

Student: _____

1. In _____, the U.S. Supreme Court held that California's three strikes law is not cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

A. *Lewis v. United States*

B. *Lockyer v. Andrade*

C. *Rummel v. Estelle*

D. *Marbury v. Lewis*

2. Community Corrections began in the 1973 with the passage of the _____ Community Corrections Act.

A. Kentucky

B. New York

C. Minnesota

D. Georgia

3. An important feature of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act was the formation of _____.

- A. local advisory boards.
- B. jail diversion agreements.
- C. parole agreements.
- D. None of the above.

4. Evaluation studies in the 1980s of state community corrections acts showed that intensive supervised probation and other alternative sanctions could _____.

- A. safely supervise otherwise prison-bound offenders at a reduced cost to the state.
- B. safely supervise other-wise prison-bound offenders but at an increased cost to the state.
- C. not safely supervise other-wise prison-bound offenders but decrease cost to the state.
- D. None of the above.

5. In a study by Temple University of the Kansas Community Corrections Act, researchers found that _____.

- A. the majority of clients on community corrections were prison-bound offenders.
- B. prison crowding problems faced by Kansas would have been far worse without community corrections.
- C. community corrections programs saved the state of Kansas money.
- D. All of the above.

6. During the _____ era of criminal justice, new laws were passed on the federal and state levels that increased the number of offenders entering the criminal justice system.
- A. prohibition
 - B. political
 - C. indeterminate sentencing
 - D. get tough
7. In the past ten years, the number of reported crimes in the United States has _____.
- A. increased
 - B. stayed the same
 - C. decreased
 - D. tripled
8. The _____ violent crime estimates are based on periodic surveys of a random sample of households in the United States.
- A. Uniform Crime Report
 - B. National Crime Victimization Surveys
 - C. Model Penal Code Report
 - D. None of the above

9. At year-end 2009, more than _____ million men and women were under some form of correctional supervision.
- A. 7.2
 - B. 9.2
 - C. 11.2
 - D. 13.2
10. Several states like Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi have revised laws to restore _____ that reduces the time served in prison for persons who complete educational programs, treatment programs, and other programs.
- A. probation
 - B. parole
 - C. good-time credits
 - D. truth-in-sentencing
11. The California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009 calls for _____.
- A. enhanced funding to counties that succeed in reducing the rate of adult probationers sent to prison.
 - B. enhanced funding to counties that succeed in increasing the rate of adult probationers sent to prison.
 - C. enhanced funding to counties to build new jails to house adult probationers.
 - D. enhanced funding to counties to build new jails to house juvenile probationers.

12. The goals of the Kansas Risk Reduction Initiative are to increase public safety, reduce the risks posed by probationers on community corrections, and _____.

A. increase the use of global positioning systems (GPS).

B. increase the percentage of probationers successfully completing community corrections supervision.

C. decrease the percentage of probationers successfully completing community corrections supervision.

D. decrease the use of global positioning systems (GPS).

13. Public opinion polls consistently report that Americans believe _____.

A. crime is on the decrease both across the U.S. and in their local areas.

B. crime is on the increase both across the U.S. and in their local areas.

C. crime has remained the same for the past 5 years.

D. crime has remained the same for the past 10 years.

14. _____ is a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice to gauge the prevalence of alcohol and illegal drug use among prior arrestees.

A. Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)

B. Breathalyzer Acid Recorder (BAR)

C. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)

D. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

15. _____ is a term commonly used to refer to convicted persons who are being released from a correctional sanction within the criminal justice system (e.g., parolee).

- A. Front End Offenders
- B. Back End Offenders
- C. Adjudicated Offender
- D. Non-Adjudicated Offender

16. _____ is a prison sentence with a fixed term of imprisonment that can be reduced by good-time or earned-time credits.

- A. Indeterminate Sentencing
- B. Determinate Sentencing
- C. Truth-in-Sentencing
- D. Habitual Criminal Sentencing

17. The _____ is a statutory text developed by the American Law Institute to assist legislatures in updating and standardizing states' penal law.

