



**SIR ARTHUR LEWIS COMMUNITY COLLEGE  
ACADEMIC YEAR (2024/2025) – SEMESTER TWO  
END OF SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION**

***COURSE CODE*** : CRM 104  
***COURSE TITLE*** : Introduction to Corrections  
***LECTURER(S)*** : Dr. Leonard Johnny  
***DATE*** :  
***TIME*** :  
***DURATION*** : 1 hour 45 minutes  
***STUDENT ID #*** : \_\_\_\_\_

---

**GENERAL INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS**

- Students must sign **IN** and **OUT** on the examination class list.
- Write your ID number on the question paper.
- This paper is worth 60 marks and comprises One (1) section.
- Section One: 60 multiple choice questions. Each question worth 1 mark.
- Answer the questions by selecting the best answer from the choices given

**DO NOT TURN THIS PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**

**This section contains 60 questions. Each question worth 1 mark.  
Answer the questions by selecting the best answer from the choices given**

1. According to the History of Punishment, Reconciliation Rituals include all the following, EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Restitution
- B. Spotlighting
- C. Banishment
- D. Blood Revenge

2. The earliest legal codes include all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Code of Urukagina
- B. Code of Ur-Nammu
- C. Code of the Nesilim
- D. Code of Hammurabi

3. All of the following are tools used to measure crime, EXCEPT:

- A. Number of serious crimes reported
- B. Uniform Crime Report
- C. National Crime Victimization Survey
- D. Self-Report System

4. In 1835 \_\_\_\_\_ was appointed governor of the prison of Valencia, Spain, which held about 1500 prisoners where he organized the institution using military type discipline.

- A. Colonel Manuel Montesinos
- B. Georg Michael Obermaier
- C. Alexander Maconochie
- D. Southerland Gabriel

5. The Consensus View on how crime is defined are all of the following, EXCEPT:

- A. Criminal laws represent the views of the majority of society
- B. There is general agreement about what should be legal or illegal
- C. Criminal laws control behaviors that are dangerous or destructive
- D. Criminal law has an anti-social control function

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a violation of social rules of conduct that are expressed in written codes written by lawmakers.

- A. Crime
- B. Violence
- C. Prison
- D. Behavior

7. \_\_\_\_\_ is the habitual committing of criminal acts or offenses by a young person, especially, one below the age at which ordinary criminal prosecution is possible.

- A. Delinquency
- E. Crime
- B. Violence
- C. Obedience

8. Examples of intermediate sanctions are all of the following EXCEPT:

- A. Fines
- B. Night reporting centers
- C. Work release
- D. Community release

9. \_\_\_\_\_, governor of a prison in Munich, Germany worked with the inmates to establish an unprecedented rapport. He removed their chains, and, essentially, removed the guards as well.

- A. Georg Michael Obermaier
- E. Colonel Manuel Montesinos
- B. Southerland Gabriel
- C. Alexander Maconochie

10. In 1791, the \_\_\_\_\_, advocated a kind of mark system for convicted criminals that would work towards attaining discharge from prison.

- A. Honore Kenneth
- B. Southerland Gabriel
- C. Comte de Mirabeau
- D. Lally Rigueti

11. In 1847, the prosecutor of Versailles, \_\_\_\_\_ wrote a book in which he advocated these of a pardoning power, conditional liberation, followed by police supervision of parolees.

- A. Jean-Luc Versailles
- B. Bonneville de Marsangy
- C. Vicaran Brisco
- D. Francis Scott Key

12. In the year, 1837, \_\_\_\_\_, British naval captain and geographer advocated to the House of Commons, that prisoners sentences could be determined not by time, but by behavior.

- A. Alexander Maconochie
- B. Vicaran Brisco
- C. Georg Michael Obermaier
- D. Colonel Manuel Montesinos

13. Police prisoners who conducted themselves well were eligible for conditional pardons called

- A. Good time
- B. Parole
- C. Probation
- D. Tickets of Leave

14. What is a common element across human history and societies for violations of group norms, rules, and laws?

- A. Reform
- B. Rehabilitation
- C. Confinement
- D. Punishment

15. Which prison design has a central corridor (a pole) which runs throughout the length of the facility and has cross corridors which contain housing units, recreation and so on?

