

CHAPTER 1: AN OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. While most Canadians say they support a "tough on crime" approach, what do they feel is the most appropriate approach to reduce crime?
- shorter punishments for all offenders except for those convicted of a violent offence.
 - an increase in the number of community sanctions available to judges.
 - longer prison terms for violent offenders.
 - an increase in the number of prisons across Canada.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 2

BLM: UNDERSTAND

2. While most Canadians indicate they support a "tough on crime" approach, how do they feel governments should best fight crime?
- the introduction of more crime prevention programs.
 - hire more police officers in order to detect more crimes.
 - increase the number of prisons across Canada.
 - increase the length of punishment for serious offenders.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 2

BLM: UNDERSTAND

3. What is meant by conservatives when they say it is time to be "Right on Crime"?
- increasing the number of individuals who are incarcerated to make society safer.
 - introducing more cost-effective approaches that better protect the public.
 - introducing more punishments that are deterrence-based in order to better protect the public.
 - decreasing the amount of community programs for substance abusers.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 3

BLM: UNDERSTAND

4. In recent years the crime rate has decreased in the United States. Which of the following is a reason why this has happened according to researchers?
- increasing the number of judges so more criminal cases can be processed.
 - introducing reforms to make criminal cases more efficient.
 - an increase in the number of state and federal prisons.
 - an increase in the number of police per capita.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 3

BLM: UNDERSTAND

5. What term commonly refers to how a society organizes its' reaction to problematic behaviour?
- social control
 - civil law
 - criminal behaviour
 - criminal law

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 4

BLM: REMEMBER

6. According to the text, what is the objective of social control in a society?
- a. to build more correctional facilities
 - b. to create more laws in our society
 - c. to control behaviour viewed as criminal in some way
 - d. to spend more money to increase the size of the criminal justice system

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 4 BLM: REMEMBER

7. Why does crime largely define society?
- a. It mediates legality.
 - b. It mediates institutions.
 - c. It mediates security.
 - d. It mediates honesty.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 4 BLM: REMEMBER

8. Joanne is convicted of her third break and entering offense in the past 2 years. At her sentencing hearing, the Crown prosecutor focuses her argument upon what the length of the sentence should be, while the defense attorney looks specifically at her addiction and poor family environment and requests that his client be given probation so she can attend counselling in the community. What is the Crown prosecutor ignoring in her presentation?
- a. the social context of Joanne's behavior.
 - b. the legal context of Joanne's criminal activities.
 - c. the 'black-letter' definition of crime.
 - d. the appropriate sentence of incarceration for Joanne.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 4-5 BLM: APPLY

9. As a result of an increase in the number of stabbings, criminal justice personnel decided to charge everyone involved in such crimes, eliminate plea bargains, and hand out lengthier punishments when an individual was convicted of such crimes. This type of approach represents which definition of crime?
- a. the 'black-letter' definition of crime.
 - b. the social definition of crime.
 - c. the normative definition of crime.
 - d. the social constructionist definition of crime.

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 5 BLM: APPLY

10. Which of the following ideas is the basis for the belief that disorderly conduct should be a crime?
- a. Crime is a violation of the 'black letter' of the law.
 - b. Crime is a violation of normative decision-making.
 - c. Crime is a violation of the social contract.
 - d. Crime is a violation of the criminal law.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 5 BLM: REMEMBER

11. Which definition of crime views crime as behaviour that violates social norms?
- a. social constructionism
 - b. modified legalistic
 - c. social
 - d. legalistic

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 5

BLM: REMEMBER

12. What is it called when a terminally ill individual who is near death requests a health professional to withhold life-sustaining support?
- a. active euthanasia.
 - b. involuntary euthanasia.
 - c. passive euthanasia.
 - d. assisted suicide.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 6

BLM: UNDERSTAND

13. When Jason is incompetent and his family members decide that his life should be terminated despite the fact that he cannot give his consent. What type of euthanasia is this called?
- a. passive euthanasia.
 - b. nonvoluntary euthanasia.
 - c. involuntary euthanasia.
 - d. active euthanasia.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 6

