Introduction to Corrections 2nd edition Hanser Test Bank

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Chapter 02: Ideological and Theoretical Underpinnings to Corrections

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Which of the following is *not* a philosophical underpinning in corrections?
   a. Rehabilitation
   b. Retribution
   c. Deterrence
   d. Incarceration

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
   REF: Philosophical Underpinnings OBJ: 2.1 COG: Application

2. Which philosophical underpinning in corrections focuses on the offender?
   a. Rehabilitation
   b. General deterrence
   c. Retribution
   d. Incapacitation

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
   REF: Philosophical Underpinnings OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

3. Which philosophical underpinning in corrections implies that offenders committing a crime should be punished in a like fashion or in a manner that is commensurate with the severity of the crime that they have committed?
   a. Deterrence
   b. Incapacitation
   c. Retribution
   d. Treatment

   ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Retribution
   OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

4. This process identifies those inmates who are of particular concern to public safety and provides them with much longer sentences than would be given to other inmates.
   a. General incapacitation
   b. General deterrence
   c. Selective deterrence
   d. Selective incapacitation

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Selective Incapacitation
   OBJ: 2.2 COG: Comprehension

5. Which philosophical underpinning in corrections derives offenders of their liberty and removes them from society.
   a. Incapacitation
   b. Reintegration
   c. Restorative justice
   d. Deterrence

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Incapacitation

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OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

6. Which philosophical underpinning in corrections is intended to cause vicarious learning whereby observers see that offenders are punished for a given crime and themselves are discouraged from committing a like-mannered crime due to fear of punishment?
   a. General deterrence
   b. Specific deterrence
   c. Treatment
   d. Restorative justice

   ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Deterrence
   OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

7. The primary purpose of this philosophical underpinning in corrections focuses on providing offenders with worthwhile stakes in legitimate society.
   a. Incarceration
   b. Rehabilitation
   c. Reintegration
   d. Deterrence

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Rehabilitation
   OBJ: 2.1 COG: Comprehension

8. There are many reasons for a variety of sanctions. Which is *not* a chief reason?
   a. The desire to have punishments as proportionate to the crime as can be arranged.
   b. The desire to save beds in prisons.
   c. The desire to ensure that offenders not find their punishment beneficial.
   d. The desire for incentives to exist so that offenders will change their behavior.

   ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
   REF: The Continuum of Sanctions OBJ: 2.3 COG: Application

9. Most offenders convicted of a criminal offense are assed _____ as a punishment for committing the offense.
   a. a fine
   b. probation
   c. an intermediate sanction
   d. incarceration

   ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Monetary
   OBJ: 2.1 COG: Comprehension

10. What is the judge's most important factor in deciding upon a sanction for a convicted offender?
    a. Injury to the victim
    b. Fulfill the demand of retribution
    c. Seriousness of the crime
    d. The need to protect society

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Sentencing Models
    OBJ: 2.3 COG: Knowledge

11. These factors make one's commission of the crime more understandable.
    a. Mitigating factors

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b. Aggravating factors
c. Negative factors
d. Positive factors

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Sentencing Models
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Knowledge

12. Which philosophical underpinning in corrections is determinate sentencing *NOT* grounded in?
a. Retribution
b. Just desserts
c. Incapacitation
d. Rehabilitation

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Determinate Sentences
OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

13. According to Neubauer (2002), the most commonly cited forms of disparity in sentencing involve _____ and _____.
a. Geography; Judicial attitudes
b. Defendants' race; Victims' race
c. Defendants' race; Judicial attitudes
d. Victims' race; Geography

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Sentencing Disparities
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Comprehension

14. Which geographical region imposes more harsh sentences than other areas of the nation?
a. East
b. West
c. Midwest
d. South

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Sentencing Disparities
OBJ: 2.3 COG: Knowledge

15. Which correctional theory contends that punishment must be proportional, purposeful, and reasonable?
a. Classical criminology
b. Behavioral psychology
c. Conflict theory
d. Strain theory

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy
REF: Classical Theory and Behavioral Psychology OBJ: 2.4
COG: Knowledge

16. A _____ is one where a stimulus is applied to the offender when the offender commits an undesired behavior.
a. negative reinforcer
b. positive reinforcer
c. negative punishment
d. positive punishment

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ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Reinforcers and Punishments OBJ: 2.5 COG: Comprehension

17. Which correctional theory contends that offenders learn to engage in crime through exposure to and the adoption of definitions that are favorable to the commission of crime?
    a. Behavioral psychology
    b. Strain theory
    c. Social learning theory
    d. Conflict theory

    ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Social Learning
    OBJ: 2.4 COG: Knowledge

18. An individual indicates that he has been unemployed for months and has been unable to obtain legitimate work. Due to this frustration he began committing burglaries and selling the stolen items for money. Which correctional theory would explain this individual's behavior?
    a. Behavioral psychology
    b. Strain theory
    c. Social learning theory
    d. Labeling theory

    ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Anomie/Strain
    OBJ: 2.5 COG: Application

19. An individual is released from prison and struggles to find legitimate work and is excluded from public housing due to her prior drug conviction. Which correctional theory would argue why she is struggling to reintegrate back into society?
    a. Behavioral psychology
    b. Classical criminology
    c. Social learning theory
    d. Labeling theory

    ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard
    REF: Labeling and Social Reaction OBJ: 2.5 COG: Application

TRUE/FALSE

20. Incapacitation argues that offenders should be given the punishment that they justly deserve; those who commit minor crimes deserve minor sentences, and those who commit serious crimes deserve more severe punishments.

    ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Retribution
    OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

21. Retribution equates revenge. There are few distinctions between the two terms.

    ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Retribution
    OBJ: 2.1 COG: Comprehension

22. Reintegration focuses on empowering victims in their search for closure.

    ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Restorative Justice

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OBJ: 2.1 COG: Knowledge

23. Sentencing schemes under a rehabilitation orientation would be indeterminate.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Rehabilitation
OBJ: 2.1 COG: Comprehension

24. United States v. Booker (2005) held that federal judges are required to follow sentencing guidelines.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Types of Sanctions
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Knowledge

25. Most offenders convicted of a criminal offense are assessed a period of incarceration.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Types of Sanctions
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Knowledge

26. Inmates in supermax facilities are the least likely of all inmates to care about the consequences of their actions and/or their ability to bond with other people.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Incarceration Options
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Knowledge

27. Determinate sentencing is sentencing that includes a range of years that will be potentially served by the offender.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: Determinate Sentences
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Knowledge

28. One type of mandatory minimum sentence is the “three strikes and you’re out” law.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Mandatory Minimum Sentences OBJ: 2.2
COG: Comprehension

ESSAY

29. Identify and define two of the four generally recognized philosophical underpinnings in corrections. Provide an example of a punishment that supports each philosophical underpinning.

ANS:

The four generally recognized goals are retribution, deterrence, incapacitation, and rehabilitation. Retribution is defined as punishments that are proportionate to the seriousness of the crime committed. An example of punishment that fits this goal is capital punishment for someone who commits murder. Incapacitation is defined as punishment that deprives offenders of their liberty and removes them from society with the intent of ensuring that society cannot be further victimized by these offenders during their term of incarceration. An example of incapacitation is a period of incarceration within a correctional facility. Deterrence is defined as the prevention of crime by the threat of punishment. An example of a punishment that fits this goal is three-strikes laws. A would-be offender is hopefully deterred from committing future offenses due to a threat of a second or third strike, which results in enhanced penalties. Rehabilitation is defined as practices that are aimed solely at the recovery of the offender, regardless of the crime that was committed. An example of punishment that supports this goal is probation with intensive drug therapy, employment assistance, and counseling.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: Philosophical Underpinnings
OBJ: 2.1 COG: Application

30. The continuum of sanctions refers to a broad array of sentencing and punishment options that range from simple fines to incarceration and ultimately end with the death penalty. The reason for this variety of sanctions is manifold. Identify and define the top three reasons for the variety of sanctions.

ANS:
Perhaps chief among the reasons is the desire to calibrate the sanction in a manner that is commensurate with the type of criminal behavior. This means that sanctions should be selected in such a manner that allows us to, through an additive process, weight the seriousness of the sanction, as well as the number of sanctions that are given, so that the punishment effect is as proportional to the crime as can be arranged. In addition to the desire for proportionality, there is another reason for the use of varied sanctions: the desire to save beds in prisons. The reason for this has to do with a shift in ideologies and, more specifically, the rising costs of imprisonment. Another rationale for this continuum is associated with treatment purposes. The purpose of treatment is to provide lesser sanctions to offenders who show progress in treatment, and more serious sanctions can be administered to offenders who prove to be dangerous or a nuisance to a given facility.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: Continuum of Sanctions
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Analysis

31. Define indeterminate and determinate sentences. What are the main differences between determinate and indeterminate sentencing?

ANS:

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Indeterminate sentencing is sentencing that includes a range of years that will be potentially served by the offender. The offender is released during some point in the range of years that are assigned by a sentencing judge. Both the minimum and maximum times can be modified by a number of factors. This type of sentence is typically associated with treatment-based programming and community supervision objectives. Determinate sentencing consists of fixed periods of incarceration with no later flexibility in the term that is served. This type of sentencing is grounded in notions or retribution, just desserts, and incapacitation. When offenders are given a determinate sentence, they are imprisoned for a specific period of time. Once the time has expired, the inmate is released from prison.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium
REF: Indeterminate Sentences and Determinate Sentences
OBJ: 2.2 COG: Analysis

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