

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 17th and 18th 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