Which two groups argue that most people who are convicted of nonviolent crimes do not belong in prison?
   a. Cut50 and the ACLU
   b. Right on Crime and the ACLU
   c. Smart on Crime and Proposition 47
   d. Right on Crime and Federalism

ANSWER: b

9. By which percentage has the number of incarcerated people dropped each year since 2008?
   a. 10 percent
   b. 15 percent
   c. 2 percent
   d. 1 percent

ANSWER: d

10. Which is one of the "Big 3" states in corrections?
   a. Florida
   b. North Carolina
   c. California
   d. Maine

ANSWER: c

11. For which purpose has punishment been used from the earliest accounts of humankind?
   a. social control
   b. socialization
   c. a separate society
   d. a free society

ANSWER: a

12. What is the central purpose of corrections?
   a. to punish the offender
   b. to rehabilitate the offender
   c. to reward the victim
   d. to reward the state

ANSWER: b

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13. Which of the following entities has a reciprocal relationship with its environment?
    a. citizens
    b. law enforcement
    c. corrections
    d. politics

ANSWER: c

14. Where do most of the correctional sentences carried out in the United States happen?
    a. at the federal level
    b. none of these
    c. at the state and federal level
    d. at the state and local level

ANSWER: d

15. Since about 1970, which type of crime control policies have most influenced corrections?
    a. conservative "get tough" policies
    b. humanitarian "treatment" policies
    c. liberal lower-sentencing policies
    d. progressive restorative policies

ANSWER: a

16. The growth in which system has resulted mostly from deliberate policies that have increased the severity of sentences?
    a. trial
    b. corrections
    c. labor
    d. pretrial

ANSWER: b

17. When all forms of correctional supervision are taken into account, what percentage of all adults in the United States are under some form of correctional control?
    a. more than 8 percent
    b. more than 3 percent
    c. less than 1 percent
    d. roughly 12 percent

ANSWER: b

18. At all political levels, corrections is only one of many services operated by the government and paid for by tax revenues. Thus, corrections must vie with other government programs for which of the following?
    a. correctional uncertainty
    b. funding

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c. goal conflict
d. none of these

ANSWER: b

19. Which level of government is most often responsible for correctional programs for those convicted of minor crimes?
a. central government
b. state government
c. local government
d. none of these

ANSWER: c

20. Which of the following are not street-level bureaucrats?
a. home ministers
b. teachers
c. public lawyers
d. police officers

ANSWER: a

21. Correctional systems learn, grow, and improve according to which of the following?
a. policies
b. procedures
c. feedback
d. laws

ANSWER: c

22. In which part of the correctional system's work does correctional staff *not* play a regular role?
a. goods
b. clients
c. new technologies
d. exchange relationships

ANSWER: a

23. Like all other government services, corrections is constantly confronted by which types of frequently shifting forces that complicate administration?
a. political and technological
b. financial and social
c. psychological and political
d. social and political

ANSWER: d

24. Which of the following encompasses the variety of programs and organizations responsible for managing

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individuals who have been accused or convicted of criminal offenses?

a. social control
b. corrections
c. community laws
d. none of these

ANSWER: b

25. Who argued that crime is normal and that punishment performs the important role of spotlighting social rules and values?

a. Georges Balandier
b. Mark Abrams
c. Michel Callon
d. Emile Durkheim

ANSWER: d

26. According to the text, corrections can be seen as a series of processes and which of the following?

a. agencies
b. relationships
c. decisions
d. partnerships

ANSWER: a

27. According to the authors, corrections has which type of relationship with its environment?

a. reciprocal
b. inverse
c. oppositional
d. purposeful

ANSWER: a

28. Which of the following countries now has the highest incarceration rate in the world?

a. United States
b. Russia
c. Germany
d. France

ANSWER: a

29. Which important sociological scholar argued that criminals and their punishment are functional in society, and actually help to define norms and expectations for conformity?

a. Emile Durkheim
b. Cesare Beccaria
c. Travis Hirschi
d. Cesare Lombroso

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ANSWER: a

30. Key concepts of Western criminal law do *not* include which of the following ?
    a. aggression
    b. punishment
    c. offense
    d. guilt

ANSWER: a

31. Which of the following defines which conduct is considered criminal in the United States?
    a. Congress or state legislatures
    b. judicial decisions
    c. civil rights laws
    d. all of these

ANSWER: a

32. Approximately how many people under correctional supervision are living in the community on probation or parole?
    a. one-fifth
    b. one-half
    c. one-third
    d. two-thirds

ANSWER: d

33. The authors of the text divide some of the controversies, issues, and themes that arise in the study of corrections into three main areas that include all of the following *except*: _____.
    a. upholding social values
    b. working with people
    c. managing the correctional organization
    d. portraying a strong public image

ANSWER: d

34. Which of the following describes a group of regularly interacting or interdependent parts whose operations are directed toward common goals and influenced by the environment?
    a. organization
    b. system
    c. corrections
    d. social control

ANSWER: b

35. When did the U.S. government announce that for the first time in more than 30 years, the corrections system, including prisons, held fewer people than the year before?

