

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

## CHAPTER 1 - AN OVERVIEW OF THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN CANADA

1. According to Hudson, what are the stages in criminal justice that are delivered to an accused?
- a. charge, prosecution, trial, sentence, appeal, punishment
  - b. charge, trial, sentence, punishment
  - c. charge, prosecution, trial, plea, appeal, punishment
  - d. charge, trial, sentence, appeal, punishment

ANSWER: a

2. Which of the following is responsible for making sure that justice is achieved and maintained?
- a. federal and provincial governments
  - b. federal and municipal governments
  - c. federal government
  - d. provincial governments

ANSWER: a

3. Which term commonly refers to how a society organizes its reaction to problematic behaviour?
- a. social control
  - b. civil law
  - c. criminal behaviour
  - d. criminal law

ANSWER: a

4. 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

ANSWER: c

5. Joanne is convicted of her third break and entering offence in the past two years. At Joanne's sentencing hearing the Crown prosecutor focuses her argument upon what the length of the sentence should be, while the defence attorney looks specifically at Joanne's 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 behaviour
- b. the legal context of Joanne's criminal activities
- c. the "black letter" definition of crime
- d. the appropriate sentence of incarceration for Joanne

ANSWER: a

6. Because of an increase in the number of stabbings, criminal justice personnel decide to charge everyone involved in such crimes, eliminate plea bargains, and hand out lengthier punishments when an individual is convicted of such crimes. This type of approach represents which definition of crime?

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- 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

ANSWER: d

7. The basis for the belief that disorderly conduct should be a crime is the idea that crime is a violation of which of the following?

- a. the “black letter” of the law
- b. normative decision making
- c. the social contract
- d. the criminal law

ANSWER: b

8. According to the text, how many cases of euthanasia were studied in Canada?

- a. 30
- b. 35
- c. 40
- d. 45

ANSWER: c

9. Which of the following describes a situation where 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

ANSWER: c

10. Which of the following describes a situation where a person is incompetent and his family members decide that his life should be terminated despite the fact that he cannot give his consent?

- a. passive euthanasia
- b. nonvoluntary euthanasia
- c. involuntary euthanasia
- d. active euthanasia

ANSWER: c

11. Robert Latimer was charged for killing his disabled daughter to end her suffering in 1993. What type of euthanasia was involved in this case?

- a. passive euthanasia
- b. nonvoluntary euthanasia
- c. involuntary euthanasia

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d. active euthanasia

ANSWER: c

12. What was demonstrated by the Supreme Court of Canada's decision in the Robert Latimer case?
- a. that a *Charter of Rights and Freedoms* violation was present but 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 is legally murder, whatever the motive

ANSWER: d

13. What did researchers discover when physicians in Quebec were asked about their support of euthanasia?
- 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

ANSWER: c

14. Which province was the first to legalize physician-assisted death in June 2014?
- a. Ontario
  - b. Quebec
  - c. Alberta
  - d. British Columbia

ANSWER: b

15. Which Supreme Court of Canada case was instrumental in deciding that adults have the right to end their life with a doctor's assistance?
- a. *Wilson v. Canada*
  - b. *Carter v. Canada*
  - c. *Chilton v. Canada*
  - d. *White v. Canada*

ANSWER: b

16. John has committed a criminal offence and has been charged by the police. John is on welfare and cannot afford legal counsel on his own. In Canada, ensuring that everyone can access justice is part of which type of approach to criminal justice?
- a. normative approach
  - b. adversarial approach
  - c. due process approach
  - d. poverty approach

ANSWER: a

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17. 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

ANSWER: d

18. 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 justice
- c. substantive justice
- d. bargain justice

ANSWER: d

19. Which of the following terms refers to the truthfulness of the allegation of a case?

- a. criminal justice
- b. substantive justice
- c. absolute justice
- d. provincial justice

