

## 25 Multiple choice questions

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1. the classification given to a prisoner which determines the type of prison in which he or she is placed
  - a. retribution
  - b. security classification
  - c. re-examination
  - d. rehabilitation
  
2. legal practitioners appointed by the government to represent accused people who have been granted legal aid in the District Court and Supreme Court
  - a. public defenders
  - b. recklessness
  - c. public order offences
  - d. self-defence
  
3. the prosecution or defence questions their own witness again, after he or she has been cross-examined by the other side
  - a. retribution
  - b. re-examination
  - c. rehabilitation
  - d. sanction
  
4. a person who commits crimes again and again
  - a. remand
  - b. retribution
  - c. recidivist
  - d. relevance
  
5. the party who brings a criminal case to court - usually the police; also refers to the name of the case itself
  - a. prosecution
  - b. prosecute
  - c. provocation
  - d. probation
  
6. only evidence that relates to the matter under scrutiny can be given by a witness
  - a. relevance
  - b. recklessness
  - c. self-defence
  - d. remand

7. a complete criminal defence in which the defendant admits to committing the offence knowing that it was wrong, but claims he or she was acting to defend himself or herself or someone else from attack
  - a. sanction
  - b. relevance
  - c. public defenders
  - d. self-defence
  
8. bail is refused and the defendant is kept in prison until the day of the court hearing
  - a. relevance
  - b. prosecute
  - c. remand
  - d. probation
  
9. a juror who enters the jury room having prejudged the verdict, and refuses to listen to the evidence or the views of the other jurors
  - a. prosecution
  - b. remand
  - c. prosecute
  - d. rogue juror
  
10. to present the case in court on behalf of the state
  - a. prosecution
  - b. provocation
  - c. prosecute
  - d. probation
  
11. a punishment in which the offender is released into the community but agrees to be on a bond of good behaviour and is subject to the supervision of the Parole Authority
  - a. probation
  - b. retribution
  - c. prosecution
  - d. provocation
  
12. the power to search people and their belongings or premises and to take away property that is illegally held or is to be used in evidence
  - a. self-defence
  - b. recidivist
  - c. search and seizure
  - d. prosecute

13. a sufficiently strong case against the accused to put the matter before a jury
  - a. provocation
  - b. relevance
  - c. prima facie case
  - d. prosecute
  
14. sentencing programs which aim to both address the causes of the criminal behaviour and to allow the offender to rectify the harm he or she has caused
  - a. retribution
  - b. restorative justice programs
  - c. protective custody
  - d. preventative detention
  
15. acts which occur in a public place and are seen as offensive or disruptive to the general population, such as offensive conduct and indecent exposure
  - a. public order offences
  - b. relevance
  - c. public defenders
  - d. self-defence
  
16. the committing of a criminal act when the probability of harm could be foreseen, but the offender acted anyway
  - a. relevance
  - b. recidivist
  - c. recklessness
  - d. remand
  
17. (1) keeping a person suspected of being about to engage in a criminal activity, for example terrorism, in prison for up to forty-eight hours without charge; (2) the continued detention of serious offenders after their term of imprisonment has expired; also called preventative detention and continued detention
  - a. re-examination
  - b. rehabilitation
  - c. protective custody
  - d. preventative detention
  
18. people who have been convicted of serious sexual offences are required to register with the police station closest to their residence and provide the police with certain information, including any travel plans
  - a. sexual offenders' registration
  - b. rehabilitation
  - c. search and seizure
  - d. security classification

19. (1) punishment; (2) action taken by the international community towards a state which is seen to be attempting to break, or has broken, recognised international law
- provocation
  - probation
  - sanction
  - prosecution
20. a purpose of punishment which aims to 'pay back' the person who committed the crime
- probation
  - prosecution
  - re-examination
  - retribution
21. a person (or persons) who was present or who assisted the principal in the first degree in committing an offence
- principal in the second degree
  - principal in the first degree
  - prima facie case
  - public defenders
22. the actual perpetrator of a crime (that is, the person or persons who actually committed the crime)
- prima facie case
  - principal in the first degree
  - principal in the second degree
  - public defenders
23. separating a prisoner from other prisoners whom he or she fears
- rogue juror
  - prosecute
  - prosecution
  - protective custody
24. a purpose of criminal punishment that aims to change the behaviour of offenders so that they will not wish to commit other crimes
- probation
  - re-examination
  - rehabilitation
  - retribution

25. a partial criminal defence in which the defendant claims that he or she was aggravated by the victim in such a way that the actions of the murdered person would have caused an ordinary person to lose self-control
- a. prosecute
  - b. probation
  - c. prosecution
  - d. provocation