

PSY 474  
Exam 5  
Practice Test

1. \_\_\_\_\_ can be defined as “contributing to respect the law and to maintain a just, peaceful, and safe society”
  - a. The right to a fair trial
  - b. The justice system
  - c. Sentencing
  - d. The right to a just and fair trial
  
2. Which of the following describes the goal of sentencing that involves scaring other possible offenders into not offending?
  - a. Specific deterrence
  - b. Sentencing scare tactics
  - c. Denouncing unlawful conduct
  - d. General deterrence
  
3. Which of the following is NOT a goal for sentencing?
  - a. Assisting in rehabilitating offenders
  - b. Providing reparations for harm done to victims/community
  - c. Merging offenders back into society
  - d. Denouncing unlawful conduct
  
4. Which of the following is the FUNDAMENTAL principle of sentencing (according to the U.S. sentencing commission)?
  - a. A sentence must be proportionate to the gravity of the offense and the degree of responsibility of the offender
  - b. Sentencing should be adjusted to account for any relevant aggravating or mitigating circumstances
  - c. Sentencing should be similar for similar offenders committing similar offenses under similar circumstances
  - d. If circumstances warrant, offenders should not be deprived of their liberty
  
5. Who, out of the following list, has the option to choose probation or restitution as a form of sentencing?

- a. Prosecution
  - b. Defense
  - c. Judge
  - d. Jury
6. Which of the following is NOT true about restorative justice?
- a. It is an approach for dealing with the crime problem that emphasizes repairing the harm caused by crime
  - b. It is based on the philosophy that when victims, offenders and community members are forced to meet together, transformation can result
  - c. Victims take an active role in the process
  - d. It provides help for the offender in order to avoid a future offense.
7. Which of the following describes consistent variations in sentencing among judges as a product of factors such as personality and experience?
- a. Unsystematic disparity
  - b. Personality disparity
  - c. Personal disparity
  - d. System disparity
8. Which of the following is not a core principle of correctional interventions?
- a. The reparative principle
  - b. The need principle
  - c. The risk principle
  - d. The responsivity principle
9. Which of the following is NOT a reason that “*Scared Straight*” was ineffective and possible harmful?
- a. It romanticized the offenders’ lifestyle

- b. It is based on the deterrence theory
  - c. It would cause antisocial children to feel even more alienated in a prison lifestyle
  - d. It's believed that offenders will think before they act
10. Which of the following is not a common attitude of Americans towards sentencing and parole?
- a. Americans generally believe that offenders are treated too harshly
  - b. Americans generally express a lack of confidence in the criminal justice system
  - c. Americans support alternatives to prison under certain conditions
  - d. Americans lack confidence more towards the prison system than the police.
11. Which of the following is not true about the history of young offenders?
- a. In the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, youth offenders started to be recognized as separate from adult offenders
  - b. The Juvenile Justice system has now moved from a parental model
  - c. The Juvenile Justice system has now become a much more punitive model with harsher sanctions and more youth transferred to adult court
  - d. Each state varies in how its juvenile offenders are processed
12. Common law of juvenile offenders indicates that in states where there is no minimum age... someone must be \_\_\_ years old in non-federal crimes, and \_\_\_ years old for federal crimes
- a. 5 and 11
  - b. 6 and 12
  - c. 7 and 10
  - d. 10 and 13
13. Which of the following is NOT an option when a juvenile is arrested?
- a. The case is pursued farther into the justice system