



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

***COURSE CODE*** : CRM 309  
***COURSE TITLE*** : Probation and Parole (Final)  
***LECTURER(S)*** : Dr. Leonard Johnny  
***DATE*** : **December 20, 2024**  
***TIME*** : **9 am**  
***DURATION*** : 2 hours  
***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.
- Circle the correct answer on the question paper.

### **INSTRUCTIONS**

This paper is worth 60 marks and comprises Two (2) section.

Section One: 30 multiple choice question - (45 marks)

Section Two: 5 structured questions to answer all 5 questions - (15 marks)

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

**SECTION ONE: (45 marks)**

Answer the questions by selecting the best answer from the choices given. Each question is worth 1.5 marks

1. The violation of the conditions of probation or parole is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Split Sentence
  - B. Absconder
  - C. Parole Officer
  - D. Technical Violation
  
2. The probation of Offender Act stipulated that probation should be granted mostly to\_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. All offenders
  - B. First offenders
  - C. Terrorists
  - D. Recidivists
  
3. The following systems are used to select probation and parole officers EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Merit system
  - B. Appraisal system
  - C. Appointment system
  - D. Combined system
  
4. Which one of the following activities comes LAST in terms of the court?
  - A. Judgement
  - B. Charge sheet
  - C. Trial
  - D. Release on probation

5. How is the goal of sentencing which tries to prevent a specific offender from engaging in repeated or future criminality called?

- A. General deterrence
- B. Specific deterrence
- C. Retribution
- D. All of the above

6. What is the name of the administrative authority which controls the Child Welfare Committee?

- A. Police Department
- B. Judicial Department
- C. Social Welfare Department
- D. Prosecution Department

7. The term which is used to describe children who are habitually absent from school or home is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Thrown-away children
- B. Truant
- C. Vagrant
- D. Children in conflict with law

8. All of the following are narcotic drug EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Opium
- B. Cocaine
- C. Lysergic Acid diethylamide
- D. Cigarette

9. The primary reason why prisons were built is to house \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. Children in Conflict with law
  - B. Political detenue
  - C. Convict prisoners
  - D. Under Trial Prisoners
10. Which of the following represents the main objective of Capital Punishment?
- A. Retribution
  - B. Self-expiation
  - C. Reformation
  - D. Rehabilitation
11. Which criminal punishment model encourages rehabilitation through the use of general and relatively unspecified sentences?
- A. Determinate sentencing
  - B. Proportionate sentencing
  - C. Indeterminate sentencing
  - D. None of the above
12. Which one of the following is a purpose of punishment?
- A. Keep you safe
  - B. Criminal liability
  - C. Discrimination
  - D. Deterrence
13. The young persons that the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 refers to are those who are\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Under 14 years
  - B. Under 16 years
  - C. Under 18 years
  - D. Uder 21 years

14. Which ONE of the following is a goal of sentencing?

- A. Counselling
- B. Investigations
- C. Reintegration
- D. Rehabilitation

15. How do you call the process by which newly admitted prisoners come to accept prison lifestyles and at times criminal values? \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Probation Restitution
- B. Prison Population
- C. Prison Subculture
- D. Prisonization

16. How are probation and parole viewed?

- A. Essentially as the same
- B. As using different supervision technique but are administered by the same office
- C. Are sentences handed over by courts
- D. As distinctly different forms of community correction administered by different authorities

17. Which ONE of the following is a prisoner's right?

- A. Right to travel
- B. Right to go to work
- C. Right to vote
- D. Right to speak

18. How does an officer who is charged with the supervision of offenders sentenced to community-based sanctions called?

- A. Parole officer
- B. Prison officer
- C. Probation Officer
- D. Police officer

19. Which one of the following does a parole and probation officers spend their working time doing?

- A. Investigating crimes
- B. Writing reports
- C. Prosecuting offenders
- D. Interviewing witnesses

20. How is the program which allows trusted or closely monitored inmates to leave the prison for the purpose of work and then returning to secure confinement when the workday is complete called?

- A. Work Release Program
- B. Parole
- C. Revocation
- D. Absconder

21. What is the name of the rules that parolees must follow in order to remain on parole, which includes not using drugs, called?

- A. Prison condition
- B. Absconder
- C. Conditions of Parole
- D. Split Sentence

22. The following are factors that impact the success of Community-based corrections EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Physical space
- B. Parole officer
- C. Program attendance
- D. Program reputation

23. Which of the following type of offender is NOT eligible for community-based corrections?

- A. Non-violent offenders
- B. Low risk offenders
- C. Non-dangerous offenders
- D. High risk offenders

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is a condition where an offender receives early release from prison under conditions that he must abide by certain rules and be supervised in the community.

- A. Active Supervision
- B. Parole
- C. Split Sentence
- D. Inactive Supervision

25. The shortage of labor in colonial America during the early seventeenth century, led to the transporting of the following groups of people to America EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Indentured poor
- B. East Indians
- C. Delinquents
- D. Criminals

26. ONE the assumptions on which the Medical Model Corrections is based is

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. The Work Release Program can rehabilitate prisoners
- B. Criminals are “sick” and can benefit from treatment
- C. The behavioral sciences cannot provide treatment
- D. The Parole boards is too eager to release inmates

27. When inmates are allowed to have representation at the Parole Board Hearings, it helps to do the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. It helps to promote a feeling of fairness
- B. It contributes to opening the correctional system to public scrutiny
- C. It causes the inmate to feel threaten
- D. It enables the inmate to communicate better and participate more fully in the hearing

28. What is the type of probation or parole where the offender does not required to report regularly to a probation or parole officer?

- A. Active Supervision
- B. Inactive Supervision
- C. Community Corrections
- D. Technical Violation

29. At the Revocation Hearing, the probationer can do the following EXCEPT

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Can testify and present witnesses
- B. Can have an attorney present
- C. His attorney can “plea bargain” with the prosecutor
- D. Prove his case “beyond a reasonable doubt”

30. All of the following are the primary responsibility of a parole officer

EXCEPT\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Help parolee to secure furloughs, work release, or halfway house placement
- B. Prepare reports on inmates for the parole board
- C. Help to plan institutional programs for the inmates and hold group meetings with them
- D. Sit as a member of the parole board

**SECTION TWO: (15 marks)**

This section consists of five (5) questions.

Answer all 5 questions from this section. Each question worth 3 marks.

1. What are the three services that a parole agency can provide? (3marks)
2. State three of the components of a pre-sentencing report. (3 marks)
3. Name three goals of sentencing. (3 marks)
4. State three of the functions of community based correctional programs (3 marks)
5. (a) What are the two basic models of parole administration? (2 marks).  
(b) Who was referred to as the “Father of probation” in America? (1 mark).

END OF EXAM