BLM: UNDERSTAND

14. Robert Latimer was charged for killing his disabled daughter to end her suffering in 1993. What type of euthanasia was he charged with?
- a. passive euthanasia.
 - b. nonvoluntary euthanasia.
 - c. involuntary euthanasia.
 - d. active euthanasia.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 7

BLM: REMEMBER

15. What did the decision made by the Supreme Court of Canada in the Robert Latimer case demonstrate?
- a. a *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* violation was present but that the violation was necessary to protect society's weak, vulnerable, and disabled.
 - b. that the judiciary are compassionate when it comes to cases involving euthanasia.
 - c. that it is futile to sentence individuals to a term of imprisonment in cases involving euthanasia.
 - d. that mercy killing as legally murder, whatever the motive.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 7

BLM: UNDERSTAND

16. When physicians in Quebec were asked about their support about euthanasia, what did the researchers discover?
- a. that a minority of physicians favoured euthanasia.
 - b. that approximately 50 percent of physicians favoured euthanasia.
 - c. that approximately 75 percent of physicians favoured euthanasia.
 - d. that almost all physicians favoured euthanasia.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 7 BLM: REMEMBER

17. What is the main focus of the Canadian criminal justice system?
- a. increasing the size of the police
 - b. the accountability of all criminal justice agencies and their personnel
 - c. the control of crime
 - d. maintaining a standard of dignity

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 8 BLM: REMEMBER

18. What term means that all citizens are equal before the law and that they are to be protected from arbitrary decisions by individuals working in the criminal justice system?
- a. justice
 - b. criminal justice
 - c. fairness
 - d. punishment

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 10 BLM: REMEMBER

19. When most Canadians speak of 'justice' today, what are they most commonly referring to?
- a. the fairness of the criminal justice system.
 - b. the length of time it takes to get a criminal case to court.
 - c. the ability of the *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* to hold individuals accountable for their actions.
 - d. that offenders receive the punishment that they deserve.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 10 BLM: REMEMBER

20. What term refers to discrimination existing in all aspects of the operation of our criminal justice system?
- a. systemic discrimination
 - b. institutionalized discrimination
 - c. individual discrimination
 - d. contextual discrimination

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 11 BLM: REMEMBER

21. What type of discrimination is mainly concerned with system outcomes or results?
- a. systemic discrimination
 - b. individual discrimination
 - c. contextual discrimination
 - d. institutionalized discrimination

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 11 BLM: REMEMBER

22. What term refers to discrimination resulting from the organizational policies within criminal justice agencies?
- a. individual discrimination
 - b. systemic discrimination
 - c. contextual discrimination
 - d. institutionalized discrimination

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 11

BLM: REMEMBER

23. Provincial inquiries investigated the treatment of racial minorities within the Canadian criminal justice system during the 1990s. What type of discrimination was reported to exist?
- a. individual discrimination
 - b. contextual discrimination
 - c. systemic discrimination
 - d. institutionalized discrimination

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 11

BLM: REMEMBER

24. An administrator reviews the court processing of all adults during the past year in her jurisdiction. After analyzing all of the data, she discovers that almost all of the individuals processed are young. What has she discovered about the court processing of individuals based on their age?
- a. disparity
 - b. systemic discrimination
 - c. institutionalized discrimination
 - d. contextual discrimination

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 11

BLM: APPLY

25. Researchers studying the criminal court processing of all individuals charged with a criminal offence discover that members of certain racial minority groups are treated differently once they enter their plea in court. What type of discrimination have the researchers discovered?
- a. systemic discrimination
 - b. institutionalized discrimination
 - c. contextual discrimination
 - d. individual discrimination

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 11

BLM: APPLY

26. What term refers to the accuracy of the outcome of a case?
- a. criminal justice
 - b. substantive justice
 - c. absolute justice
 - d. provincial justice

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 11

BLM: REMEMBER

27. What is the primary concern of substantive justice?

- a. truthfulness of the allegation
- b. number of charges laid by the police
- c. fairness of the procedures
- d. role of the victim(s)

