

MCQ1: The following are inmates of remand home except -----
Answer: Juvenile orphans

MCQ 2: In -----the British pattern of prison was established in Lagos Nigeria.
Answer: 1872

MCQ 3: Capital punishment in Nigeria under the Military was enforced by -----.
Answer: Special Military Tribunal

MCQ 4: Freedom of ----- is the greatest right suffered by incarcerated inmates.
Answer: movement

MCQ 5: Persons who are considered insane shall not be ----- in prisons.
Answer: Detained

MCQ 6: The major objectives of classification include the following except -----.
Answer: Experimentation of government legislation

MCQ 7: ----- must not be allowed to influence sentencing of offenders
Answer: Religion

MCQ 8: ----- refers to taking on of prison cultures and lifestyle of penal institution.
Answer: Prisonization

MCQ 9: Except for -----, inmates can be separated along the following lines.
Answer: Nationality

MCQ 10: Inmates are deprived of the following rights in prison except -----
Answer: Deprivation of social interaction

MCQ 11: The education of illiterate and young prisoners shall be ----- and special attention be paid to it by the administration.
Answer: Compulsory

MCQ 12: Upon death or serious illness and injury to prisoner, the ----- shall inform members of immediate family.
Answer: Director

MCQ 13: The enclosure type of prison accommodation for punitive purposes was replaced with open system in -----.
Answer: 1953

MCQ14: Remand homes were renamed in Nigeria as ----- centres.
Answer: Citizenship

MCQ 15: In ----- the prison bequeathed Nigeria by colonial Britain became a property of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
Answer: 1968

MCQ 16: The open system prison that allows for interaction of inmates and learning of trades was first built in -----.
Answer: Kaduna

MCQ 17: In ----- the first remand home for juvenile was built in Calabar.

Answer: 1960

MCQ 18: The prison ordinance that stipulated imprisonment with hard labour as the basis for treatment of offenders was enacted in -----.

Answer: 1916

MCQ 19: The central task of penal institution is to effect changes the value system of the ----- inmates

Answer: imprisoned

MCQ 20: Every prisoner on admission shall be provided with ----- information about the regulation governing the treatment of inmates.

Answer: written

MCQ 21: Prisoners shall be allowed under supervision to communicate with their ----- and friends at regular intervals.

Answer: Family

MCQ 22: The composition of classification committee is dependent on the ----- staff.

Answer: Available

MCQ 23: The first experience of incarcerated offender is that, she/he ----- name to numbers.

Answer: Loses

MCQ 24: Prisonization has the potential of breeding or deepening ----- in inmates

Answer: Criminality

MCQ 25: Below are inmate codes except -----.

Answer: Don't eat at night

MCQ 26: The three basic modes of administration of capital punishment in Nigeria are -----.

Answer: Hanging, shooting and stoning

MCQ 27: During their stay in prison, sick prisoners shall be placed under the supervision of a ----- officer.

Answer: Medical

MCQ 28: Guards and foremen must not do anything that will increase inmate's ----- problems.

Answer: Emotional

MCQ 29: Awaiting trial inmates shall be kept separate from ----- prisoners.

Answer: Convicted

MCQ 30: In the medieval epoch, correction policies were ----- based.

Answer: Church

MCQ 31: What differentiate the Neo-classicals from the classicals include the following except -----'

Answer: Race

MCQ 32: ----- is often seen by criminologists as the major exponent of the utilitarian theory.

Answer: Jeremy Bentham

MCQ 33: Premeditated, purposeful, intentional actions or inactions refers to -----.

Answer: Mens rea

MCQ 34: The divine rights of kings implies that the king owes his
----- to God.

Answer: powers

MCQ 35: Punishment to the utilitarians should be able to cost offenders their
-----.

Answer: Pleasures

MCQ 36: Prisons are penal institutions where offenders serve their various
sentences ----- years.

Answer: In excess of one year

MCQ 37: Utilitarians argue that for punishment to be meaningful and just, it
must be timely and -----.

Answer: Strict

MCQ 38: The prison is different from other total institutions because inmates
are admitted involuntarily and are -----.

Answer: hostile

MCQ 39: Modern prisons are faced with the following challenges except
-----.

Answer: Epidemic

MCQ 40: The prison is also known as a ----- institution.

Answer: Total

MCQ 41: The steps toward establishing separate prisons for women was first taken
in -----.

Answer: 1835

MCQ 42: In modern prison reforms, the desire for alternative to incarceration
was caused by the failure of the prison to produce -----.

Answer: Recidivism

MCQ 43: Correction facilities are basically meant for the following categories
of inmates except -----.

Answer: Awaiting trials

MCQ 44: Prison facilities are categorized into ----- and
correctional facilities..

Answer: Maximum

MCQ 45: Cesare Lombroso was an ----- social
statistician.

Answer: Italian

MCQ 46: The first correctional reform in the United States of America took place
in -----.

Answer: Pennsylvania

MCQ 47: Quarters that contained solitary cells were known as the
-----.

Answer: Penitentiary house

MCQ 48: The personnel of classification board consist of the underlisted except
-----.

Answer: Geographers

MCQ 49: Classification is basically for the purpose of administrative
-----.