ANSWER: b

20. What is the primary concern of substantive justice?

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

ANSWER: a

21. 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

ANSWER: c

22. 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

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ANSWER: c

23. Which of the following is a defining characteristic of the rule of law?
- a. all trials must be conducted within 9 months of charges
  - b. youth and adult trials should take place in separate courts
  - c. trials should be conducted fairly at every stage of the trial process
  - d. a person must be seen by the court within at least 48 hours after arrest

ANSWER: c

24. Which one of the following is NOT an element of the rule of law?
- a. scope of law
  - b. character of law
  - c. institution of law
  - d. foundation of law

ANSWER: d

25. A member of parliament discovers that his relative has broken the law. He approaches his longtime friend, Justice Bloom, in the hope he will get his relative's charges dropped. He expresses to the justice that their friendship should help with an exemption from the law for his relative. Justice Bloom explains there are no exemptions from the law regardless of who you are. Which element of the rule of law does this example demonstrate?

- a. foundation of law
- b. character of law
- c. institution of law
- d. scope of law

ANSWER: d

26. A law surrounding texting and driving (distracted driving) was recently created in Ontario. Additionally, changes to the fine and the addition of three demerit points were implemented. Advertising and news stories communicated these changes to the public. Which element of the rule of law does this example demonstrate?

- a. foundation of law
- b. character of law
- c. institution of law
- d. scope of law

ANSWER: b

27. Overall, where does Canada rank in terms of the rule of law in the world?
- a. tied for fourth
  - b. tied for ninth
  - c. tied for eleventh
  - d. tied for fifteenth

ANSWER: b

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28. Which of the following is an example of the informal justice approach?

- a. mediation and arbitration services
- b. bail court
- c. plea bargaining
- d. legal aid services

ANSWER: a

29. Which model of the criminal justice system most closely resembles the way most people view the system?

- a. due process model
- b. crime control model
- c. punitive model
- d. medical (rehabilitation) model

ANSWER: a

30. 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

ANSWER: a

31. 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

ANSWER: b

32. Which of the following 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

ANSWER: c

33. Which of the following is a policy of the due process model?

- a. to increase the number of police officers
- b. to make sure that the powers of all agencies are controlled
- c. to give criminal justice agencies more legal powers
- d. to increase the length of sentences

ANSWER: b

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34. Larry has been charged and convicted of a drug offence. He has had multiple charges surrounding drug use. Once Larry is convicted, the court system and correctional system assess him and recommend appropriate treatment programs. Which model of criminal justice does this fall under?

- a. the due process model
- b. the bureaucratic model
- c. the non-punitive model
- d. the medical model

ANSWER: d

35. Which of the following describes the goal of the criminal justice system that is focused on the response to crime?

- 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 be used only if the behaviour in question is criminal
- d. laws must be just and the response fair

ANSWER: c

36. Citizens living in a small town in southern Ontario have noticed quite an increase in drug use among teenagers. They approach their local leaders to express their collective desire for the police to “get tough on crime” and their view that the criminal justice system is “weak on criminals.” This situation is an example of which model of the criminal justice system?

- a. the due process model
- b. the bureaucratic model
- c. the punitive model
- d. the crime control model

ANSWER: c

37. Which goal of the criminal justice system is involved when alternative dispute resolutions are being used?

- a. to confront fear
- b. to reduce the amount of crime
- c. to achieve justice
- d. to maintain moral legitimacy in the system

ANSWER: b

38. The crime control model resembles an assembly line process. How does this model perceive the defendants throughout the process?

- a. guilty
- b. innocent
- c. acquitted
- d. blameless

ANSWER: a

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39. When various groups and individuals perceive that 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 in the moral legitimacy of the justice system
- d. the reduction in the amount of crime

ANSWER: c

40. What criminal justice goal requires just laws and the even-handed 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 faith in its moral legitimacy
- c. the achievement of justice
- d. to reduce the amount of crime

ANSWER: c

41. 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

ANSWER: a

42. Which model states that all citizens are equal before the law and are to be protected from arbitrary decisions by individuals working in the criminal justice system?