- A. U.S. Constitution
- B. Legislative Brief
- C. Model Penal Code
- D. Wilkinson Case Reporter

18. In 2008, the most common type of offense for which probationers were under supervision was a _____ offense.

- A. drug
- B. violent
- C. domestic violence
- D. traffic

19. In *Lockyer v. Andrade*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that California's three strikes law is not cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

True False

20. In many jurisdictions, local probation agencies supervise pretrial release individuals in the community.

True False

21. Community Corrections began in the 1980s with the passage of the Georgia Community Corrections Act.

True False

22. Evaluation studies in the 1980s of state community corrections acts showed that intensive supervised probation and other alternative sanctions could safely supervise otherwise prison-bound offenders and at a reduced cost to the state.

True False

23. During the **get tough era** of criminal justice, new laws were passed on the federal and state levels that increased the number of offenders entering the criminal justice system.

True False

24. The number of reported crimes in the United States has tripled in the past ten years.

True False

25. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) violent crime estimates are based on periodic surveys of a random sample of households in the United States.

True False

26. Of the over 7.2 million men and women under some form of correctional control at year-end 2009, most were in state or federal prison and local jails.

True False

27. Although more than twice the offender population is under supervision in the community, only 10 per cent of state funding goes to community-based corrections.

True False

28. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 created mandatory minimum sentences for drug trafficking and distribution, using the quantity of the drug involved to determine the minimum term of imprisonment.

True False

29. The number of arrests for marijuana, especially possession arrests, has consumed much of the law enforcement effort in the war on drugs.

True False

30. A major contributor to drug usage in the United States is that the cost of drugs has decreased in the past 30 years.

True False

31. According to the U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy, while the cost of cocaine at the retail level has increased in the past 10 years, the purity of cocaine has decreased.

True False

32. In 2008, the most common type of offense for which probationers were under supervision was a drug offense.

True False

33. Three strikes laws provide longer prison terms for some criminals with repeat felony convictions.

True False

34. Three strikes laws are controversial because the majority call for life sentences without possibility of release for at least 25 years.

True False

35. The tragic deaths of Diane Ballasiotes and Polly Klaas are examples of predatory crimes that caused legislation to abolish parole boards, increase the enforcement of parole conditions, and adopt zero-tolerance policies that send parolees back to prison.

True False

36. In the indeterminate sentencing model common in the United States between 1930-1970, the court could only consider the severity of the crime and the defendant's criminal history.

True False

37. A purpose of the Model Penal Code (MPC) is to assist state legislatures in standardizing penal laws in the United States.

True False

38. Under sentencing guidelines, the court's discretion is limited to a grid of sentencing ranges, absent a valid ground for departure.

True False

39. Truth-in-sentencing (TIS) policies require that a convicted offender serve 100 per cent of the sentence before eligibility for release.

True False

40. One in every 100 adults in America is in jail or prison.

True False

41. The current budget crisis in the U.S. has cause some states to close prisons and release prisoners early.

True False

42. Recent studies in Illinois of public opinion find that the majority of citizens consider prison sentences for nonviolent drug offenders the wrong approach to the problem of addition and crime.

True False

43. Evidence-based practices will have their greatest influence on correctional programs and services if the public better understands the criminal justice system.

True False

44. In _____, the U.S. Supreme Court held that California's three strikes law is not cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

45. During the _____ of criminal justice, new laws were passed on the federal and state levels that increased the number of offenders entering the criminal justice system.

46. The number of reported crimes in the United States has _____ in the past ten years.

47. The _____ violent crime estimates are based on periodic surveys of a random sample of households in the United States.

48. Although more than twice the offender population is under supervision in the community, only _____ per cent of state funding goes to community-based corrections.

49. The number of arrests for _____, especially possession arrests, has consumed much of the law enforcement effort in the war on drugs.

