

### Online Testbank with

### Answers for End of Chapter Review Question

*for*

**Corrections**

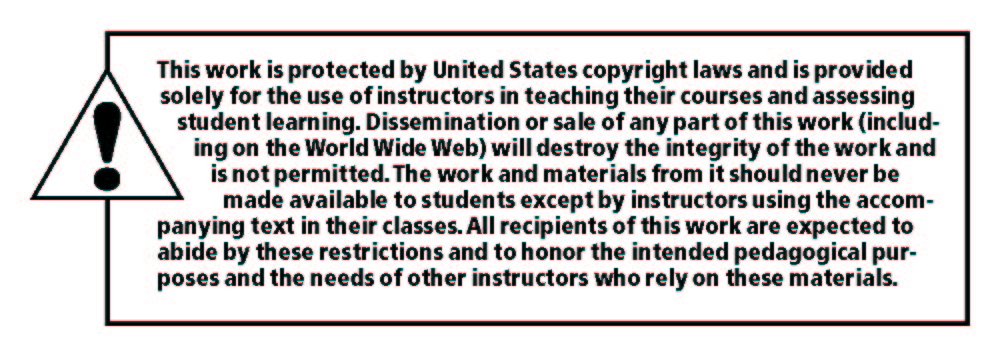
**An Introduction**

**Fourth Edition**

## Richard P. Seiter

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**Chapter 1**

TRUE/FALSE. Write ‘T’ if the statement is true and ‘F’ if the statement is false.

1. The Walnut Street jail had the reformation of the offender as its primary objective.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the operations of the Walnut Street Jail, the first American prison.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

2. In the United States, the rate of imprisonment decreased by almost 20 percent between 1980 and 2009.

Answer: F

Objective: Identify how corrections can affect the crime rate by understanding the concept of the correctional funnel.

Page number: 7–8

Level: Basic

3. Recidivism is a legislative authorization to provide a specific range of punishment for a specific crime.

Answer: F

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

4. Atavism implied that criminals are born, and criminal behavior is predetermined.

Answer: T

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

5. Most offenders are sentenced to probation and supervised in the community by probation or parole officers.

Answer: T

Objective: Outline the growth of corrections over the past two decades and describe why the scope of correctional budgets, staffing, and clients makes it important for students to study corrections.

Page number: 10

Level: Intermediate

6. Prisons were developed in colonial times as a punishment for crime.

Answer: F

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

7. The Retributive Era is a return to the Positive School of criminality, in which offenders have free choice to commit their crimes.

Answer: F

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

8. General deterrence presumes that others in society will not commit crimes because they see that there is a punishment for such acts, and that individuals receive the prescribed punishments.

Answer: T

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

9. Restorative justice models of sentencing shift the focus away from reactive, punishment-oriented sentencing.

Answer: T

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

10. The criminal justice system has made many adjustments to involve victims in the process of sentencing criminals.

Answer: T

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.

Page number: 31

Level: Basic

11. During the 1950s, the rehabilitation of offenders replaced punishment as the penal system’s primary objective.

Answer: T

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

12. There is a large numerical difference between the number of crimes reported and the number of offenders convicted and facing any specific correctional sanction.

Answer: T

Objective: Identify how corrections can affect the crime rate by understanding the concept of the correctional funnel.

Page number: 6

Level: Basic

13. The amount of money directed to criminal justice agencies has decreased greatly in recent years.

Answer: F

Objective: Outline the growth of corrections over the past two decades and describe why the scope of correctional budgets, staffing, and clients makes it important for students to study corrections.

Page number: 9

Level: Basic

14. The number of offenders on probation, in prison, and on parole has decreased significantly.

Answer: F

Objective: Outline the growth of corrections over the past two decades and describe why the scope of correctional budgets, staffing, and clients makes it important for students to study corrections.

Page number: 10

Level: Basic

15. Under the medical model, offenders were believed to be “sick,” inflicted with problems that caused their criminality.

