American Corrections in Brief 3rd edition Clear Test Bank

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1. The death penalty was used quite frequently during the Middle Ages.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the “Age of Reason” and its effect on corrections.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

2. Another name for the historical period commonly referred to as the Age of Reason is “The Resurrection.”
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the “Age of Reason” and its effect on corrections.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

3. Corrections in colonial America followed English ideas and practices.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the “Age of Reason” and its effect on corrections.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

4. Not all U.S. states use capital punishment as a sanction for those convicted of first-degree murder.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

5. The most frequently used form of criminal punishment in the United States is incarceration.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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6. The death penalty is the ultimate example of the punishment goal referred to as incapacitation.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. Critics say that the retributive focus of today's criminal justice system denies the victim's need to be acknowledged and isolates community members from the conflict between offender and victim.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

8. Deterrence assumes that people think rationally before they act.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: True
   REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

9. The concept of restorative justice is that the punishment design should reform and rehabilitate the offender.
   a. True
   b. False

   ANSWER: False
   REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
   LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
   KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. Fines and restitution are examples of determinate sanctions.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
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11. If released, nonviolent inmates convicted under “three-strikes” laws will return to prison at high rates.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. Indeterminate sentences require a minimum and maximum amount of time for offenders to serve in prison.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

13. Sentencing guidelines are an instrument used by judges in some jurisdictions as means of determining what a typical sentence should be for a particular crime based on a previously determined sentencing range.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. “Three-strikes” laws have had a major impact on reducing crime rates throughout the United States.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Only juries in the United States are responsible for sentencing offenders whom they have found guilty of a crime.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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16. Felony courts hear about 90% of all criminal cases.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

17. Indeterminate sentencing reduces "sentencing disparity."
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: False
    REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. Sentencing disparities occur when no justification is given for imposing very different penalties on offenders with similar criminal histories who committed the same offense.
    a. True
    b. False

    ANSWER: True
    REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. Cesare Beccaria and Jeremy Bentham were proponents of which major goal of punishment?
    a. incapacitation
    b. deterrence
    c. retribution
    d. rehabilitation

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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20. Before the 1200s in Europe, a crime was determined to be a private affair with vengeance to be carried out by the victim or the victim's family on the offender. This principle of punishment was centered on the idea of *lex talionis*, meaning the law of _____.

a. punishment

b. equality

c. justice

d. retaliation

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. The earliest known forms of codified law were the Sumerian Laws of Mesopotamia (3100 b.c.e.) and the _____, developed by the King of Babylon in 1750 b.c.e.

a. Roman Twelve Tables

b. Law of Moses

c. Draconian Code

d. Code of Hammurabi

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. _____is known as the founder of what is now referred to as the classical school of criminology.

a. Jeremy Bentham

b. Cesare Beccaria

c. John Howard

d. William Penn

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
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23. _____is a philosophy built upon the idea of the "greatest pleasure while bringing the least pain," an idea that inspired English reformer Jeremy Bentham to advocate for a new philosophy of punishment that focused upon crime prevention.
    a. Wergild
    b. Enlightenment
    c. Classicalism
    d. Utilitarianism

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. _____slavery was a form of criminal punishment used in the Middle Ages in which men were forced to row large ships all over the world, with some men being chained in these ships until their death.
    a. Transportation
    b. Wergild
    c. Corporal
    d. Galley

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

25. Which of the following is NOT a principle that underlies the reforms that Beccaria advocated?
    a. The basis of all social action must be the utilitarian concept of the greatest good for the greatest number of people.
    b. Crime must be considered an injury to society, and the only rational measure of crime is the extent of injury.
    c. The accused have a right to speedy trials and to humane treatment before trial, as well as every right to bring forward evidence on their behalf.
    d. Imprisonment should be more widely employed, with worse quarters to deter offenders.