- a. justice model
- b. criminal justice model
- c. fairness model
- d. punishment model

ANSWER: a

43. What are people most commonly referring to when they speak of the primary principle of the justice model?

- a. the punishment should be proportional
- 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

ANSWER: a

44. Which three major agencies comprise the Canadian criminal justice system?

- a. the police, the courts, and corrections
- b. the arrest, the charges, and the courts



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- c. the people, the legislature, and parliament
- d. the police, the legislature, and corrections

ANSWER: a

45. Bill would like a career in law enforcement that involves providing protection for migratory birds, a federal statute. Which law enforcement agency should Bill belong to?

- a. the RCMP
- b. the Ontario Provincial Police
- c. a city police service
- d. a private security firm

ANSWER: a

46. What population is needed for a city to form and maintain its own municipal police force?

- a. more than 5,000 people
- b. more than 10,000 people
- c. more than 15,000 people
- d. more than 20,000 people

ANSWER: a

47. In 2013, what percentage of all sworn police personnel were employed by municipal police services?

- a. 34 percent
- b. 52 percent
- c. 66 percent
- d. 80 percent

ANSWER: c

48. Kim was travelling down the 401 at a speed of 130 kilometres per hour. When she passed Cobourg, she was pulled over by the police and issued a ticket. Which branch of police issued Kim her ticket?

- a. municipal
- b. provincial
- c. federal
- d. provincial and federal combined

ANSWER: b

49. What is the first court most Canadians encounter when charged with a criminal offence?

- a. provincial
- b. superior
- c. civil
- d. family

ANSWER: a

50. Janet Able, a 15-year-old high school student, robbed a neighbourhood gas station and took off with both

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money and goods from the store. She was identified and located by police because the gas station had a video of her break-in. Which Canadian court is most likely to hear this case?

- a. provincial
- b. superior
- c. federal
- d. court of appeal

ANSWER: a

51. 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

ANSWER: a

52. Which court hears the majority of criminal cases in Canada?

- a. superior
- b. supreme
- c. federal
- d. provincial

ANSWER: d

53. Bill is charged with second degree murder. What court will hear his case?

- a. provincial
- b. superior
- c. administrative
- d. appeal

ANSWER: b

54. Mike is sentenced to a three-year period of incarceration for committing a crime. He decides to appeal his case. Where will Mike 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

ANSWER: c

55. 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

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d. the courts and corrections

ANSWER: a

56. Which of the following is NOT a main purpose for arresting someone?

- a. to ensure the accused appears in a criminal court
- b. to stop the accused from any further crimes
- c. to determine the person's guilt and innocence through court
- d. to rid society of crime and dangerous criminals

ANSWER: d

57. 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. ensure the accused will receive a bail hearing

ANSWER: a

58. 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

ANSWER: c

59. 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

ANSWER: c

60. 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

ANSWER: c

61. Which of the following ensures that the accused appears at her trial while permitting her to participate in the development of her defence?

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- a. a summons
- b. bail
- c. an information
- d. an arrest

ANSWER: b

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 offence
- b. an indictable offence
- c. an election indictable offence
- d. a primary offence

ANSWER: c

63. Carly is told there will be a preliminary inquiry regarding her actions. What does her lawyer explain is the purpose of this type of inquiry?

- a. to determine the guilt or innocence of an individual
- b. to determine whether enough evidence exists to send an accused to trial
- c. to enter a plea
- d. to obtain bail

ANSWER: b

64. What was discovered in the 1984 study by the Law Reform Commission of Canada regarding preliminary inquiries?

- a. that fewer than 10 percent of preliminary inquiries resulted in a plea of guilty once the case reached the actual court trial
- b. that crimes were committed by desperate people
- c. that 50 percent of preliminary inquiries resulted in a plea of guilty once the court reached the actual court trial
- d. that more than 70 percent of preliminary inquiries resulted in a plea of guilty once the court reached the actual court trial

ANSWER: d

65. Which of the following terms means that an accused cannot be tried on that information and proceedings on that information are terminated?