50. A major contributor to drug usage in the United States is that the cost of drugs has _____ in the past 30 years.

51. In 2008, the most common type of offense for which probationers were under supervision was a _____ offense.

52. A purpose of the _____ is to assist state legislatures in standardizing penal laws in the United States.

53. _____ policies require that a convicted offender serve 85 per cent of the sentence before eligibility for release.

54. One in every _____ adults in America is in jail or prison.

55. Community Corrections began in the 1973 with the passage of the _____ Community Corrections Act.

56. _____ is a term commonly used to refer to persons entering a correctional sanction within the criminal justice system (e.g., probationer).

57. _____ is a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice to gauge the prevalence of alcohol and illegal drug use among prior arrestees.

58. Under _____ the court's discretion is limited to a grid of sentencing ranges absent a valid ground for departure.

59. In 2007, an estimated 626 metric tons of cocaine entered the United States from _____.

60. Leandro Andrade was charged with two felony counts of petty theft with a prior conviction after he stole approximately \$150 worth of _____ from K-Marts located in two cities in California.

2 Key

1. In _____, the U.S. Supreme Court held that California's three strikes law is not cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

A. *Lewis v. United States*

B. *Lockyer v. Andrade*

C. *Rummel v. Estelle*

D. *Marbary v. Lewis*

Bayens - Chapter 02 #1

2. Community Corrections began in the 1973 with the passage of the _____ Community Corrections Act.

A. Kentucky

B. New York

C. Minnesota

D. Georgia

Bayens - Chapter 02 #2

3. An important feature of the Minnesota Community Corrections Act was the formation of _____.

- A. local advisory boards.
- B. jail diversion agreements.
- C. parole agreements.
- D. None of the above.

Bayens - Chapter 02 #3

4. Evaluation studies in the 1980s of state community corrections acts showed that intensive supervised probation and other alternative sanctions could _____.

- A. safely supervise otherwise prison-bound offenders at a reduced cost to the state.
- B. safely supervise other-wise prison-bound offenders but at an increased cost to the state.
- C. not safely supervise other-wise prison-bound offenders but decrease cost to the state.
- D. None of the above.

Bayens - Chapter 02 #4

5. In a study by Temple University of the Kansas Community Corrections Act, researchers found that _____.
- A. the majority of clients on community corrections were prison-bound offenders.
 - B. prison crowding problems faced by Kansas would have been far worse without community corrections.
 - C. community corrections programs saved the state of Kansas money.
 - D. All of the above.

Bayens - Chapter 02 #5

6. During the _____ era of criminal justice, new laws were passed on the federal and state levels that increased the number of offenders entering the criminal justice system.
- A. prohibition
 - B. political
 - C. indeterminate sentencing
 - D. get tough

Bayens - Chapter 02 #6

7. In the past ten years, the number of reported crimes in the United States has _____.
- A. increased
 - B. stayed the same
 - C. decreased
 - D. tripled

Bayens - Chapter 02 #7

8. The _____ violent crime estimates are based on periodic surveys of a random sample of households in the United States.

A. Uniform Crime Report

B. National Crime Victimization Surveys

C. Model Penal Code Report

D. None of the above

Bayens - Chapter 02 #8

9. At year-end 2009, more than _____ million men and women were under some form of correctional supervision.

A. 7.2

B. 9.2

C. 11.2

D. 13.2

Bayens - Chapter 02 #9

10. Several states like Louisiana, Texas, and Mississippi have revised laws to restore _____ that reduces the time served in prison for persons who complete educational programs, treatment programs, and other programs.

- A. probation
- B. parole
- C. good-time credits
- D. truth-in-sentencing

Bayens - Chapter 02 #10

11. The California Community Corrections Performance Incentive Act of 2009 calls for _____.

- A. enhanced funding to counties that succeed in reducing the rate of adult probationers sent to prison.
- B. enhanced funding to counties that succeed in increasing the rate of adult probationers sent to prison.
- C. enhanced funding to counties to build new jails to house adult probationers.
- D. enhanced funding to counties to build new jails to house juvenile probationers.

