

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

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ANSWER: d

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

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- d. to reward the state

ANSWER:

b

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

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tax revenues. Thus, corrections must vie with other government programs for which of the following?

- a. correctional uncertainty
- b. funding
- 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

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- d. social and political

ANSWER:

d

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

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and actually help to define norms and expectations for conformity?

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

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

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- 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?

- 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

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40. African Americans are _____ times more likely to be in prison than whites.

- a. twelve
- b. seven
- c. five
- d. eight

ANSWER:

c

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

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- 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

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?

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- 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
- 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

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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