1. The statement, “Those that have done wrong should be punished equally to the extent they have made other suffer”, illustrates the ____purpose of punishment
   a. Rehabilitation
   b. Retribution
   c. Incapacitation
   d. Deterrence

2. ____addresses the needs of the offender.
   a. Rehabilitation
   b. Deterrence
   c. Incapacitation
   d. Restoration

3. Incarceration is a modern form of
   a. Banishment
   b. Rehabilitation
   c. Corporal punishment
   d. Flogging

4. ____percent of individuals under correctional supervision are on probation
   a. 10
   b. 32
   c. 50
   d. 65

5. The average length of time spent on death row prior to execution is ___ years.
   a. 6
   b. 9
   c. 11
   d. 19

6. Retribution is based on the premise that
   a. The punishment should fit the crime
   b. People are evil and illogical
   c. People are naturally hedonistic
   d. All of the above
   e. A and b only

7. ____is a sentencing goal whose supporters say they seek to make the victim whole again.
   a. Restitution
   b. Rehabilitation
   c. Incarceration
   d. Restoration
8. Indeterminate sentences are consistent with the _____ philosophy
   a. Rehabilitation
   b. Retribution
   c. Incapacitation
   d. None of the above

9. ______ sentence is a form of structured sentencing that allows no leeway in the sentence required for a crime.
   a. Aggravated
   b. Mandatory
   c. Determinate
   d. Indeterminate

10. This U.S. Supreme Court case invalidated the death penalty because it allowed for unguided discretion when imposing a capital sentence which resulted in arbitrary decisions.
    a. Furman v. GA
    b. Poyner v. Murray
    c. Stanford v. KY
    d. Gregg v. GA

11. The smallest percentage of inmates are housed in:
    a. Maximum security institutions
    b. Medium security institutions
    c. Minimum security institutions

12. Correctional institutions are primarily built in
    a. Urban areas
    b. Rural areas
    c. Large cities
    d. None of the above

13. ______% of inmates housed in federal institutions are drug law violators
    a. 10
    b. 27
    c. 55
    d. 72

14. In general, jails are administered and managed by the
    a. City
    b. County
    c. State

15. The majority of the maximum security institutions used today were build in the
    a. The 1700's
    b. The 1800's
    c. The 1900's
    d. After 1950
16. Medium security institutions generally
   a. Have fences
   b. Have covert violence
   c. Have less restrictive inmate movement
   d. None of the above
   e. All of the above

17. The term used by the federal government to denote ultra-high security prisons is
   a. ULTRAMAX
   b. SUPERMAX
   c. MAXIMAX
   d. ADMAX

18. Order in correctional institutions is primarily achieved through
   a. Exchange relationship between inmates and staff
   b. Use of rewards
   c. Use of punishments
   d. Formal policy

19. Most violence in prison is
   a. Prisoner to prisoner
   b. Prisoner to correctional officer
   c. Correctional officer to prisoner
   d. Older prisoner to younger prisoner

20. Until the 1960's, judges maintained what approach toward prisoner rights?
   a. Hands off
   b. Rehabilitation
   c. Hands on
   d. Restrained hands

21. Of those incarcerated in the United States, _____% are women.
   a. 4
   b. 7
   c. 18
   d. 28

22. Probation is ordered by the
   a. Parole board
   b. Investigating officer
   c. victim
   d. court

23. _____ refers to the newly arrived inmate.
   a. Rat
   b. Screw
   c. Tree jumper
   d. Fish
24. _____ is the most commonly used form of criminal sentencing today.
   a. Home confinement
   b. Boot camps
   c. Incarceration
   d. Probation

25. _____ involves a combination of brief incarceration followed by probation.
   a. Intensive supervision
   b. Electronic monitoring
   c. Split sentencing
   d. Parole

26. House arrest is often used with
   a. Special needs offenders
   b. Pregnant women
   c. Geriatric offenders
   d. All of the above

27. The most common method of release from prison is
   a. Escape
   b. Discretionary parole
   c. Mandatory parole
   d. Appeal

28. Probation and parole:
   a. Are essentially the same and are terms that are used interchangeably
   b. Use different supervision techniques but are usually administered by the same office
   c. Are sentences handed down by the court
   d. Are distinctly different forms of community corrections administered by different authorities

29. Most states use a(n) _______ system to assign inmates to custody levels.
   a. Ex post facto
   b. Design capacity
   c. Classification
   d. Direct supervision

30. In ______, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the death penalty was unconstitutional due to the arbitrary nature of decision making during sentencing (i.e. the court found that there were no rules governing who received the death penalty and who did not.)
   a. Gregg V. GA
   b. Furman V. GA
   c. Tenn. V. Gardner
   d. Boyles V. NJ
31. Physically restraining an individual from committing more crime is:
   a. Deterrence  
   b. Incapacitation  
   c. Retribution  
   d. Habituation

32. A sentence based upon the medical model and minimum-maximum prison terms is called a:
   a. Determinate sentence  
   b. Mandatory sentence  
   c. Probationary sentence  
   d. None of the above

33. According to the Supreme Court:
   a. Capital punishment violates the Eighth Amendment  
   b. Death sentences require consideration of mitigating and aggravating factors  
   c. Death row inmates no longer have a right to appeal  
   d. All of the above

34. In Gregg V. Georgia, the Supreme Court ruled that capital punishments could be used if:
   a. The methods of execution were humane  
   b. It was made mandatory  
   c. The arbitrary nature of decision-making was removed  
   d. The execution took place within 10 years from the sentencing

35. Discretionary release is granted by
   a. a judge  
   b. statute  
   c. a parole board  
   d. probation officer

36. Inmates in medium security institutions are primarily housed in:
   a. Huts  
   b. Dorms  
   c. Cells

37. Freedom of religion cases were generated by the growing numbers of prisoners who were:
   a. Catholics  
   b. Baptists  
   c. Methodists  
   d. Muslims

38. Determinate sentencing:
   a. Is being used more frequently now  
   b. Is consistent with present crime crackdown  
   c. Is considered more humane by inmates  
   d. All of the above  
   e. None of the above
39. Women who are incarcerated have primarily committed _____________.
   a. Murder
   b. Violent crimes
   c. Economic crimes
   d. Drug related offenses

40. Prisoners have the constitutional right to:
   a. Have full due process at disciplinary hearings
   b. Be protected from abuse
   c. Be free from search and seizures
   d. All of the above

41. Prior to 1966, inmates:
   a. Were considered slaves of the state
   b. Had a great deal of rights
   c. Had access to courts
   d. Had basic human rights
   e. A and D

42. Women’s prisons are generally designed:
   a. Similar to men’s
   b. In a “Cottage” type format
   c. Similar to military barracks
   d. In order to emphasize security

43. Parole is:
   a. The conditional release to the community after completion of a portion of a prison sentence
   b. The release from custody of the state (state no longer has any control)
   c. used primarily with indeterminate sentences
   d. All of the above
   e. A and C only

44. Parole and probation:
   a. May be revoked
   b. Are recent trends
   c. Are not used frequently
   d. May be continued for indeterminate amounts of time

45. Restitution may include:
   a. Direct payment to the victim
   b. Community service work
   c. Work for profit organizations
   d. None of the above
   e. A and B only
True/False

46. The conditions in jails are generally better than those in prison

47. Since 1980, the prison population has tripled in the United States

48. The majority of people employed in the correctional field, are employed at the state level

49. If an individual violates their conditions of probation, it is up to the county prosecutor’s office to initiate proceedings for revocation

50. I found this class to be
   a. Too easy
   b. Too hard
   c. Boring
   d. Challenging
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