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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26. Which of the following is NOT one of the four commonly accepted goals of criminal sanctions in the United States?
    a. rehabilitation
    b. retribution
    c. deterrence
    d. incarceration

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

27. The biblical expression "_____" is often used to illustrate the underlying premise of the punishment goal of retribution.
    a. sinners never sleep
    b. eye for an eye
    c. blood in blood out
    d. pound of flesh

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

28. _____is a goal of punishment that focuses on the notion that both an individual and society as a whole can be discouraged from committing similar crimes through the effective use of certain types of punishments.
    a. Restoration
    b. Deterrence
    c. Retribution
    d. Rehabilitation

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

29. The goal of punishment that focuses on physically depriving that individual from committing future crimes is commonly referred to as_____.
    a. incarceration
    b. retribution
    c. incapacitation
    d. deterrence

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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30. A new goal of punishment that has emerged over the last decade is called_____justice. This process advocates a type of punishment that is designed to repair losses to the victim and the community while attempting to keep the offender connected to society.
    a. retributive
    b. restorative
    c. reconstructive
    d. restrictive

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

31. The concept of selective incapacitation centers upon which of the following ideas?
    a. The most serious offenders require shorter periods of incarceration.
    b. Small numbers of offenders are responsible for a disproportionate number of violent and property crimes.
    c. Costs of incarceration can be decreased by housing only serious and repetitive offenders.
    d. Crime rates will remain relatively stable if serious felons are incarcerated for long periods.

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

32. The goal of rehabilitation is oriented mainly toward the_____and does not imply any consistent relationship between the severity of the punishment and the gravity of the crime.
    a. state
    b. victim
    c. offender
    d. law

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

33. According to Herbert Packer, which of the following is NOT an element of punishment?
    a. an offense
    b. the infliction of pain because of the commission of the offense
    c. use of community justice tactics to deter the offender
    d. a dominant purpose to prevent further offenses or to inflict pain on the offender

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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34. The goal of punishment referred to as_____asserts that a person who has infringed the rights of others deserves to be penalized or punished.

a. deterrence

b. retribution

c. incapacitation

d. rehabilitation

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

35. Punishment of criminals that is intended to be an example to the public and to discourage the commission of offenses by others is known as_____.

a. specific deterrence

b. specific retribution

c. general deterrence

d. general retribution

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

36. _____involves the participation of the offender, the victim, and the community.

a. Restorative justice

b. Rehabilitation

c. Victim justice

d. Community justice

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

37. If the judge says "I am imposing this sentence because you deserve to be punished for the crimes committed against a woman who trusted you," then the goal of this punishment is _____.

a. restoration

b. retribution

c. deterrence

d. incapacitation

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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38. _____remains the standard punishment for people who commit serious crimes.
a. Probation
b. Incarceration
c. Corporal punishment
d. Parole

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. _____sentences are usually reserved for certain types of offenders, including violent and serious drug offenses and habitual offenders.
a. Determinate
b. Presumptive
c. Mandatory
d. Indeterminate

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. Fines, forfeiture of illegally gained assets, and restitution to victims are all examples of what form of punishment?
a. intermediate sanctions
b. determinate sanctions
c. indeterminate sanctions
d. restrictive sanctions

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. A(n) _____ sentence is a fixed period of incarceration and is often associated with the concept of retribution.
a. indeterminate
b. determinate
c. intermediate
d. presumptive

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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42. More than 80% of all executions that have taken place in the United States since the death penalty was reinstated by the Supreme Court in 1976 have taken place in what region of the country?
    a. East
    b. West
    c. North
    d. South

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

43. Excluding fines, the most frequently applied form of criminal sanction is _____.
    a. probation
    b. parole
    c. community service
    d. incarceration

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

44. According to the text, which of the following is NOT an "invisible punishment"?
    a. restricting access to public libraries
    b. denying felons the right to vote
    c. restricting access to certain occupations
    d. allowing termination of parental rights

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

45. Punishments less severe than prison but more restrictive than traditional probation are _____ sanctions.
    a. definitive
    b. indeterminate
    c. determinate
    d. intermediate

