

## 23 Multiple choice questions

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1. serious criminal offences that may be heard by a judge and jury
  - a. indictable offences
  - b. economic offences
  - c. driving offences
  - d. drug offences
  
2. the legal principle that a person under the age of ten years cannot be charged with a criminal offence because it is said that they are not old enough to form the necessary mens rea
  - a. inquest
  - b. fine
  - c. doli incapax
  - d. discretion
  
3. offences including possession of illegal drugs, trafficking, cultivation, manufacture and importation of illegal drugs
  - a. economic offences
  - b. drug offences
  - c. driving offences
  - d. indictable offences
  
4. a witness giving their own evidence in court, in response to questions
  - a. extradition
  - b. examination-in-chief
  - c. international crime
  - d. driving offences
  
5. the specific desire to commit a criminal act or omit a duty
  - a. discretion
  - b. inquest
  - c. intention
  - d. extradition
  
6. offences that involve breaking the rules of the road, such as speeding or not wearing a seatbelt
  - a. economic offences
  - b. driving offences
  - c. indictable offences
  - d. drug offences

7. evidence about what someone else told a witness happened, rather than what the witness saw or heard him or herself; generally not admissible in court
  - a. drug offences
  - b. genocide
  - c. extradition
  - d. hearsay evidence
8. formal legal documents, such as treaties, conventions and declarations, which have legal force under international law
  - a. examination-in-chief
  - b. international crime
  - c. intention
  - d. international instruments
9. an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding an unnatural death or an unexplained fire; also called an coronial inquiry
  - a. intention
  - b. inquest
  - c. duress
  - d. fine
10. an order for a person to give up his or her property to the government due to the property being gained with the proceeds of crime, or used to commit a crime
  - a. forfeiture of assets
  - b. driving offences
  - c. indictable offences
  - d. drug offences
11. a criminal defence in which the defendant admits to committing the criminal act knowing that it was wrong, but claims that he or she was so frightened by threats of death or serious bodily harm that he or she committed the act anyway
  - a. duress
  - b. fine
  - c. discretion
  - d. inquest
12. the system of trial used in civil law countries where the magistrate or judge collects the evidence for both sides in cooperation with the prosecution after inquiries have been made
  - a. international instruments
  - b. indictable offences
  - c. inquisitorial system of trial
  - d. international crime

13. when a person is handed over by one state to another state because that person is accused of a crime in the latter state
  - a. discretion
  - b. extradition
  - c. intention
  - d. incapacitation
  
14. offences involving acts or omissions against people's property or finances
  - a. economic offences
  - b. driving offences
  - c. indictable offences
  - d. drug offences
  
15. the choice to do or not do something
  - a. discretion
  - b. extradition
  - c. intention
  - d. duress
  
16. a punishment in which the offender is detained in a prison for at least the length of the non-parole period of the sentence
  - a. fine
  - b. imprisonment
  - c. inquest
  - d. extradition
  
17. crime committed which has international implications in either international law or in the enforcement of domestic criminal law
  - a. international instruments
  - b. intention
  - c. international crime
  - d. examination-in-chief
  
18. a sum of money paid by an offender as punishment
  - a. duress
  - b. inquest
  - c. fine
  - d. genocide

19. a judgement given about a sentence for a particular crime which is to be taken into account by courts delivering sentences for similar offences
  - a. guideline sentence
  - b. driving offences
  - c. home detention
  - d. imprisonment
  
20. acting with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group
  - a. intention
  - b. inquest
  - c. genocide
  - d. fine
  
21. a punishment in which the offender is confined to his or her own home or to a restricted area for a period of up to eighteen months
  - a. discretion
  - b. intention
  - c. extradition
  - d. home detention
  
22. a defence in which the defendant in a murder case claims that he or she was driven to murder because the victim made an unwelcome homosexual advance towards them
  - a. homosexual advance defence
  - b. hearsay evidence
  - c. home detention
  - d. guideline sentence
  
23. a purpose of punishment, aiming to isolate the offender, usually in prison, so that he or she is unable to commit another crime
  - a. intention
  - b. extradition
  - c. incapacitation
  - d. discretion