Answer: T

Objective: Describe the Rehabilitative Era and the medical model of corrections, and explain how this era evolved into the Reintegrative Era.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

16. What was the first prison designed to house sentenced offenders in the United States called?

a. Western State Penitentiary

b. Walnut Street Jail

c. Eastern State Penitentiary

d. Sing Sing Prison

Answer: b

Objective: Describe the operations of the Walnut Street Jail, the first American prison.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

17. How do correctional agencies fulfill their mission?

I. By imprisoning offenders who receive a sentence of incarceration from the courts

II. By assisting courts in the decision to grant bail

III. By supervising offenders in the community under court jurisdiction

a. I, II

b. II, III

c. I, III

d. I, II, III

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

18. Which of the following statements is true of the Walnut Street Jail?

a. Prisoners were allowed to congregate during the day to work in factories to improve the production of goods.

b. It introduced the idea of releasing offenders on a conditional basis, leading to the development of parole.

c. Prison administrators often put masks on inmates as they moved through the prison, to avoid identification in case they met each other after release.

d. It was an architectural nightmare, built in an octagon with small, dark cells inside the cellblocks to provide solitary confinement and no labor.

Answer: c

Objective: Describe the operations of the Walnut Street Jail, the first American prison.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

19. What is defined as a legislative authorization to provide a specific range of punishment for a specific crime?

a. punishment guide

b. penal code

c. correctional system

d. fee system

Answer: b

Objective: Identify how corrections can affect the crime rate by understanding the concept of the correctional funnel.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

20. What is the hands-off doctrine?

a. avoidance by the U.S. Supreme Court of judicial intervention in the operations of prisons and the judgment of correctional administrators

b. a theory of corrections that offenders were sick, inflicted with problems that caused their criminality

c. a conclusion by Robert Martinson that no correctional treatment program reduces recidivism

d. a four-stage system of graduated release from prison and return to the community

Answer: a

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

21. What was the emphasis in the Rehabilitative Era?

a. having inmates work and produce products that could help in making the prisons self-sustaining.

b. the professionalizing of staff through recruitment and training, and the implementation of many self-improvement programs of prison management.

c. reformation that expanded education and vocational programs and focused offenders’ attention on their future.

d. holding offenders accountable for their acts and being tough on criminals while keeping them isolated from law-abiding citizens.

Answer: b

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

22. Which eighteenth-century theorist is recognized as the founder of the Classical School of criminology?

a. Jeremy Bentham

b. Cesare Beccaria

c. Cesare Lombroso

d. Voltaire

Answer: b

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 14–15

Level: Basic

23. Which of the following links crime causation to punishment, based on offenders’ free will and hedonism?

a. hedonistic calculus

b. the Positive School of criminology

c. the Classical School of criminology

d. atavism

Answer: c

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

24. Which theorist suggested that criminal laws should be organized so that the punishment for any act would outweigh the pleasure that would be derived from the act?

a. Cesare Lombroso

b. Gabriel Tarde

c. Cesare Beccaria

d. Jeremy Bentham

Answer: d

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

25. Which of the following is based on the belief that criminals do not have complete choice over their criminal actions and may commit acts that are beyond their control?

a. the Neoclassical School

b. the Positive School

c. the hedonistic calculus

d. the Classical School

Answer: b

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

26. Who among the following concluded that criminals had traits that made them throwbacks to earlier stages of evolution?

a. Cesare Lombroso

b. Cesare Beccaria

c. Jeremy Bentham

d. Voltaire

Answer: a

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

27. What is specific deterrence?

a. the recognition that criminal acts result in punishment, and the effect of that recognition on society that prevents future crimes

b. the incarceration of high-risk offenders for preventive reasons based on what they are expected to do, not what they have already done

c. the state of relapse that occurs when offenders complete their criminal punishment and then continue to commit crimes

d. the effect of punishment on an individual offender that prevents that person from committing future crimes

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic

28. Which early colonial bail system enabled rich offenders to pay a fee and be released?

a. correctional system

b. separate and silent system

c. system of gaols

d. fee system

Answer: d

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

29. Whose efforts in jail reform led to the passing of the Penitentiary Act in 1779?

a. Jeremy Bentham

b. John Howard

c. William Penn

d. Gabriel Tarde

Answer: b

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Page number: 18

Level: Basic

30. What did the Quakers’ criminal code include?

a. the use of stocks and pillories instead of detention

b. corporal punishments instead of imprisonment

c. capital punishment for thefts and religious crimes

d. free food and lodging for inmates

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

31. The original features of the Pennsylvania system included all but which of the following?

a. separation

b. silence

c. reformation of inmates

d. working with other inmates

Answer: d

Objective: Outline the development of the prison.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