- a. inquiry
- b. exclusion
- c. arraignment
- d. discharge

ANSWER: d

66. Which term refers to the right of the accused to change their mind about the type of trial they want to have?

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- a. re-negotiated opportunity
- b. re-certification
- c. re-election
- d. re-entitlement

ANSWER: c

67. Which of the following is granted to most inmates after serving two-thirds of their sentence?

- a. statutory release
- b. probation
- c. full parole
- d. day parole

ANSWER: a

68. Which statement best describes the criminal justice funnel?

- a. a judge decides to sentence many people with incarceration
- b. the prosecutors usually have ample evidence to proceed with charges
- c. a judge believes every crime is serious enough for charges
- d. the prosecutors usually don't have ample evidence to proceed with charges

ANSWER: d

69. Which of the following describes how the informal processing of an accused person in our criminal justice system is looked at?

- a. horizontally
- b. vertically
- c. left to right
- d. right to left

ANSWER: b

70. When the system operates like a wedding cake, which level includes the less serious crimes?

- a. Level 1
- b. Level 2
- c. Level 3
- d. Level 4

ANSWER: c

71. The trials of Russell Williams, Clifford Olson, Karla Homolka, and Robert Pickton are examples of celebrated Canadian cases. Upon which level of the wedding cake would these cases be included?

- a. Level 1
- b. Level 2
- c. Level 3
- d. Level 4

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ANSWER: a

72. According to the Law Reform Commission, what is the reality of the criminal justice system?

- a. “reality surpasses aspiration”
- b. “reality equals aspiration”
- c. “no correlation exists between reality and aspiration”
- d. “reality falls short of aspiration”

ANSWER: d

73. Ericson and Baranek (1982) argue that the formal system operates only in theory, therefore “legal justice” does not exist. What form of justice do most defendants receive?

- a. “solid justice”
- b. “bargain justice”
- c. “reduced justice”
- d. “compact justice”

ANSWER: d

74. How many of the 70 robbers Desroches interviewed pleaded guilty in provincial court?

- a. 70 percent
- b. 77 percent
- c. 83 percent
- d. 90 percent

ANSWER: d

75. A prosecutor and a defence lawyer were in attendance at court. They had worked with each other and with the various other courtroom personnel over many different cases. In fact, professional bonds had formed among many of the personnel. What is the term that describes this cohesive group of people?

- a. courtroom work group
- b. courtroom personnel group
- c. courtroom workforce group
- d. courtroom employee group

ANSWER: a

76. In which of the following do members of the courtroom work group “make sense” of the individuals and cases being processed through the courts in an assessment that may only in part be influenced by legal criteria?

- a. secondary victimization
- b. normal crimes
- c. courtroom group discretion
- d. crime funnel effect

ANSWER: b

77. Which of the following is a characteristic of the courtroom work group?

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- a. the speed of the proceedings is not emphasized
- b. publicity is valued
- c. the formal rules of procedure are always followed
- d. guilt is presumed

ANSWER: d

78. Which type of discrimination is mainly concerned with system outcomes or results?

- a. systemic discrimination
- b. individual discrimination
- c. contextual discrimination
- d. institutionalized discrimination

ANSWER: d

79. Which type of discrimination results from the organizational policies within criminal justice agencies?

- a. individual discrimination
- b. systemic discrimination
- c. contextual discrimination
- d. institutionalized discrimination

ANSWER: c

80. 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

ANSWER: a

81. Both John and Sam recently were charged with a similar offence under the Canadian Criminal Code. Interestingly, John received a different sentence than Sam. What is the cause or reason for this difference in sentencing?

- a. disparity
- b. discrimination
- c. institutionalized discrimination
- d. contextual discrimination

ANSWER: b

82. 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

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- b. institutionalized discrimination
- c. contextual discrimination
- d. individual discrimination

ANSWER: b

83. Studies in Manitoba have found evidence of systemic discrimination among which group of people?

- a. Black
- b. Hispanic
- c. Aboriginal
- d. Asian

ANSWER: c

84. Which section of the Anti-terrorism Act allows 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

ANSWER: c

85. Which of the following gives 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

ANSWER: d

86. According to the Immigration and Refugee Protection Act, the role of a special advocate is to protect the interests of those persons subject to which of the following?

