1. Maruna, S., Dabney, D., & Topalli, V. (2012). Putting a price on prisoner release: the history of bail and a possible future of parole. *Punishment and Society*, 14, pp. 315-37. doi: 10.1177/1462474512442311 [<http://pun.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/3/315?ijkey=y162JUtltoWBY&keytype=ref&siteid=sppun>]

The primary option for people in trouble with the law who do not have access to wealth and connections is

@ Learning Objective: 10-3: Describe bail and different methods of granting bail

a. bail.

b. early release.

\*c. commercial bonding agencies.

d. preventive detention.

2. Maruna, S., Dabney, D., & Topalli, V. (2012). Putting a price on prisoner release: the history of bail and a possible future of parole. *Punishment and Society*, 14, pp. 315-37. doi: 10.1177/1462474512442311 [<http://pun.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/3/315?ijkey=y162JUtltoWBY&keytype=ref&siteid=sppun>]

ALEC has been described as all of the following except

@ Learning Objective: 10-3: Describe bail and different methods of granting bail

a. one of the nation’s most powerful corporate lobbies.

b. the most powerful lobby you’ve never heard of.

c. a non-profit conservative organization.

\*d. an illegitimate public stunt.

Type: E

3. Maruna, S., Dabney, D., & Topalli, V. (2012). Putting a price on prisoner release: the history of bail and a possible future of parole. *Punishment and Society*, 14, pp. 315-37. doi: 10.1177/1462474512442311 [<http://pun.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/14/3/315?ijkey=y162JUtltoWBY&keytype=ref&siteid=sppun>]

Why do the authors assert that the ALEC plan will likely succeed?

\*a. Parallel situations already exist in 46 U.S. states. In these states, commercial bail bonding is perceived as a legitimate business and even so-called “bounty hunting” has become a popular, respectable, and even glorified pursuit.

@ Learning Objective: 10-3: Describe bail and different methods of granting bail

4. Lippke, R. L. (2013). Justifying the proof structure of criminal trials. *The International Journal of Evidence & Proof*, 17, pp.323–346. doi: 10.1350/ijep.2013.17.4.435 [<http://epj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/17/4/323?ijkey=GR2zUIO.r.YEw&keytype=ref&siteid=spepj>]

The author’s term proof structure includes all of the following except

@ Learning Objective: 10-4: Outline the key stages in a trial

a. presumption of innocence.

b. burden of proof.

c. standard of proof.

\*d. law of admiralty.

5. Lippke, R. L. (2013). Justifying the proof structure of criminal trials. *The International Journal of Evidence & Proof*, 17, pp.323–346. doi: 10.1350/ijep.2013.17.4.435 [<http://epj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/17/4/323?ijkey=GR2zUIO.r.YEw&keytype=ref&siteid=spepj>]

The optimal ratio of errors of false convictions to errors of false acquittals is referred to as

@ Learning Objective: 10-4: Outline the key stages in a trial

a. burden of proof.

b. strength of evidence.

c. the reasonable doubt standard.

\*d. the error distributional rationale.

Type: E

6. Lippke, R. L. (2013). Justifying the proof structure of criminal trials. *The International Journal of Evidence & Proof*, 17, pp.323–346. doi: 10.1350/ijep.2013.17.4.435 [<http://epj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/17/4/323?ijkey=GR2zUIO.r.YEw&keytype=ref&siteid=spepj>]

What is the chief concern with the author’s alternative account?

\*a. It does not give enough weight to avoiding errors of mistaken acquittal and thus to the value of true convictions.

@ Learning Objective: 10-4: Outline the key stages in a trial

7. Homant, R. J., & DeMurcurio, M. A. (2009). Intermediate sanctions is probation officers’ sentencing recommendations: consistency, net widening, and net repairing. *The Prison Journal*,89, pp. 426–439. doi: 10.1177/0032885509349564 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/89/4/426?ijkey=2GEpZL8xHs6UY&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

Probation officers were given the choice of recommending all of the following intermediate sanctions EXCEPT

@ Learning Objective: 10-6: Describe the factors considered for sentencing

a. drug court.

\*b. boot camp.

c. split sentence.

d. intensive supervision.

8. Homant, R. J., & DeMurcurio, M. A. (2009). Intermediate sanctions is probation officers’ sentencing recommendations: consistency, net widening, and net repairing. *The Prison Journal*,89, pp. 426–439. doi: 10.1177/0032885509349564 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/89/4/426?ijkey=2GEpZL8xHs6UY&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

Based on reviews of the literature, the rate of agreement between POs’ sentencing recommendations and judges’ sentencing decisions is

@ Learning Objective: 10-6: Describe the factors considered for sentencing

a. 0–10%

b. 25–35%

c. 40–50%

\*d. 80–90%

Type: E

9. Homant, R. J., & DeMurcurio, M. A. (2009). Intermediate sanctions is probation officers’ sentencing recommendations: consistency, net widening, and net repairing. *The Prison Journal*,89, pp. 426–439. doi: 10.1177/0032885509349564 [<http://tpj.sagepub.com/cgi/reprint/89/4/426?ijkey=2GEpZL8xHs6UY&keytype=ref&siteid=sptpj>]

What was the purpose of this research study?

\*a. To explore the place of intermediate sanctions in the sentencing recommendations made by probation officers.

@ Learning Objective: 10-6: Describe the factors considered for sentencing