



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

***COURSE CODE*** : CRM 309  
***COURSE TITLE*** : Probation and Parole (Alternate)  
***LECTURER(S)*** : Dr. Leonard Johnny  
***DATE*** : 15<sup>th</sup> January 2025  
***TIME*** : 9:00 a.m.  
***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 worth 1.5 marks.

1. The rules that parolees must follow in order to remain on parole, such as, not using drugs are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Revocation conditions
- B. Absconder
- C. Conditions of Parole
- D. Split Sentence

2. A person who has been released from prison on parole is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Conditions of Parole
- B. Parolee
- C. Absconder
- D. Parole Officer

3. The act of taking an offender off from parole or probation and sending him to prison is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Absconder
- B. Split Sentence
- C. Parole Officer
- D. Revocation

4. \_\_\_\_\_ 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

5. A type of sentence where the offender spends up to half of the sentence outside of prison under community supervision is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Community Corrections
- B. Split Sentence
- C. Revocation
- D. Work Release Program

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Boston bootmaker who became the “Father of Probation” in the United States.

- A. Work Release Program
- B. John Augustus
- C. Community Corrections
- D. Conditions of Parole

7. The supervision of criminal offenders in the resident population, as opposed to confining offenders in secure correctional facilities is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

8. What is the type of probation or parole where the offender is required to regularly report to a probation or parole officer?

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

9. When a probationer or parolee does not “check in” with his or her probation officer within a specified amount of time, it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Active Supervision
- B. Split Sentence
- C. Technical Violation
- D. Absconder

10. A probation (or parole) status where the probationer does not have to report is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ .

- A. Work Release Program
- B. Parole
- C. Inactive Supervision
- D. Community Corrections

11. How is the violation of the conditions of probation or parole called?

- A. Split Sentence
- B. Absconder
- C. Parole Officer
- D. Technical Violation

12. Under the probation of Offender Act, Probation is granted mostly to\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. All offenders
- B. First offenders
- C. Terrorists
- D. Recidivists

13. The following are volunteer models of probation and parole EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. One-to-one model
- B. Adhoc model
- C. Supervision model
- D. Administrative model

14. Among the following which one of them comes last?

- A. Judgement
- B. Charge sheet
- C. Trial
- D. Release on probation

15. The goal of sentencing which seeks to prevent a particular offender from engaging in repeated or future criminality is \_\_\_\_\_.

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

16. Which is the administrative authority controls the Child Welfare Committee?

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

17. Children who are habitually absent from school or home are called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

18. Which ONE of the following is not a narcotic drug?

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

19. Prisons are built mainly to house \_\_\_\_\_ .
- A. Children in Conflict with law
  - B. Political detenue
  - C. Convict prisoners
  - D. Under Trial Prisoners
20. What objective does Capital Punishment represent?
- A. Retribution
  - B. Self-Expiation
  - C. Reformation
  - D. Rehabilitation
21. A model of criminal punishment that encourages rehabilitation through the use of general and relatively unspecified sentences is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Determinate sentencing
  - B. Proportionate sentencing
  - C. Indeterminate sentencing
  - D. None of the above
22. The purpose of punishment is all of the above EXCEPT.
- A. Incapacitation
  - B. Deterrence
  - C. Rehabilitation
  - D. Discrimination
23. The Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 is applicable to boys and girls who are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Under 14 years
  - B. Under 16 years
  - C. Under 18 years
  - D. Uder 21 years

24. Which one of the following is NOT a goal of sentencing?

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

25. The process by which newly admitted prisoners come to accept prison lifestyles and sometimes criminal values is called \_\_\_\_\_.

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

26. Probation and parole are \_\_\_\_\_ .

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

27. Which one of the following is NOT a prisoner's right?

- A. Right to Speak
- B. Right to Movement
- C. Right to Education
- D. Right to Vote

28. An officer charged with the supervision of offenders sentenced to community-based sanctions.

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

29. Parole and Probation officers spend their working time doing all of the following EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Writing reports
- B. Investigating crimes
- C. Making referrals
- D. visiting and interviewing clients

30. A program that allows trusted or closely monitored inmates to leave confinement for the purpose of work, then returning to secure confinement when the workday is complete.

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

**SECTION TWO: (15 marks)**

This section consists of 5 questions. Answer all 5 questions. Each question worth 3 marks.

1. Name three of the purposes of a pre-sentencing report. (3 marks)
2. State three types of cases held by the Juvenile Court. (3 marks)
3. What are three of the variables which affects the granting of probation? (3marks)
- 4 What are the three different types of services that a probation officer provide to the court? (3 marks).
5. What are three of the main goals of intermediate punishment? (3 marks)

END OF EXAM