PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTRODUCTORY LAW 11 · UNIT B

Criminal Law — Practice Test

Prince Edward Island Introductory Law 11 • 25 questions

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.

1 **In criminal law, which term names the physical act or omission that forms part of a crime**

- A actus reus
- B mens rea
- C summary offence
- D indictable offence

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2 **In criminal law, which term names the mental element of a crime, such as intention or recklessness**

A mens rea

B summary offence

C indictable offence

D defence of self defence

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3 **In criminal law, which term names a less serious criminal offence tried without a jury and with lower maximum penalties**

A indictable offence

B defence of self defence

C summary offence

D duress

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4 **In criminal law, which term names a more serious criminal offence that may be tried by a judge and jury**

A defence of self defence

B duress

C intoxication

D indictable offence

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5 **A person is attacked and uses reasonable force to stop the attacker. In criminal law, this defence is called**

A self-defence

B duress

C intoxication

D sentencing

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6 **In criminal law, which term names a defence where a person was forced to commit an offence by threats of harm**

- A intoxication
- B duress
- C sentencing
- D probation

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7 **In criminal law, which term names a state that rarely excuses crime, though it may sometimes affect the mental element**

- A sentencing
- B probation
- C intoxication
- D restorative justice

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8 **In criminal law, which term names the process by which a court sets a penalty after a finding of guilt**

A probation

B restorative justice

C actus reus

D sentencing

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9 **In criminal law, which term names a sentence served in the community under conditions set by a court**

A probation

B restorative justice

C actus reus

D mens rea

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10 **In criminal law, which term names an approach that focuses on repairing harm and involving victims and community**

A actus reus

B restorative justice

C mens rea

D summary offence

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11 **For most crimes, the prosecution must prove both the act and the required mental element, which is why a purely accidental act without fault is usually not a**

A tort

B contract

C crime

D appeal

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12 **Theft requires dishonestly taking property belonging to another with intent to deprive the owner of it**

A briefly

B partially

C secretly only

D permanently

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13 **Assault can include intentionally touching a person without consent, or threatening by an act or gesture to apply**

A force

B words only

C money

D property

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14 **A young person aged 12 to 17 who is accused of a crime in Canada is dealt with under the Youth Criminal Justice**

A Code

B Act

C Charter only

D Agreement

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15 **A youth sentence under the Youth Criminal Justice Act emphasises accountability, rehabilitation and**

A punishment only

B detention always

C reintegration

D fines only

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16 **An accused person in Canada is presumed innocent until proven guilty, which means the accused does not have to prove**

A identity

B age

C citizenship

D innocence

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17 **A plea of guilty means the accused admits the offence, while a plea of not guilty requires the prosecution to prove its**

A case at trial

B costs

C sentence

D appeal

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18 **Sentencing purposes in Canada include denunciation, deterrence, separation from society where necessary, rehabilitation and**

A publicity

B reparation to victims

C profit

D revenge only

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19 **An absolute discharge means a court finds a person guilty but imposes no conviction and no**

A trial

B appeal

C penalty

D record of arrest

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20 **Impaired driving is a criminal offence in Canada because driving while impaired by alcohol or drugs endangers**

- A property values
- B tourism
- C insurance only
- D public safety

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21 **A person who helps plan a crime may be liable as a party to the offence even if another person carried out the**

- A act
- B plan only
- C motive
- D sentence

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22 **The Crown prosecutor represents the public interest in a criminal case, not the private interests of the**

- A judge
- B victim alone
- C police
- D accused

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23 **A court imposes a fine of 600 dollars. After 200 dollars is paid, the remaining amount is how many dollars**

ANSWER _____

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24 **A court imposes a fine of 1000 dollars. After 400 dollars is paid, the remaining amount is how many dollars**

ANSWER _____

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25 **Automatism as a defence claims the accused acted without voluntary control, for example during a sudden medical**

A argument

B dream only

C episode

D mistake about law

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. 400
24. 600
25. C

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