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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46. Good-time credit _____.
    a. is not allowed
    b. provides an incentive for prisoners to follow institutional rules
    c. creates more avenues for prison violence
    d. cannot be given to drug offenders

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. _____ has the largest death row population of any state.
    a. Texas
    b. California
    c. New York
    d. Florida

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

48. Which of the following is NOT a purpose of home confinement?
    a. rehabilitation
    b. retribution
    c. incapacitation
    d. deterrence

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

49. The _____ report is a summary prepared by a probation officer who investigates the background of a convicted offender in order to help the judge select an appropriate punishment.
    a. prearraignment
    b. prerelease
    c. pretrial
    d. presentence

    ANSWER: d
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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50. The presentence report is prepared by a _____.
    a. probation officer
    b. judge
    c. prosecuting attorney
    d. court clerk

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

51. Which of the following is NOT a factor influencing the sentencing process?
    a. the attitudes of the judge
    b. the administrative context
    c. the purpose of punishment
    d. the presentence report

    ANSWER: c
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. When an innocent person is found guilty by plea or verdict it is known as a _____.
    a. wrongful conviction
    b. sentencing disparity
    c. mandatory sentence
    d. misrepresented sentence

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. The Fair Sentencing Act eliminates the five-year mandatory minimum sentences for _____.
    a. all drug offenses
    b. possession of crack cocaine with the intent to distribute
    c. possession of powder cocaine with the intent to distribute
    d. possession of methamphetamine with the intent to distribute

    ANSWER: b
    REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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Three men were arrested by police. Sal committed a crime when wrongs were avenged in accordance with *lex talionis*. Sal's brother Hal committed a crime and was forced to row a ship as punishment. Their friend Cal was moved to another region of the country as punishment for his offense.

54. What time period was Sal sentenced in?

a. middle ages

b. twentieth century

c. reform era

d. crime control era

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

55. What principle was practiced when Sal was sentenced?

a. "An eye for an eye."

b. "You plant corn, you get corn."

c. "You win some, you lose some."

d. "Three strikes and you're out."

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

56. What punishment was used in sentencing Hal?

a. *lex talionis*

b. banishment

c. rehabilitation

d. galley slavery

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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57. What punishment practice was used in sentencing Cal?

a. transportation

b. *lex talionis*

c. gallery slavery

d. rehabilitation

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the "Age of Reason" and its effect on corrections.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

Tracy and Stacy have the same criminal history and were both sentenced for a criminal sexual conduct offense. Tracy received a probation sentence and Stacy was sent to prison for 20 months. Six months later, it was determined that Stacy was not involved in the offense. It was actually her twin sister Lacy. This was determined after blood evidence was re-examined.

58. The sentences Tracy and Stacy received are an example of _____.

a. sentencing disparity

b. good sentencing practices

c. "you do the crime, you do the time"

d. justice

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

59. What happened to Stacy is an example of _____

a. a wrongful conviction

b. a fair sentence

c. the risk you take when you commit crimes

d. the reality of having a twin sister

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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60. Most likely, how was it determined Lacy committed the offense?
    a. DNA testing
    b. MAP testing
    c. EBP testing
    d. MCA testing

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

    Before Judge Jones sentences offenders, she reviews a report that allows her to learn more about the offender. Then she considers the severity level of the offense and the offender's criminal history to determine the appropriate sentence.

61. Who prepared the report for the court used to learn more about the offender?
    a. probation officer
    b. defendant
    c. defense attorney
    d. clerk

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

62. What is the report the judge used called?
    a. presentence investigation
    b. postsentence investigation
    c. sentencing guidelines report
    d. biography of the defendant

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

63. The judge considered the defendant's criminal history and severity level of the offense when determining a sentence. What sentencing structure did she use?
    a. sentencing guidelines
    b. gut feel
    c. mandatory sentencing
    d. sentencing disparity

    ANSWER: a
    REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
    LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
    KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

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64. The law of retaliation, or “an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth” is also known as _____.