Answer: Convenience

MCQ 50: The women Reformatory Movement began in Indiana with the building of a separate prison for women in ----- .
Answer: 1873

FBQ 1: Jeremy Bentham and ----- fought against the administration of capital punishment.
Answer: Cesare Beccaria

FBQ 2: In pre-colonial western Nigeria murder and disrespect for the Oba attracted ----- punishment.
Answer: Capital

FBQ 3: The major problem of prisons and remand homes in Nigeria is ----- .
Answer: Overcrowding

FBQ 4: An offender with a track record of previous conviction is likely to be ----- by a trying judge.
Answer: Incarcerated

FBQ 5: An offender without previous records of crime could be granted a rehabilitative sentence such as parole or ----- .
Answer: Probation

FBQ 6: ----- sentence has a fixed minimum but without pre-determined end.
Answer: Indeterminate

FBQ 7: ----- and specific are the two fold relevance of deterrence.
Answer: General

FBQ 8: When the punishment an offender hinders a prospective offender from committing crime, a ----- deterrence said to have occurred.
Answer: General

FBQ 9: When an individual turns a new leave from crime based on the earlier sanction(s), he is believed to have enjoyed ----- deterrence.
Answer: Specific

FBQ 10: Prison labour includes public account system, lease system and ----- system.
Answer: Contract

FBQ 11: When a parolee violate the condition for release, he is liable to return to ----- to complete his earlier sentence.
Answer: Prison

FBQ 12: An inmate released at the expiration of his term is believed to have ----- the debt owned the society.
Answer: Paid

FBQ 13: Before an inmate can enjoy parole, he must have served ----- of his sentence.
Answer: Two-third

FBQ 14: Convicts who have records of previous ----- are not usually granted probation.
Answer: Conviction

FBQ 15: The first probation law was passed in United States of America in ----- .
Answer: 1887

FBQ 16: If punishment did not serve the function of deterrence, rehabilitation and -----, it become worthless.

Answer: Restitution

FBQ 17: Indeterminate sentence should perform the functions of incapacitation, deterrence and -----.

Answer: Rehabilitation

FBQ 18: Scholars have argued that capital punishment does not deter -----.

Answer: Crime

FBQ 19: Prison ----- serve the function of teaching inmates the habit of industry on release.

Answer: Labour

FBQ 20: Inmates are expected to be quarantined before their admission into ----- centres.

Answer: Correctional

FBQ 21: Custody control and discipline of inmates prevent escape misbehaviour of inmates in -----.

Answer: Prison

FBQ 22: Prison classification is basically for ----- convenience.

Answer: Administrative

Fill in the Blank (FBQs) 22: Personnel of classification ----- are expected to be professionals.

Answer: Board

FBQ 23: Personnel of classification ----- are expected to be professionals.

Answer: Board

FBQ 24: The responsibility for granting probation is the prerogative of the -----.

Answer: Court

FBQ 25: To criminologists, the prison is known as ----- institution.

Answer: Total

FBQ 26: The criminal justice system consists of the Police, Prison, and -----.

Answer: Court

FBQ 27: Convicts could be placed on house ----- while on probation.

Answer: Arrest

FBQ 28: The ----- rights of King implies that the king owes his powers to God

Answer: Divine

FBQ 29: Most of the correction policies in Medieval Europe were based on the -----.

Answer: Church

FBQ 30: The major exponent of utilitarian philosophy is -----.

Answer: Jeremy Bentham

FBQ 31: "Mens rea" refers to all forms of ----- actions.

Answer: Pre-meditated

FBQ 32: To the utilitarians, punishment should cost offenders their
-----.

Answer: Pleasure

FBQ 33: Overcrowding, rioting and inadequate funding are common -----
of modern prison.

Answer: Problems

FBQ 34: Involuntary entry of inmate makes the prison different from other
----- institutions.

Answer: Total

FBQ 35: In the ancient prison system, the guards -----
among others to inflict punishment on inmates.

Answer: Functions

FBQ 36: For every crime, there are offenders as there are
-----.

Answer: Victims

FBQ 37: Crimes where the offenders double as victims are known as
----- crime

Answer: Victimless

FBQ 38: The step towards establishing separate prisons for women was first taken
in -----.

Answer: 1835

FBQ 40: The practice where prison inmates are made to sell their labour to
private businessmen is known as -----.

Answer: Contract

FBQ 41: Most jail centres are unsanitary and -----.

Answer: Overpopulated

FBQ 42: ----- facilities house the awaiting trial as well as
transfer inmates

Answer: Detention

FBQ 43: Correctional treatment is divided into secure confinement and community
based -----.

Answer: Programme

FBQ 44: Jail centres are meant to hold accused persons for more
-----, but less than one year.

Answer: Forty-eight hours

FBQ 45: The practice of housing each inmates in separate cell was introduced in
-----.

Answer: 1818

FBQ 46: The philosophy behind the Auburn Prison System was prevention of crime
through fear of ----- and silent confinement.

Answer: Punishment

FBQ 47: The first correctional reform in the United States of America took place
in -----.

Answer: Pennsylvania

FBQ 48: Labelling theory suggests that criminals are ----- by
those who have the power to do.

Answer: Labelled

FBQ 49: Retribution imply a penalty that is fully ----- for
by the offender.
Answer: Paid

FBQ 50: Right to ----- of movement is one the losses suffered
by accused incarcerated.
Answer: Freedom