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 12

BLM: REMEMBER

28. What type of justice has been violated when an individual is found to have been wrongfully convicted?

- a. criminal justice
- b. fundamental justice
- c. substantive justice
- d. procedural justice

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 11-12

BLM: APPLY

29. What is the primary concern of procedural justice?

- a. the truthfulness of the allegation
- b. the accuracy of the verdict
- c. the fairness of the decision-making procedure
- d. the appropriateness of the sentence

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 12

BLM: REMEMBER

30. What is a central characteristic of the adversarial system of justice?

- a. Both parties involved have the right to argue about what evidence is considered by the court.
- b. A prosecutor is only concerned that the government's evidence is entered into court.
- c. The achievement of substantive justice is the only goal.
- d. The trial must be heard by a partial fact-finder.

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 12

BLM: REMEMBER

31. What is the purpose of the adversarial system?

- a. to treat people fairly
- b. to convict the guilty
- c. to maintain substantive justice
- d. to search for the truth

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 12

BLM: REMEMBER

32. Madison is asked by the Crown prosecutor to plead guilty in exchange for a reduced sentence. What type of justice does this demonstrate?

- a. legal justice
- b. procedural
- c. substantive
- d. bargain

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 12

BLM: UNDERSTAND

33. Which of the following is a benefit of the adversarial system?
- a. The influence of the courtroom workgroup is eliminated.
 - b. Victims can testify.
 - c. A clear division exists between the actors.
 - d. The length of the trial.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 12 BLM: REMEMBER

34. Which of the following is a limitation of the adversarial system?
- a. There is an emphasis upon efficiency between the various groups involved.
 - b. A clear division exists among the various agencies involved in the case.
 - c. As much evidence is looked at in each case.
 - d. The appearance of fairness operates throughout the entire criminal justice system.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 12 BLM: REMEMBER

35. One goal of the criminal justice system focuses upon the response to crime. What does this goal involve?
- a. Perceptions of injustice within the criminal justice system are seen as problematic.
 - b. To reduce crime, the best approach is one that is immediate.
 - c. The criminal justice system should only be used if the behavior in question is criminal.
 - d. Laws must be just and the response is fair.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 13 BLM: REMEMBER

36. When alternative dispute resolutions are being used within the criminal justice system, what type of goal of the criminal justice system is being used?
- a. the goal to confront fear
 - b. to goal to reduce the amount of crime
 - c. to goal to achieve justice
 - d. to goal to maintain moral legitimacy in the criminal justice system

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 13 BLM: REMEMBER

37. When various groups and individuals perceive that the some aspects of the criminal justice system are unjust, what goal of criminal justice is being questioned?
- a. the proper scope of the crime response
 - b. the achievement of justice
 - c. maintaining faith within the moral legitimacy of the justice system
 - d. the reduction in the amount of crime

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 13 BLM: UNDERSTAND

38. What criminal justice goal requires just laws and the evenhanded administration of fair processes for the enforcement of the law?
- a. the proper scope of the law.
 - b. the operation of the criminal justice system to maintain its moral legitimacy
 - c. the achievement of justice
 - d. to reduce the amount of crime

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 13

BLM: REMEMBER

39. When victims of crime complain about the lack of adequate services for victims within the criminal justice system, what goal of criminal justice are they focusing upon?
- a. the achievement of justice
 - b. the proper scope of the crime response
 - c. to reduce the amount of crime
 - d. to confront fear

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 13

BLM: UNDERSTAND

40. At what level of government can the most common type of police agency be found?
- a. federal
 - b. municipal
 - c. rural
 - d. provincial

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 13

BLM: REMEMBER

41. Bill would like a career in law enforcement that involves providing protection for migratory birds, a Federal statute. What law enforcement agency should he belong to?
- a. the RCMP
 - b. the Ontario Provincial Police
 - c. a city police service
 - d. a private security firm