ANSWER: *lex talionis*
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the “Age of Reason” and its effect on corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

65. During the Age of Reason, or the_____, traditional assumptions were challenged and replaced by new ideas based on rationalism, the importance of the individual, and limitations of government.

ANSWER: Enlightenment
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the “Age of Reason” and its effect on corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

66. The “tough on crime” policies date back to _____’s theory of utilitarianism.

ANSWER: Bentham
REFERENCES: Punishment from the Middle Ages to the American Revolution
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.01 - Know about the “Age of Reason” and its effect on corrections.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

67. _____ assumes that society can remove an offender’s physical ability to commit further crimes by detention in prison or by execution.

ANSWER: Incapacitation
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

68. The punishment goal of _____ centers upon the idea of treatment of the offender.

ANSWER: rehabilitation
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

69. Punishments imposed by the courts that are _____ have been purposely designed to repair the damage done to the victim and community by an offender’s criminal act.

ANSWER: restorative
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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70. Jeremy Bentham, eighteenth-century English law reformer and social activist, sought to change criminal law so that it emphasized the punishment goal of _____, meaning that prevention, not vengeance, should be emphasized to change a person's behavioral patterns.

ANSWER: deterrence
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

71. The punishment of criminals that is intended to be an example to the general public and to discourage crime by others is known as _____ deterrence.

ANSWER: general
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

72. To be an effective deterrent, punishment must be perceived as fast, certain, and _____.

ANSWER: severe
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

73. With Restorative Justice, the _____ must take responsibility for the offense.

ANSWER: offender
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

74. Money paid to the victim by the offender is called _____.

ANSWER: restitution
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

75. A convicted offender who is imprisoned for a fixed period of time has been given a(n) _____ sentence.

ANSWER: determinate
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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76. A presumptive sentence is a sentence in which the _____ or a commission sets a minimum and maximum range of months or years.

ANSWER: legislature
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

77. Rooted in the idea of treatment of the convicted, a(n) _____ sentence gives correctional officials and parole boards significant control over the amount of time an offender serves.

ANSWER: indeterminate
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

78. _____ is a type of punishment in which the offender is sentenced first to a short time in jail or prison and then is resentenced to a term of probation.

ANSWER: Shock probation
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

79. _____ remains the standard punishment for people who commit violent crimes.

ANSWER: Incarceration
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

80. Under the approach of _____, the amount and kind of punishment are calibrated to discourage a criminal from deciding to commit a crime in the future.

ANSWER: specific deterrence
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

81. A reduction of an inmate's prison sentence at the discretion of the prison administrator is called _____.

ANSWER: good time
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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82. A _____ report is a document prepared by a probation officer, who investigates a convicted offender's background to help the sentencing judge select an appropriate sentence.

ANSWER: presentence
REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

83. Sentencing guidelines have helped to shift discretion from the judge to the _____.

ANSWER: prosecutor
REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

84. The scientific/forensic development of _____ has enabled many who have been wrongfully convicted and imprisoned to be exonerated.

ANSWER: DNA
REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

85. Who was Cesare Beccaria? Please list and explain at least three major ideas he gave the world with respect to justice and punishment.

ANSWER: N/A
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

86. Please list, explain, and give examples of the four major goals of punishment.

ANSWER: N/A
REFERENCES: The Purpose of Corrections
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.02 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

87. What is meant by "invisible punishments"? List and explain four of these invisible punishments. Why are these considered to be excessively punitive for the convicted offender?

ANSWER: N/A
REFERENCES: Forms of the Criminal Sanction
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.03 - Be familiar with the different criminal sanctions that are used.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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88. Please define and then compare and contrast determinate and indeterminate sentencing strategies.

ANSWER: N/A
REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

89. Explain what a presentence report is and how it is used in sentencing.

ANSWER: N/A
REFERENCES: The Sentencing Process
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.04 - Explain the types of sentences that judges hand down.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

90. Discuss and provide examples of unjust punishments.

ANSWER: N/A
REFERENCES: Unjust Punishment
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: ACIB.CLEA.17.02.05 - Discuss the problem of unjust punishment.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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