- A. Courtyard design Prison
- B. Campus design prison
- C. Radical-design prison
- D. Telephone design prison

16. This era of corrections is characterized as being more punitive toward individuals in correctional facilities.

- A. Reform Era
- B. Retributive Era
- C. Rehabilitation Era
- D. Industrial Era

17. Jails generally hold individuals for a period of:

- A. Up to six months
- B. Up to a year
- C. More than a year
- D. Life

18. \_\_\_\_\_ prisons are primarily found in the larger jurisdictions and represent the most restrictive and secure prisons in the country.

- A. Maximum security
- B. Close security
- C. Supermax
- D. Community

19. Prison terms for two offenses to be served one after the other is called \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. Uphold
  - B. House Arrest
  - C. Day Fine
  - D. Consecutive Sentence
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is a specified amount of time taken off of a prisoner's sentence for not violating rules while incarcerated.
- A. Good Time
  - B. Concurrent Sentence
  - C. Victim Impact Statement
  - D. Sentencing Hearing
21. How is the agency responsible for the establishment of sentencing policies and procedures for the federal court system called?
- A. Indeterminate Sentencing
  - B. U.S. Sentencing Commission
  - C. Boot Camps
  - D. Victim Impact Statement
22. Which of the following focuses on individual offenders and emphasizes the possibility of changing their behavior?
- A. Retribution
  - B. Rehabilitation
  - C. Deterrence
  - D. Revenge
23. The majority of nonviolent offenders have \_\_\_\_\_ related crimes/offenses.
- A. Firearm
  - B. Drug
  - C. Criminal
  - D. Violence
24. Which of the following BEST exemplifies a front-door mechanism to deal with prison crowding?
- A. Parole
  - B. Transitional placement in a community-based correctional facility
  - C. Probation
  - D. Release from prison

25. A type of prison designed to house very dangerous inmates and characterized by a very high degree of physical and procedural security measures.
- A. Maximum-security Prison
  - B. Reception Facility
  - C. Rehabilitation Model
  - D. American Correctional Association
26. A corrections term that indicates the extent of security measures that must be in place for an inmate of a particular classification.
- A. Reception Facility
  - B. Custody Level
  - C. Crime Control Model
  - D. Pennsylvania System
27. An area within a prison set aside for inmates sentenced to death.
- A. Medium-security Prison
  - B. Death Row
  - C. Walnut Street Jail
  - D. Prison Programs
28. An international association of corrections professionals dedicated to improving the effectiveness of corrections is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. American Correctional Association
  - B. Minimum-security Prison
  - C. Reception Facility
  - D. Maximum-security Prison
29. A period beginning in the mid-1800s when juveniles were moved out of adult prisons and into specialized facilities geared toward rehabilitating youth was called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Special Populations
  - B. Penitent
  - C. Reformatory Movement
  - D. Custody Level
30. The idea which indicates that criminals can be rehabilitated by using some form of treatment that eliminates the causes of crime is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Custody Level
  - B. Congregate System
  - C. Rehabilitation Model
  - D. Private Prisons

31. Prison facilities operated by third-party for profit companies under government contracts.
- A. Private Prisons
  - B. Super-maximum-security Prison
  - C. American Correctional Association
  - D. Zebulon Brockway
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is a corrections system which were popular in the South during Reconstruction where convicts were leased to private companies to provide hard labor.
- A. Elmira Reformatory
  - B. Reformatory Movement
  - C. Lease System
  - D. Medical Model
33. People who require special consideration or resources from corrections, such as the infirm, the elderly, juveniles, and women.
- A. American Correctional Association
  - B. Zebulon Brockway
  - C. Elmira Reformatory
  - D. Special Populations
34. A system of prison discipline characterized by solitary confinement which was believed to foster penitence; arose in the late 18th century.
- A. Medium-security Prison
  - B. Pennsylvania System
  - C. Declaration of Principles
  - D. Reception Facility
35. The philosophical approach to corrections that focuses on the identification, prevention and elimination of the underlying causes of crime is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Prison Overcrowding
  - B. Prison Programs
  - C. Medical Model
  - D. Minimum-security Prison
36. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the number of inmates within a particular facility exceeds the amount of space required for safe and legal operations.
- A. Prison Programs
  - B. Penitentiary
  - C. Prison Overcrowding
  - D. Minimum-security Prison

