BRITISH COLUMBIA LAW STUDIES 12 (MLST-12) · UNIT B · 25 QUESTIONS

Criminal Law — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

Reading I - A Coat at a Dance

Use this reading for questions 1 to 2.

At a school dance, Dana picked up a coat that looked exactly like her own and walked out wearing it. On the bus home she checked the pocket, found a student card with another name on it, and realized the coat was not hers. She decided to keep the coat anyway because she liked it.

The next day the coat owner reported the coat missing. Dana was questioned by police and admitted that she had kept the coat after learning it belonged to someone else.

1 **The central point of Reading I, A Coat at a Dance, is that Dana actus reus was taking and keeping the coat and her mens rea appeared when she**

- **A** attended the dance
- **B** realized the coat was not hers and decided to keep it
- **C** wore her own coat
- **D** first saw the coat

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2 **According to Reading I, the actus reus in the coat case was Dana**

- A riding a bus
- B attending a dance
- C taking and keeping a coat that was not hers
- D checking a pocket

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3 **Mens rea means the**

- A physical act of a crime
- B guilty mind or fault element of a crime
- C punishment for a crime
- D police report of a crime

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4 **Actus reus means the**

A sentence for a crime

B motive of the accused only

C guilty mind of a crime

D physical act or conduct element of a crime

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5 **Criminal law in Canada is mainly found in the**



A Criminal Code, a federal statute

B municipal bylaws of each town

C provincial civil codes only

D Charter alone

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6 **A summary conviction offence is best described as a**



A offence that has no punishment

B private dispute between neighbours

C less serious criminal offence with a simpler procedure

D civil claim for money

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7 **An indictable offence is best described as a**



A civil claim for money

B more serious criminal offence with a more formal procedure

C traffic ticket only

D breach of contract

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8 **A hybrid offence is one where the Crown may choose to proceed by**

A civil trial or by mediation only

B a jury or by a judge alone with no choice

C provincial court or by a tribunal only

D summary conviction or by indictment

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9 **In a criminal trial, the Crown must prove guilt**



A beyond a reasonable doubt

B by a simple suspicion

C by the opinion of the police

D on a balance of probabilities

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10 **The presumption of innocence means that an accused person is treated as innocent until**

- **A** the trial date is set
- **B** the police make an arrest
- **C** guilt is proven in court
- **D** a charge is laid

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11 **On arrest, a person in Canada has the right to**

- **A** choose the judge for the trial
- **B** be told the reason for arrest and to consult a lawyer
- **C** leave police custody at any time
- **D** refuse to be charged

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12 **Police generally need a warrant to search a private home because the Charter protects people against**



A all arrests

B being charged

C testifying at trial

D unreasonable search and seizure

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13 **At a bail hearing, the court decides whether an accused person will**

A be released into the community before trial under conditions

B be sentenced at once

C lose the right to a lawyer

D be found guilty

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14 **When an accused person enters a plea, the accused states whether the accused is**



A a citizen or not

B ready to pay a fine

C guilty or not guilty

D rich or poor

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15 **Self-defence can be a defence when a person uses force that is**

A used only against property

B reasonable in the circumstances to protect against a threat

C always unlimited

D used after the threat has fully ended for revenge

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16 **Duress as a defence involves a person who commits an offence because the person was**

A simply asked nicely to help

B bored at the time

C unaware of the law

D threatened with serious harm if the person refused

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17 **Necessity as a defence involves a person who breaks the law to**

A avoid a greater and immediate harm

B gain money more quickly

C avoid paying taxes

D skip a court date

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18 **A mental disorder defence can apply when a mental disorder made the accused**

A unaware of the police

B tired after a long day

C unable to appreciate the nature of the act or to know it was wrong

D simply unhappy at the time

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19 **Intoxication is a limited defence in Canadian criminal law because voluntary intoxication generally does not excuse**

- A theft by a sober person
- B crimes of general intent such as assault
- C all conduct in every case
- D driving offences only

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20 **A mistake of fact can be a defence when an honest mistake about a fact means the accused lacked the**

- A ability to hire a lawyer
- B knowledge of the judge
- C motive to gain money
- D required guilty mind for the offence

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21 **A purpose of sentencing that aims to discourage the offender and others from committing crimes is called**

- A deterrence
- B reparation
- C separation
- D rehabilitation

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22 **Rehabilitation as a sentencing purpose aims to**

- A remove the offender from Canada
- B punish the offender as harshly as possible
- C help the offender change behaviour and rejoin the community lawfully
- D pay back victims only

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23 **The graph shows an illustrative example of youth court cases. The overall trend from 2010 to 2022 was a**

- A rise
- B fall
- C flat line with no change
- D rise then a return to the 2010 level

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24 **The graph shows an illustrative example of cases diverted from court. The year with the highest number shown is**

- A 2024
- B 2015
- C 2018
- D 2021

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25 **The Youth Criminal Justice Act applies to young persons aged**

A 12 to 17

B 18 to 21

C 10 to 25

D under 10 only

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. C
11. B
12. D
13. A
14. C
15. B
16. D
17. A
18. C
19. B
20. D
21. A
22. C
23. B
24. D
25. A

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