Bayens - Chapter 02 #11

12. The goals of the Kansas Risk Reduction Initiative are to increase public safety, reduce the risks posed by probationers on community corrections, and _____.
- A. increase the use of global positioning systems (GPS).
 - B.** increase the percentage of probationers successfully completing community corrections supervision.
 - C. decrease the percentage of probationers successfully completing community corrections supervision.
 - D. decrease the use of global positioning systems (GPS).

Bayens - Chapter 02 #12

13. Public opinion polls consistently report that Americans believe _____.
- A. crime is on the decrease both across the U.S. and in their local areas.
 - B.** crime is on the increase both across the U.S. and in their local areas.
 - C. crime has remained the same for the past 5 years.
 - D. crime has remained the same for the past 10 years.

Bayens - Chapter 02 #13

14. _____ is a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice to gauge the prevalence of alcohol and illegal drug use among prior arrestees.

- A. Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)
- B. Breathalyzer Acid Recorder (BAR)
- C. Uniform Crime Report (UCR)
- D. National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Bayens - Chapter 02 #14

15. _____ is a term commonly used to refer to convicted persons who are being released from a correctional sanction within the criminal justice system (e.g., parolee).

- A. Front End Offenders
- B. Back End Offenders
- C. Adjudicated Offender
- D. Non-Adjudicated Offender

Bayens - Chapter 02 #15

16. _____ is a prison sentence with a fixed term of imprisonment that can be reduced by good-time or earned-time credits.

- A. Indeterminate Sentencing
- B. Determinate Sentencing
- C. Truth-in-Sentencing
- D. Habitual Criminal Sentencing

Bayens - Chapter 02 #16

17. The _____ is a statutory text developed by the American Law Institute to assist legislatures in updating and standardizing states' penal law.

- A. U.S. Constitution
- B. Legislative Brief
- C. Model Penal Code
- D. Wilkinson Case Reporter

Bayens - Chapter 02 #17

18. In 2008, the most common type of offense for which probationers were under supervision was a _____ offense.

- A. drug
- B. violent
- C. domestic violence
- D. traffic

Bayens - Chapter 02 #18

19. In *Lockyer v. Andrade*, the U.S. Supreme Court held that California's three strikes law is not cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #19

20. In many jurisdictions, local probation agencies supervise pretrial release individuals in the community.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #20

21. Community Corrections began in the 1980s with the passage of the Georgia Community Corrections Act.

FALSE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #21

22. Evaluation studies in the 1980s of state community corrections acts showed that intensive supervised probation and other alternative sanctions could safely supervise otherwise prison-bound offenders and at a reduced cost to the state.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #22

23. During the **get tough era** of criminal justice, new laws were passed on the federal and state levels that increased the number of offenders entering the criminal justice system.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #23

24. The number of reported crimes in the United States has tripled in the past ten years.

FALSE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #24

25. The National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) violent crime estimates are based on periodic surveys of a random sample of households in the United States.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #25

26. Of the over 7.2 million men and women under some form of correctional control at year-end 2009, most were in state or federal prison and local jails.

FALSE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #26

27. Although more than twice the offender population is under supervision in the community, only 10 per cent of state funding goes to community-based corrections.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #27

28. The Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986 created mandatory minimum sentences for drug trafficking and distribution, using the quantity of the drug involved to determine the minimum term of imprisonment.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #28

29. The number of arrests for marijuana, especially possession arrests, has consumed much of the law enforcement effort in the war on drugs.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #29

30. A major contributor to drug usage in the United States is that the cost of drugs has decreased in the past 30 years.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #30

31. According to the U.S. Office of National Drug Control Policy, while the cost of cocaine at the retail level has increased in the past 10 years, the purity of cocaine has decreased.