37. Another name for the Auburn System, which was a philosophy of penitentiary management where inmates worked in silence during the day and were in solitary confinement at night is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Pennsylvania System
  - B. Congregate System
  - C. Elmira Reformatory
  - D. Zebulon Brockway
38. Another name for prison that arose during the period when offenders were expected to be penitent is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Maximum-security Prison
  - B. Custody Level
  - C. Penitentiary
  - D. Special Populations
39. The guiding ideologies of the National Prison Association (now the ACA) which were adopted in 1870 is the \_\_\_\_\_; considered a milestone in the professional approach to corrections.
- A. Reformatory Movement
  - B. Declaration of Principles
  - C. Prison Overcrowding
  - D. Minimum-security Prison
40. \_\_\_\_\_ is the type of prison which holds the largest number of inmates; it is characterized by dormitory living arrangements.
- A. Lease System
  - B. John Howard
  - C. Medium-security Prison
  - D. Custody Level
41. The type of institution which is designed to house the least dangerous offenders who pose little flight risk is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Medium-security Prison
  - B. Minimum-security Prison
  - C. Declaration of Principles
  - D. John Howard
42. Activities such as anger management, which are designed to help the offender reintegrate into society and avoid recidivism are called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Super-maximum-security Prison
  - B. Prison Programs
  - C. Crime Control Model
  - D. Pennsylvania System

43. A conceptualization of the criminal justice system developed by Herbert Packer which is characterized by an emphasis on aggressive crime suppression and control.
- A. Reception Facility
  - B. Private Prisons
  - C. Crime Control Model
  - D. Penitent
44. Prisons which hold the highest risk prisoners in the most secure institutions are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Super-maximum-security Prison
  - B. Declaration of Principles
  - C. Reformatory Movement
  - D. Private Prisons
45. Which age group is defined as juvenile delinquency?
- A. Above 18
  - B. Below 18
  - C. None of these
  - D. All of the above
46. An intermediate sanction intended to be an alternative to incarceration but which is more intense than standard probation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. House Arrest
  - B. Boot Camps
  - C. Intensive Supervision Probation
  - D. Sentencing Reform Act of 1984
47. Prison terms for two or more offenses to be served at the same time, rather than one after the other.
- A. Community Service
  - B. House Arrest
  - C. Victim Impact Statement
  - D. Concurrent Sentence
48. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of corrections sentence that consists of a short-term residential program that resembles military basic training.
- A. Home Confinement
  - B. Concurrent Sentence
  - C. Sentencing
  - D. Boot Camps

49. \_\_\_\_\_ is a request made after a trial by a party that has lost on one or more issues requesting that a higher court review the decision to determine if it was correct.
- A. Overturn
  - B. Consecutive Sentence
  - C. Appeal
  - D. Probation
50. A type of sentencing environment where judicial discretion in sentence length is limited by statutory law.
- A. Death Penalty
  - B. Consecutive Sentence
  - C. Community Service
  - D. Mandatory Sentences
51. Instruments through which legislative bodies determine the punishments that are associated with particular crimes.
- A. Sentencing Statute
  - B. Appeal
  - C. Boot Camps
  - D. Asset Forfeiture
52. A prison sentence of a fixed length that is not subject to reduction by a parole board or other bodies.
- A. Determinate Sentencing
  - B. Asset Forfeiture
  - C. Consecutive Sentence
  - D. Probation
53. Another name for Home Confinement.
- A. Uphold
  - B. House Arrest
  - C. Proportionality Doctrine
  - D. Probation
54. A system of assessing fine amounts based on the offender's income rather than a set amount.
- A. Sentencing Statute
  - B. Indeterminate Sentencing
  - C. Probation
  - D. Day Fine

55. Created a new federal agency, the U.S. Sentencing Commission, to set sentencing guidelines for every federal offense.
- A. Uphold
  - B. Fine
  - C. Overturn
  - D. Sentencing Reform Act of 1984
56. The overruling or setting aside the decision of a lower court by a higher court.
- A. Overturn
  - B. Remand
  - C. Determinate Sentencing
  - D. Sentencing Reform Act of 1984
57. In some jurisdictions, this type of hearing which is separated from the finding of guilt is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Asset Forfeiture
  - B. Sentencing Hearing
  - C. Home Confinement
  - D. Uphold
58. Money paid to the government as punishment for a violation or a crime is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Electronic Monitoring
  - B. Fine
  - C. Concurrent Sentence
  - D. Day Fine
59. The use of electronic equipment to monitor a person's movement to ensure compliance with court-ordered conditions, such as house arrest is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Proportionality Doctrine
  - B. Death Penalty
  - C. Good Time
  - D. Electronic Monitoring
60. \_\_\_\_\_ is the confiscation of assets by the government through either civil or criminal process.
- A. Consecutive Sentence
  - B. Appeal
  - C. Sentencing Hearing
  - D. Asset Forfeiture

END OF EXAMINATION