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a. 2015
b. 2010
c. 2008
d. 2007

ANSWER: c

36. Which of the following is an institution for the incarceration of people convicted of crimes, usually felonies?
a. social control
b. jail
c. halfway housing
d. prison

ANSWER: d

37. Liberal and conservative politicians alike share the belief that _____.
a. probation efforts must increase
b. crime rates have increased, and thus more prisons are needed
c. punishment does not work
d. the cost of corrections is out of line

ANSWER: d

38. The effectiveness of correctional strategies is _____.
a. temporary
b. uncertain
c. unlikely
d. predictable

ANSWER: b

39. By developing _____, an organization provides staff with regular and predictable responsibilities that help the organization operate smoothly.
a. routines
b. policies
c. procedures
d. all of these

ANSWER: d

40. African Americans are _____ times more likely to be in prison than whites.
a. twelve
b. seven
c. five
d. eight

ANSWER: c

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41. During which periods did the number of people imprisoned increase?
    a. when crime went up
    b. in good economic times
    c. when crime declined
    d. all of these

ANSWER: d

42. Which of the following describes a complex whole consisting of interdependent parts whose operations are directed toward common goals and influenced by the environment in which they function?
    a. structure
    b. system
    c. monopoly
    d. enterprise

ANSWER: b

43. According to the text, which of the following is *not* one of the key issues facing corrections today?
    a. obtaining funding
    b. correctional uncertainty
    c. goal conflict
    d. carrying out punishments

ANSWER: d

44. Most correctional offenders today are housed in which types of facilities?
    a. federal prisons
    b. state prisons
    c. private prisons
    d. county jails

ANSWER: b

45. Which of the following is a system of government in which power and responsibility are divided between a national government and state governments?
    a. socialism
    b. monarchy
    c. federalism
    d. oligarchy

ANSWER: c

46. In 1973, the prison incarceration rate was _____.
    a. 480 per 100,000 Americans
    b. 96 per 100,000 Americans
    c. 500 per 100,000 Americans
    d. 100 per 100,000 Americans

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ANSWER: b

47. Correctional supervision includes which of the following form(s) of control?
    a. probation
    b. parole
    c. community corrections
    d. all of these

ANSWER: d

48. A system of government in which power and responsibilities are divided between a national government and individual state governments is known as which of the following?
    a. nationalism
    b. feudalism
    c. federalism
    d. patriotism

ANSWER: c

49. Which of the following describes an institution for the incarceration of people convicted of serious crimes, usually felonies?
    a. jail
    b. halfway house
    c. prison
    d. death row

ANSWER: c

50. Which of the following determines the objectives of the criminal law system?
    a. judges
    b. legislatures
    c. juries
    d. political parties

ANSWER: b

51. What are the twin goals of corrections?
    a. punishment and protection
    b. retribution and rehabilitation
    c. incompetence and incarceration
    d. treatment and medication

ANSWER: a

52. “People work” is central to which of the following?
    a. corrections
    b. social control

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c. legislatures
d. investigations

ANSWER: a

53. Which term refers to methods of applying scientific knowledge to practical purposes in a particular field?
a. independence
b. technology
c. dependence
d. exchange

ANSWER: b

54. Which states have the largest prison populations in the United States?
a. North and South Dakota
b. Michigan and Montana
c. Oklahoma and Florida
d. California and Texas

ANSWER: d

55. Which part of the corrections system can affect, in both large and small ways, the rest of the system?
a. processes
b. system
c. staff
d. social control

ANSWER: a

56. Public service workers who interact directly with citizens are known as _____.
a. staff
b. wardens
c. street-level bureaucrats
d. probation officers

ANSWER: c

57. Which of the following is a government system in which power and responsibilities are divided between a national government and state governments?
a. federalism
b. feudalism
c. patriotism
d. none of these

ANSWER: a

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