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 14

BLM: UNDERSTAND

42. In 2011, what percentage of all sworn police personnel was employed by municipal police services?
- a. 34 percent
 - b. 52 percent
 - c. 66 percent
 - d. 80 percent

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 14

BLM: REMEMBER

43. What type of cases do Superior Court judges in Nunavut hear?
- a. northern
 - b. criminal
 - c. international
 - d. territorial

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 14

BLM: REMEMBER

44. What courts are the first courts most Canadians encounter when charged with a criminal offence?
- a. provincial
 - b. superior
 - c. civil
 - d. family

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 14 BLM: REMEMBER

45. What court has the greatest authority in any criminal matter in Canada?
- a. Supreme Court of Canada
 - b. Superior Court of Justice
 - c. Appeal Court
 - d. Court of Queen's Bench

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 14 BLM: REMEMBER

46. According to Desroches, what percentage of the 70 robbers he interviewed pleaded guilty in provincial court?
- a. 30 percent
 - b. 50 percent
 - c. 65 percent
 - d. 90 percent

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 14 BLM: REMEMBER

47. What does Desroches' study on robbers demonstrate?
- a. that robbery was committed by desperate people
 - b. the robbery was mainly influenced by people's level of psychological distress
 - c. that most robbers pleaded guilty to "get things over with"
 - d. that most robbers pleaded not guilty and were convicted after a full trial

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 14 BLM: UNDERSTAND

48. Which court hears the majority of criminal cases in Canada?
- a. provincial
 - b. supreme
 - c. federal
 - d. superior

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 14 BLM: REMEMBER

49. Bill is charged with second degree murder. What court will hear his case?
- a. provincial
 - b. superior
 - c. administrative
 - d. appeal

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: UNDERSTAND

50. Mike is sentenced to a three year period of incarceration for committing a crime. He decides to appeal his case. Where will he be placed pending his appeal?
- a. a federal correctional facility
 - b. a community correctional facility
 - c. a provincial facility
 - d. at home on a home confinement order

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: UNDERSTAND

51. After his conviction, Jermaine is sentenced to serve his conviction in the community under supervision. What is the most likely sentence people like him receive from a judge?
- a. parole
 - b. probation
 - c. a conditional sentence
 - d. provincial parole

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: UNDERSTAND

52. In 2008-09, what sentence were the majority of offenders in the correctional population serving?
- a. probation
 - b. statutory release
 - c. a conditional sentence
 - d. parole

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: REMEMBER

53. Which of the following is an example of a conditional release program?
- a. temporary absence
 - b. community service order
 - c. statutory release
 - d. conditional sentence

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 15 BLM: REMEMBER

54. What are the two major parts of the Canadian system of criminal procedure?
- a. pretrial procedure and trial procedure
 - b. substantive justice and procedural justice
 - c. constitutional law and statute law
 - d. the courts and corrections

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 16 BLM: REMEMBER

55. After the police have collected enough evidence to implicate someone as an offender, what do they do in order to obtain an arrest warrant?
- a. lay an information
 - b. issue a summons
 - c. issue an appearance notice
 - d. insure that the accused will receive a bail hearing

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 16 BLM: REMEMBER

56. Under which circumstance would police officers need not arrest an individual?
- a. The offence in question is an indictable offence that allows the accused to choose a jury trial.
 - b. There is no warrant.
 - c. The offence in question is a summary conviction offence.
 - d. There are no eyewitnesses to the alleged offence.

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 16 BLM: REMEMBER

57. When can a police officer arrest an individual without a warrant?
- a. if an officer thinks an individual has committed a summary conviction offence
 - b. if an officer cannot verify that there is an outstanding warrant for the arrest of an individual
 - c. if an officer discovers someone in the process of committing any criminal offence
 - d. if there is an order from an official from the office of the Minister of Justice

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 16 BLM: REMEMBER

58. In which situation can a police officer in charge at the police station to which an accused is taken NOT use his or her discretion to release the suspect?
- a. if the justice of the peace determines otherwise
 - b. if the suspect is charged with a criminal offence punishable by imprisonment of 25 years or more
 - c. if the suspect is felt to pose a threat to the public
 - d. if the suspect has no prior violent offences

