Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Organization of Correctional Systems Exam**

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| **Matching** |  |  |
| A. Alternative sentencing strategies | K. Minimum security |
| B. Civil law | L. Mixed sentencing |
| C. Community corrections | M. Parole |
| D. Community service | N. Prison |
| E. Criminal law | O. Probation |
| F. Home confinement | P. Shock parole |
| G. Jails | Q. Shock probation |
| H. Lex talionis | R. Shock incarceration |
| I. Maximum security |  | S. Split sentencing |
| J. Medium security |  | T. Total institution |

1. \_\_\_\_\_ A program that uses “boot camps” to demonstrate the reality of prison life; mainly used for first time offenders and involves strict discipline and physical training
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The standard prison facilities used to house most criminals; feature cage-style housing, armed guards, and a much more regimented daily routine than minimum security
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Laws governing offenses that are public and relate to the government
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A prisoner reentry strategy in which inmates receive supervised conditional early release from correctional confinement
5. \_\_\_\_\_ A sentence that requires that a convicted offender serve weekends in a confinement facility while undergoing probationary supervision in the community
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Enclosed places where people share all aspects of their daily lives
7. \_\_\_\_\_ A form of corrections sentencing where offenders may be allowed to leave during work hours and in emergencies; sometimes combined with electronic monitoring
8. \_\_\_\_\_ A wide range of sentences that depend on correctional resources available in the community, permitting convicted offenders to remain in the community under conditional supervision as an alternative to an active prison sentence
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Similar to shock probation but the decision to release is administrative, not judicial
10. \_\_\_\_\_ A combination of brief incarceration followed by probation; frequently used for minor drug offenders
11. \_\_\_\_\_ The use of nontraditional sentences in lieu of imprisonment and fines; these sentences offer alternatives that fall somewhere between simple probation and outright incarceration
12. \_\_\_\_\_ The law of retaliation, which was equal to “an eye for an eye”
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Locally operated, short-term confinement facilities for suspects convicted of misdemeanors and some felonies, as well as suspects awaiting trial after arrest
14. \_\_\_\_\_ A state or federal confinement facility that has custodial authority over adults sentenced to confinement
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Requires offenders to spend time working for a community agency; services can include washing police cars, cleaning graffiti, and refurbishing public facilities
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Prisons that are usually reserved for white collar criminals who have committed acts such as embezzlement or fraud
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Prisons that are reserved for the most violent and dangerous offenders; include far more guards and very few personal freedoms
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Offender is sentenced to prison and is allowed to apply for probationary release; the offender usually does not know if he or she will be released and expects to serve a long prison term
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Laws governing disputes between individuals
20. \_\_\_\_\_ A suspended sentence of imprisonment; the sentence is served while under supervision in the community; a conditional freedom granted by a judicial officer to a convicted offender, as long as he or she meets certain conditions of behavior

**Multiple Choice**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ American prisons began in the late \_\_\_\_\_ with early confinement facilities stressing reformation over punishment.
	1. 1600s
	2. 1700s
	3. 1800s
	4. 1900s
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Programs typically last from 90–180 days and failing the program resulted in return to general prison population.
	1. Probation
	2. Shock Probation
	3. Shock Parole
	4. Shock Incarceration
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following facilities offer a dormitory-type living environment, fewer guards, and more personal freedoms?
	1. Maximum Security
	2. Medium Security
	3. Minimum Security
	4. Jail
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following 1974 Supreme Court cases decided that sanctions could not be levied against inmates without appropriate due process?
	1. *Katz v. US*
	2. *Cruz v. Beto*
	3. *Johnson v. Avery*
	4. *Wolff v. McDonnell*
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is used to describe the court’s unwillingness to intervene with prison management?
	1. Civil control
	2. Judicial oversight
	3. Hands-on doctrine
	4. Hands-off doctrine
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Which of the following is the 1974 Supreme Court case in which the court ruled that inmates have rights, much the same as people who are not incarcerated, provided that the legitimate needs of the prison for security, custody, and safety are not compromised?
	1. *Bell v. Wolfish*
	2. *Cooper v. Pate*
	3. *Katz v. US*
	4. *Pell v. Procunier*

**True or False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Courts generally have allowed restrictions on the receipt of published mail, especially magazines and newspapers, that do not threaten prison security.
	1. True
	2. False
2. \_\_\_\_\_ The First Amendment guarantees of freedom of speech are applicable to prisoners' rights in the areas of receipt of mail, communications with others, and visitation.
	1. True
	2. False
3. \_\_\_\_\_ The First and Fifth Amendments provide the basis for prisoners' rights claims in the area of religious freedom.
	1. True
	2. False
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Prisoners can be made to attend religious services.
	1. True
	2. False
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Today, all sizable prisons have established grievance procedures whereby an inmate files a complaint with local authorities and receives a mandated response.
	1. True
	2. False
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The federal Prison Litigation Reform Act requires inmates to exhaust their prison's grievance procedure before filing a lawsuit.
	1. True
	2. False