FALSE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #31

32. In 2008, the most common type of offense for which probationers were under supervision was a drug offense.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #32

33. Three strikes laws provide longer prison terms for some criminals with repeat felony convictions.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #33

34. Three strikes laws are controversial because the majority call for life sentences without possibility of release for at least 25 years.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #34

35. The tragic deaths of Diane Ballasiotes and Polly Klaas are examples of predatory crimes that caused legislation to abolish parole boards, increase the enforcement of parole conditions, and adopt zero-tolerance policies that send parolees back to prison.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #35

36. In the indeterminate sentencing model common in the United States between 1930-1970, the court could only consider the severity of the crime and the defendant's criminal history.

FALSE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #36

37. A purpose of the Model Penal Code (MPC) is to assist state legislatures in standardizing penal laws in the United States.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #37

38. Under sentencing guidelines, the court's discretion is limited to a grid of sentencing ranges, absent a valid ground for departure.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #38

39. Truth-in-sentencing (TIS) policies require that a convicted offender serve 100 per cent of the sentence before eligibility for release.

FALSE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #39

40. One in every 100 adults in America is in jail or prison.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #40

41. The current budget crisis in the U.S. has cause some states to close prisons and release prisoners early.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #41

42. Recent studies in Illinois of public opinion find that the majority of citizens consider prison sentences for nonviolent drug offenders the wrong approach to the problem of addition and crime.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #42

43. Evidence-based practices will have their greatest influence on correctional programs and services if the public better understands the criminal justice system.

TRUE

Bayens - Chapter 02 #43

44. In _____, the U.S. Supreme Court held that California's three strikes law is not cruel and unusual punishment in violation of the Eighth Amendment.

Lockyer v. Andrade

Bayens - Chapter 02 #44

45. During the _____ of criminal justice, new laws were passed on the federal and state levels that increased the number of offenders entering the criminal justice system.

get tough era

Bayens - Chapter 02 #45

46. The number of reported crimes in the United States has _____ in the past ten years.

decreased

Bayens - Chapter 02 #46

47. The _____ violent crime estimates are based on periodic surveys of a random sample of households in the United States.

National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS)

Bayens - Chapter 02 #47

48. Although more than twice the offender population is under supervision in the community, only _____ per cent of state funding goes to community-based corrections.

10

Bayens - Chapter 02 #48

49. The number of arrests for _____, especially possession arrests, has consumed much of the law enforcement effort in the war on drugs.

marijuana

Bayens - Chapter 02 #49

50. A major contributor to drug usage in the United States is that the cost of drugs has _____ in the past 30 years.

decreased

Bayens - Chapter 02 #50

51. In 2008, the most common type of offense for which probationers were under supervision was a _____ offense.

drug

Bayens - Chapter 02 #51

52. A purpose of the _____ is to assist state legislatures in standardizing penal laws in the United States.

Model Penal Code (MPC)

Bayens - Chapter 02 #52

53. _____ policies require that a convicted offender serve 85 per cent of the sentence before eligibility for release.

Truth-in-sentencing (TIS)

Bayens - Chapter 02 #53

54. One in every _____ adults in America is in jail or prison.

100

Bayens - Chapter 02 #54

55. Community Corrections began in the 1973 with the passage of the _____ Community Corrections Act.

Minnesota

Bayens - Chapter 02 #55

56. _____ is a term commonly used to refer to persons entering a correctional sanction within the criminal justice system (e.g., probationer).

Front End Offenders

Bayens - Chapter 02 #56

57. _____ is a survey conducted by the U.S. Department of Justice to gauge the prevalence of alcohol and illegal drug use among prior arrestees.

Arrestee Drug Abuse Monitoring (ADAM)

Bayens - Chapter 02 #57

58. Under _____ the court's discretion is limited to a grid of sentencing ranges absent a valid ground for departure.

sentencing guidelines

Bayens - Chapter 02 #58

59. In 2007, an estimated 626 metric tons of cocaine entered the United States from _____.

South America

Bayens - Chapter 02 #59

60. Leandro Andrade was charged with two felony counts of petty theft with a prior conviction after he stole approximately \$150 worth of _____ from K-Marts located in two cities in California.

videotapes

2 Summary

	<u>Category</u>	<u># of Questions</u>
Bayens - Chapter 02		60