- a. a security certificate hearing
- b. an investigative hearing
- c. a preventive hearing
- d. an investigative arrest

ANSWER: a

87. In what year did Bill C-15 pass and become law in Canada?

- a. 2012
- b. 2013
- c. 2014
- d. 2015

ANSWER: d



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88. To date, how many verdicts have been reached in cases involving a terrorism charge?

- a. 3 verdicts
- b. 4 verdicts
- c. 5 verdicts
- d. 6 verdicts

ANSWER: b

89. 90. Which of the following describes a criticism of Bill C-51, which was tabled in the fall of 2014 following the deaths of two soldiers and the attack on Parliament Hill?

- a. it doesn't give enough power to authorities
- b. Parliament is able to oversee the authorities
- c. the police and the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) are restricted
- d. it gives too much power to the authorities

ANSWER: d

90. **Our criminal justice system was developed by the state due to alleged and actual violations of criminal law.**

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

91. **Only the federal government is responsible for ensuring that criminal justice is delivered in a fair and impartial manner.**

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

93. **Historically**, criminal behaviour was attributed to immorality, wickedness, and poverty.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

94. **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."

- a. True
- b. False

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ANSWER: True

95. According to the social constructionist definition of crime, crime is that behaviour which violates social norms.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

96. **Euthanasia** involves the intentional act of providing a person with the medical knowledge to commit suicide.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

97. **Assisted** suicide is the act or practice of causing or hastening the death of a person who suffers from an incurable or terminal disease or condition.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

98. **The** Criminal Code does not include a specific crime of euthanasia.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

99. **Both** assisted suicide and euthanasia are common in Canada.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

100. **According** to Eckstein, most cases of euthanasia are reported in Canada.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

101. In **Canada** today, issues surrounding substantive justice are more common than issues surrounding procedural justice.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

102. In Canada, there are certain exceptions for people in society being subject to the laws introduced by the government.

- a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

103. **Tyler** (1990) believes there are four elements that support the legitimacy of our criminal justice institutions.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

104. **The** due process model emphasizes the rule of law and the protection of legal rights of the accused.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

105. **According** to the crime control model, everyone is presumed innocent until proven guilty.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

106. In the crime control model, legal rights of individuals is the key focus.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

107. **According** to the bureaucratic model, prosecuting the majority of cases is more cost effective than guilty pleas.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

108. **The** crime control model rests on the presumption of guilt.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

111. **Currently** there are five provincial police services in Canada.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

112. **The** Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is an automated national computer system used by all Canadian police services.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

113. **The** Court of Appeal hears criminal court cases from various provincial courts.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

115. In Canada, the law allows the police to hold an individual for an undetermined reason.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

118. **Case** attrition with respect to the funnel of our criminal justice system refers to who should and who should not continue to the next stage of the system.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

119. **An** increase in the number of charges or increase to the sentence is usually seen when an accused pleads guilty.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

120. **Disparity** refers to a difference, and always includes discrimination.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

125. **Substantive** justice is concerned with the appropriateness of a case.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

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

a. True

b. False

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ANSWER: False

127. **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.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

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

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

129. **Each** stage of the criminal justice funnel shows an increase in numbers of people being processed.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

130. Discuss how the Canadian criminal justice system is designed to treat people equally even if they have committed a crime. Do you agree or disagree? Should people who commit crimes be treated differently?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

131. 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?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

132. Identify and discuss in detail the differences among the various types of crime.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

135. Compare and contrast substantive and procedural justice.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

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

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

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*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

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

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

139. Discuss the benefits and limitations to the adversarial system.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

140. Discuss the Anti-terrorism Act as it relates to procedural justice. Do you agree or disagree?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

141. Discuss what changes you believe Canada needs to make to the criminal justice system in order to raise the current ranking in terms of the rule of law.

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.

142. Discuss the four elements Tyler (1990) highlights regarding the legitimacy of procedural justice. Which, if any, do you feel are attainable in Canada's criminal justice institutions?

*ANSWER:* Answers will vary.