

Chapter 01 Corrections: An Overview **Answer Key**

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following statements is true of the crime rates and the prison population in the United States?
- A. Serious crime continues to increase, while the prison population continues to decrease.
 - B. Serious crime continues to decrease, while the prison population continues to increase.**
 - C. Serious crime continues to increase, causing the prison population to increase.
 - D. Serious crime continues to decrease, causing the prison population to decrease.

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2. A serious criminal offense that is punishable by death or by incarceration in a prison facility for more than a year is called a(n) ____.
- A. infraction
 - B. misdemeanor
 - C. felony**
 - D. perjury

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3. Which among the following is an example of a felony?
- A. Burglary**
 - B. Simple assault
 - C. Jaywalking
 - D. Littering

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4. A relatively minor violation of the criminal law, such as petty theft or simple assault, punishable by confinement for one year or less is called a(n) _____.

A. infraction
B. misdemeanor
C. felony
D. perjury

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5. Which among the following is an example of a misdemeanor?

A. Robbery
B. Simple assault
C. Arson
D. Jaywalking

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6. A minor violation of a state statute or local ordinance punishable by a fine or other penalty, or by a specified, usually very short term of incarceration, is called a(n) _____.

A. infraction
B. misdemeanor
C. felony
D. perjury

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7. Which among the following is an example of an infraction?

- A. Murder
- B. Breaking and entering
- C. Littering
- D. Auto theft

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8. Who among the following is a correctional client?

- A. A recreation coordinator
- B. A unit leader
- C. A field administrator
- D. A probationer

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9. Identify a component of the criminal justice system.

- A. Courts
- B. Sole proprietorship
- C. Arbitration
- D. Cooperatives

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10. A prosecutor's choice to drop charges after filing them is called _____.

- A. *nollo judicus*
- B. *nolo contendere*
- C. *nolle prosequi*
- D. *noelle persecutus*

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11. The main function of the preliminary hearing is to:

- A. ensure the incarceration and rehabilitation of adults and juveniles convicted of offenses against the law.
- B.** determine whether there is cause to believe that the accused committed a crime within the jurisdiction of the court.
- C. ensure the maintenance and upkeep of the correctional facilities that are used for incarceration.
- D. determine whether there are adequate facilities in the correctional facilities for the convicted offenders.

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12. The process by which a court arrives at a final decision in a case is called _____.

- A. arbitration
- B. arraignment
- C. certification
- D.** adjudication

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13. If a defendant accepts a penalty without admitting guilt, it is called _____.

- A. *nollo judicus*
- B.** *nolo contendere*
- C. *nolle prosequi*
- D. *noelle persecutus*

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14. The various aspects of the pretrial and postconviction management of individuals accused or convicted of crimes are referred to as _____.

A. adjudication

s

B. corrections

s

C. arraignments

s

D. incarcerations

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True / False Questions

15. The current rate of imprisonment in the United States is close to an all-time high.

TRUE

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16. Murder, rape, aggravated assault, robbery, burglary, and arson are felonies in all jurisdictions within the United States.

TRUE

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17. A few states make conviction of a felony and the resulting incarceration grounds for uncontested divorce.

TRUE

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18. Some crimes classified as felonies in one part of the country may be misdemeanors in another.

TRUE

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19. Major violations of the law that often involve long-term incarceration are called infractions.

FALSE

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20. The process of achieving justice through the application of the criminal law and through the workings of the criminal justice system is called criminal justice.

TRUE

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21. The process of criminal justice begins when a convicted criminal enters the correctional system.

FALSE

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22. The criminal justice system does not respond to all crime because of the sheer volume of crime in the United States.

FALSE

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23. *Nolo Contendere* pleas are used by defendants who wish to contest conviction.

FALSE

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24. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, noninstitutional corrections, which is sometimes called community corrections, includes pardon, probation, and parole activities, correctional administration not directly connectable to institutions, and miscellaneous [activities] not directly related to institutional care.

TRUE

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Fill in the Blank Questions

25. _____ refers to the overuse of correctional facilities, particularly prisons, in the United States.

Mass incarceration

26. _____ is defined as criminal laws and criminal justice institutions, policies, and practices that achieve justice in the present without compromising the ability of future generations to have the benefits of a just society.

Sustainable justice

27. A serious criminal offense that is punishable by death or by incarceration in a prison facility for more than a year is called a(n) _____.

felony

28. A relatively minor violation of the criminal law, such as petty theft or simple assault, punishable by confinement for one year or less is called a(n) _____.

misdemeanor

29. The collection of all the agencies that perform criminal justice functions is referred to as the _____.

criminal justice system

30. A prosecutor can drop charges after filing them. Such a choice is called _____.

nolle prosequi

31. _____ is the process by which a court arrives at a decision in a case.

Adjudication

32. An appearance in court prior to trial in a criminal proceeding is called a(n) _____.

arraignment

33. If a defendant accepts a penalty without admitting guilt, it is called _____.

nolo contendere

34. After losing all their available direct appeals, state prisoners may also seek to have their convictions reviewed collaterally in the federal courts via a(n) _____.

writ of habeas corpus

