



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

*COURSE CODE* : CRM 104

*COURSE TITLE* : Introduction to Corrections

*LECTURER(S)* : Dr. Leonard Johnny

*DATE* :

*TIME* :

*DURATION* : 1 hour 45 minutes

*STUDENT ID #* : \_\_\_\_\_

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**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 is worth 1 mark.

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

## Section One

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

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a homicide sanctioned and ultimately committed by the state as a punishment for crimes.

- A. Appeal
- B. U.S. Sentencing Commission
- C. Death Penalty
- D. Determinate Sentencing

3. A type of sentence where the length of imprisonment is determined by the inmate's conduct while in prison rather than being of a set length is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Indeterminate Sentencing
- B. Proportionality Doctrine
- C. Death Penalty
- D. Determinate Sentencing

4. Unpaid work which is intended to be of some social value is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Forfeiture
- B. Community Service
- C. Concurrent Sentence
- D. Mandatory Sentences

5. The stage of the criminal justice process where the convicted person is brought before the court to have a punishment determined.

- A. Remand

B. Presentence Investigation Report

C. Uphold

D. Sentencing

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the confiscation of assets by the government through either civil or criminal process.

E. Consecutive Sentence

- F. Appeal
- G. Sentencing Hearing
- H. Asset Forfeiture

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

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

12. 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

13. 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

14. Col. Manuel Montesinos (1835), governor of the prison of Valencia, Spain, was the superintendent of 1500 prisoners where he radically changed the administration of the prison.

- A. True
- B. False

15. Consensus View on how crime is defined are all 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

16. Crime is a violation of social rules of conduct that are expressed in written code by lawmakers

- A. True
- B. False

17. Delinquency 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. True
- B. False

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

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

19. Georg Michael Obermaier, 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. True
- B. False

20. 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

21. 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

22. In the year, 1837, Alexander Maconochie, British naval captain and geographer advocated to the House of Commons, that prisoners' sentences could be determined not by time, but by behavior.

A. True

B. False

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

A. Good time

B. Parole

C. Probation

D. Tickets of Leave

24. 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

25. 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

26. 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

27. 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
28. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
29. 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
30. \_\_\_\_\_ 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
31. 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

32. Which of the following focuses on individual offenders and emphasizes the possibility of changing their behavior?

- A. Retribution
- B. Rehabilitation
- C. Deterrence
- D. Revenge

33. The majority of nonviolent offenders have \_\_\_\_\_ related crimes/offenses.

- A. Firearm
- B. Drug
- C. Criminal
- D. Violence

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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

37. 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
38. 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
39. 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
40. 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
41. 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

42. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

43. 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

44. 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

45. 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

46. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

47. 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

48. 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

49. 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

50. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

51. 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

52. 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

53. 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

54. 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

55. Which age group is defined as juvenile delinquency?

- A. Above 18
- B. Below 18
- C. None of these
- D. All of the above

56. 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

57. 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

58. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

59. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

60. 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

END OF EXAMINATION