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: REMEMBER

59. Which of the following ensures that the accused appears at her trial while permitting her to participate in the development of her defence?
- a. a summons
 - b. bail
 - c. an information
 - d. an arrest

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: REMEMBER

60. Who must show that the accused should not be placed on bail or that bail must include certain conditions?
- a. justice of the peace
 - b. police
 - c. defendant
 - d. prosecutor

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 17 BLM: REMEMBER

61. In most jurisdictions, when can the adult accused be arraigned?
- a. their first appearance in court
 - b. the time of arrest
 - c. the bail hearing
 - d. trial

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 17

BLM: REMEMBER

62. When an accused has the right to choose between trial by judge alone and trial by judge and jury, what does the charge involve?
- a. a summary offense
 - b. an indictable offence
 - c. an election indictable offence
 - d. a primary offence

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 17

BLM: REMEMBER

63. When Carly was told that there would be a preliminary inquiry regarding her actions, what did her lawyer tell her was the purpose of this type of inquiry?
- a. to determine the guilt or innocence of an individual
 - b. to determine whether there is enough evidence to send an accused to trial
 - c. to enter a plea
 - d. to obtain bail.

ANS: B

PTS: 1

REF: 18

BLM: REMEMBER

64. What did the study by the Law Reform Commission of Canada of preliminary inquiries in 1984 discover?
- a. less than 10 percent of preliminary inquiries resulted in a plea of guilty once the court reached the actual court trial.
 - b. that crimes were committed by desperate people
 - c. fifty percent of preliminary inquiries resulted in a plea of guilty once the court reached the actual court trial.
 - d. over 70 percent of preliminary inquiries resulted in a plea of guilty once the court reached the actual court trial.

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 18

BLM: UNDERSTAND

65. Which term means the accused cannot be tried on that information and that proceedings on that information are terminated?
- a. discharge
 - b. exclusion
 - c. arraignment
 - d. inquiry

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 18

BLM: REMEMBER

66. Which term refers to the right of the accused to change their mind about the type of trial they want to have?
- a. re-negotiated opportunity
 - b. re-certification
 - c. re-election
 - d. re-entitlement

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 18-19 BLM: REMEMBER

67. What are most inmates granted after serving two-thirds of their sentence?
- a. statutory release
 - b. Probation
 - c. full parole
 - d. day parole

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 19 BLM: REMEMBER

68. Which perspective argues that the criminal justice system operates on the basis of informal work groups and rules?
- a. assembly-line justice approach
 - b. crime control model
 - c. courtroom work group
 - d. substantive law model

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 20 BLM: REMEMBER

69. What is it called when the members of the courtroom workgroup make sense of the individuals and cases being processed a through the courts, an assessment that may in part only be influenced by legal criteria?
- a. secondary victimization
 - b. normal crimes
 - c. courtroom group discretion
 - d. crime funnel effect

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 21 BLM: REMEMBER

70. Which of the following is a characteristic of the courtroom work group?
- a. The speed of the proceedings is emphasized.
 - b. Publicity is valued.
 - c. The formal rules of procedure are always followed.
 - d. Guilt is not presumed.

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 21 BLM: REMEMBER

71. In the most recent General Social Survey, what did Perrault and Brennan find to be the main reason why victims did not report a violent criminal incident?
- a. They felt it was inconvenient to report it.
 - b. They felt the police couldn't do anything.
 - c. They felt the incident was not important enough.
 - d. They felt nothing serious had occurred.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 22

BLM: UNDERSTAND

72. According to Ericson's research in the Toronto area, why were interpersonal disputes oftentimes not recorded as crimes?
- a. a prior relationship existed between the complainant and suspect
 - b. they rarely involved personal injury
 - c. there were rarely any witnesses
 - d. There was a lack of citizen assistance

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 22

BLM: UNDERSTAND

73. Consider that an incident has been classified as "cleared otherwise"? What has led the police to classify the incident in this manner?
- a. they have decided to proceed by way of a summons
 - b. they consider the case to be solved
 - c. they have been told by the complainant that they won't proceed with any charges
 - d. there was no identifiable suspect in the case