32. Which of the following was a problem with the Pennsylvania system?

I. It had low productivity.

II. It was expensive.

III. It made inmates mentally ill.

a. I, II

b. I, III

c. II, III

d. I, II, III

Answer: d

Objective: Compare the Pennsylvania system with the Auburn system of imprisonment.

Page number: 20

Level: Basic

33. Which system was known as the “congregate and silent” system?

a. Pennsylvania system

b. Auburn system

c. fee system

d. Irish system

Answer: b

Objective: Compare the Pennsylvania system with the Auburn system of imprisonment.

Page number: 21

Level: Basic

34. The stages of which of the following systems are solitary confinement, special prison, open institutions, and ticket of leave?

a. Auburn system

b. Pennsylvania system

c. Irish system

d. fee system

Answer: c

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

35. Which correctional era advocated an environment that emphasized reformation, education, and vocational programs, and focused offenders’ attention on the future?

a. Industrial Prison Era

b. Retributive Era

c. Rehabilitative Era

d. Reformatory Era

Answer: d

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.

Page number: 21

Level: Intermediate

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the study of punishment for criminal acts.

Answer: Penology

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Page number: 2

Level: Basic

37. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the range of community and institutional sanctions, treatment programs, and services for managing criminal offenders.

Answer: Corrections

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

38. The three major components of the criminal justice system are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: police; courts; corrections

Objective: Identify how corrections can affect the crime rate by understanding the concept of the correctional funnel.

Page number: 4

Level: Basic

39. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the earliest known penal codes.

Answer: Code of Hammurabi

Objective: Summarize the definition, mission, and role of corrections.

Page number: 3

Level: Basic

40. The three governmental levels of correctional systems are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: federal; state; local

Objective: Identify how corrections can affect the crime rate by understanding the concept of the correctional funnel.

Page number: 4

Level: Intermediate

41. The idea that the main objective of an intelligent person is to achieve the most pleasure and the least pain is the basis of the concept of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: hedonistic calculus

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 15

Level: Intermediate

42. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the existence of features common in the early stages of human evolution, implied that criminals are born, and criminal behavior is predetermined.

Answer: Atavism

Objective: Contrast the Classical School with the Positive School of criminology.

Page number: 15

Level: Basic

43. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, England removed criminals from society by sending them to its colonies through \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: transportation

Objective: Summarize early responses to crime prior to the development of prisons.

Page number: 16

Level:

44. The state of Pennsylvania’s first two prisons were the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Western State Penitentiary; Eastern State Penitentiary

Objective: Compare the Pennsylvania system with the Auburn system of imprisonment.

Page number: 19

Level: Basic

45. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Era, from 1910 to 1935, emphasized manufacture of products by inmates and aimed at making prisons self-sustaining.

Answer: Industrial Prison

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.

Page number: 22

Level: Intermediate

46. Enforced idleness, lack of professional programs, and excessive size and overcrowding of prisons is characteristic of the Period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Transition

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era,

Page number: 22–23

Level: Basic

47. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_restricted judicial intervention in the operation of prisons and the judgment of correctional administrators.

Answer: hands-off doctrine

Objective: Describe prison development from the Reformatory Era to the Modern Era.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

48. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a theory of corrections based on the belief that offenders were sick and needed to be diagnosed and treated.

Answer: medical model

Objective: Describe the Rehabilitative Era and the medical model of corrections, and explain how this era evolved into the Reintegrative Era.

Page number: 23

Level: Basic

49. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the correctional goal emphasizing the infliction of pain or suffering.

Answer: Punishment

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.

Page number: 25

Level: Basic

50. The effect of punishment on an individual offender that prevents that person from committing future crimes is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: specific deterrence

Objective: Summarize sentencing goals and primary punishment philosophies.

Page number: 28

Level: Basic