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 22

BLM: UNDERSTAND

74. What did Rigakos' study of police officers who were responding to incidents requiring a mandatory arrest demonstrate?
- a. that males in violation of a court order were rarely arrested when they did not remain at the scene
 - b. that police rarely arrested male suspects due to departmental policies
 - c. that police responded to the wishes of complainants when they were informed that they wanted the offender arrested
 - d. that police rarely arrested offenders even when the woman complainant presented them with a signed protection order

ANS: D

PTS: 1

REF: 23

BLM: UNDERSTAND

75. According to Hagan and Morden, how did being held in detention impact the outcome for suspects?
- a. It decreased their chances of being paroled.
 - b. It decreased their chances of receiving a longer sentence.
 - c. It increased their chances of being found guilty and of subsequent incarceration.
 - d. It decreased their chances of being found guilty.

ANS: C

PTS: 1

REF: 23

BLM: UNDERSTAND

76. Kellough's study of bail hearings in Toronto discovered that many suspects were detained for reasons other than community safety and appearance at a trial on a specified day. What term is used to describe this type of detainment?
- a. misbehaviour
 - b. assembly-line justice concerns
 - c. secondary grounds
 - d. primary grounds

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 23 BLM: UNDERSTAND

77. Canada passed the Bail Reform Act in 1972. Under what condition can accused persons be released on their own recognizance?
- a. if they promised to appear in court on the date of their trial
 - b. if they are considered a good member of the community
 - c. if they have not committed a serious crime
 - d. if the victim decides not to give evidence during the trial

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 23 BLM: REMEMBER

78. According to Gunn and Minch's study of sexual assault cases in Manitoba, what percentage of cases were not prosecuted because victims decided not to proceed to trial?
- a. 10 percent
 - b. 25 percent
 - c. 60 percent
 - d. 80 percent

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 23 BLM: UNDERSTAND

79. According to Gunn and Minch's study of sexual assault trials in Manitoba, what reason did prosecutors provide to explain why a victim might decide not to proceed to trial?
- a. They were under pressure from the judge.
 - b. They were under pressure from family and friends.
 - c. They were under pressure from the defence lawyer.
 - d. They were under pressure from the prosecutor's office.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 23 BLM: UNDERSTAND

80. What does the crime control model believe is the purpose of the criminal justice system?
- a. to reduce the number of criminals on the street
 - b. the presumption of innocence
 - c. to treat offenders fairly
 - d. the presumption of guilt

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 25 BLM: REMEMBER

81. Which of the following is NOT a goal of the due process model?
- a. to limit prosecutorial and judicial discretion
 - b. to protect individuals from the powers of the state
 - c. to control the activities of prosecutors and judges
 - d. to limit and control the powers of the police

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 25 BLM: REMEMBER

82. What is a goal of the crime control model of criminal justice?
- a. to ensure that all criminal justice agencies are following the rule of law
 - b. to ensure that all criminal justice agencies are properly controlled
 - c. to deter crime
 - d. to increase the number of police officers

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 25 BLM: REMEMBER

83. Which of the following is a policy of the due process model?
- a. Increase the number of police officers.
 - b. Make sure that the powers of all agencies are controlled.
 - c. Give criminal justice agencies more legal powers.
 - d. Increase the length of sentences.

ANS: B PTS: 1 REF: 25 BLM: REMEMBER

84. What is the most important goal of the due process model?
- a. protecting the legal rights of the accused
 - b. to reduce crime
 - c. to give criminal justice agencies more legal powers
 - d. to ensure that the powers of all criminal justice agencies are controlled

ANS: A PTS: 1 REF: 26 BLM: REMEMBER

85. What section of the Anti-Terrorism Act allows the authorities in Canada to arrest suspects without a warrant and to detain them for up to 72 hours without charge?
- a. investigation arrest
 - b. investigation hearings
 - c. preventive arrest
 - d. preventive hearings

ANS: C PTS: 1 REF: 28 BLM: REMEMBER

86. What gives the Canadian authorities a more efficient mechanism to remove non-citizen terrorist suspects from Canada without first having to lay charges?
- a. preventive hearings
 - b. investigative hearings
 - c. special advocate certificates
 - d. security certificates

ANS: D PTS: 1 REF: 29 BLM: REMEMBER

87. What is the role of a special advocate according to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act?
- to protect the interests of those persons subject to a security certificate hearing
 - to protect the interests of those persons subject to an investigative hearing
 - to protect the interests of those persons subject to a preventive hearing
 - to protect the interests of those persons subject to an investigative arrest

ANS: A

PTS: 1

REF: 29

BLM: REMEMBER

TRUE/FALSE

1. Criminal law is not static, because as social attitudes change, definitions of crime are constantly refashioned in response.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: 4

2. According to Sutherland, the essential characteristic of crime is that it is behaviour which is prohibited by the State as an injury to the State

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: 5

3. According to the social constructionist definition of crime, crime is that behavior that violates social norms.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: 5

4. Assisted suicide involves the intentional act of providing a person with the medical knowledge to commit suicide.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: 5

5. Euthanasia is the act or practice of casing or hastening the death of a person who suffers from an incurable or terminal disease or condition.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: 6

6. Both discrimination and disparity can be permitted under exceptional conditions in our criminal justice system.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: 10

7. The major agencies of the Canadian criminal justice system are supposed to achieve justice by making fair decisions.

ANS: T

PTS: 1

REF: 10

8. Disparity refers to a difference, and always includes discrimination.

ANS: F

PTS: 1

REF: 11

9. When a police service fails to enforce a certain law, it is an example of contextual discrimination.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 11

10. In our current system of criminal justice, neither disparity nor discrimination is to be the result of any court decision.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 11

11. Disparity refers to the differential treatment of individuals based upon negative judgments.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 10

12. Contextual discrimination refers to the effects or outcomes of discriminatory actions.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 11

13. Substantive justice is concerned with the appropriateness of a case.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 11

14. In Canada today, issues involving substantive justice are more common than those involving procedural justice.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 12

15. One of the benefits of the adversarial system is that the legitimacy of the criminal justice system is promoted through the appearance of fairness operating throughout the criminal justice system.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 12

16. Civilians account for almost 30 percent of all personnel working for the various police organization across Canada.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 14

17. In Canada, the law allows the police to hold an individual for an undetermined period.

ANS: F PTS: 1 REF: 16

18. A judicial interim hearing is also known as a bail hearing.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 17

19. When a charge involves an election indivisible offence, the accused has the right to choose between trial by judge alone and trial by judge and jury.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 18

20. Normal crimes is a term that has been used to refer to the social characteristics of individuals who have been charged with a criminal offence.

ANS: T PTS: 1 REF: 21

ESSAY

1. Define and discuss in detail 'disparity' and all the different types of discrimination as discussed in the text. Why does discrimination conflict with the justice model?

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

2. Identify and discuss in detail the differences between the various types of crime.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

3. Discuss how the legal system in Canada has responded to cases involving euthanasia and assisted suicide.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

4. Compare the response of the Canadian legal system with those of other jurisdictions towards assisted suicide and voluntary euthanasia.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

5. Compare and contrast 'substantive and 'procedural' justice.

ANS:
Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

Chapter 1 An Overview of the Criminal Justice System

6. Discuss in detail the following pretrial criminal procedures—arrest, appearance, and summons.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

7. Discuss in detail what happens during the indictment and preliminary inquiry.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

8. What is the ‘courtroom workgroup’? What is its importance in the day-to-day operation of our criminal justice system?

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

9. Discuss how the informal nature of the criminal justice system operates in both the prosecution and sentencing stages.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

10. Compare and contrast the due process and the crime control models of the criminal justice system.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1

11. Discuss the due process dimensions of the Anti-Terrorism Act.

ANS:

Answers will vary.

PTS: 1