

25 Multiple choice questions

1. a time when an offender no longer must be imprisoned, but is freed into the community under supervision
 - a. non-parole period
 - b. legal aid
 - c. possession
 - d. parole period

2. a complete criminal defence which proves that, at the time the defendant committed the crime, he or she was of unsound mind (that is, suffering from a mental illness which either prevented him or her from knowing that it was wrong)
 - a. legal aid
 - b. mental illness
 - c. mens rea
 - d. penalty unit

3. the provision of inexpensive legal services to people on limited incomes
 - a. legal aid
 - b. mens rea
 - c. negligence
 - d. penalty unit

4. the minimum time an offender must actually spend in prison
 - a. non-parole period
 - b. parties
 - c. parole period
 - d. legal aid

5. acts or omissions which harm other people, such as murder, assault and sexual assault
 - a. offences against the sovereign
 - b. offences against the person
 - c. parole period
 - d. non-parole period

6. the area over which a court has authority, which can be geographical or subject-based
 - a. possession
 - b. jurisdiction
 - c. periodic detention
 - d. necessity

7. having enough illegal drugs for personal use
 - a. possession
 - b. necessity
 - c. parties
 - d. jurisdiction

8. a criminal defence which, if successfully proved, reduces the defendant's liability, for example from murder to manslaughter
 - a. partial defence
 - b. parties
 - c. negligence
 - d. opinion evidence

9. a complete criminal defence in which the defendant claims that the act or omission committed was necessary to avert serious danger
 - a. necessity
 - b. possession
 - c. mens rea
 - d. negligence

10. a punishment for which the offender is required to serve his or her prison sentence on consecutive weekends
 - a. jurisdiction
 - b. parole period
 - c. partial defence
 - d. periodic detention

11. an amount of money used to impose fines; in July 2008, one penalty unit equalled \$110
 - a. legal aid
 - b. penalty unit
 - c. mental illness
 - d. negligence

12. an accused person is found guilty of a criminal offence, but the charge is dismissed and no record is made of conviction
 - a. non-parole period
 - b. opinion evidence
 - c. no conviction recorded
 - d. majority verdict

13. the guilty mind', including the intention to commit the crime, recklessness or gross negligence
 - a. legal aid
 - b. parties
 - c. mens rea
 - d. jury

14. a witness cannot give his or her opinion in court about another person's words or actions, unless the witness is an expert in that field
 - a. opinion evidence
 - b. negligence
 - c. partial defence
 - d. possession

15. the practice of some parliaments of legislating for a particular sentence to be given for a particular crime or series of crimes
 - a. periodic detention
 - b. partial defence
 - c. penalty unit
 - d. mandatory sentencing

16. the most severe sentence that can be given for a particular crime
 - a. necessity
 - b. parole period
 - c. mens rea
 - d. maximum penalty

17. a group of ordinary citizens brought to court to decide on the guilt or innocence of an offender
 - a. mens rea
 - b. necessity
 - c. parties
 - d. jury

18. attempting to commit a criminal act or omission, or planning to do so
 - a. mens rea
 - b. parties
 - c. preliminary crimes
 - d. penalty unit

19. acts or omissions which aim to disrupt or harm the governing bodies of a country, such as spying, treason and illegal demonstrations
 - a. majority verdict
 - b. opinion evidence
 - c. offences against the sovereign
 - d. offences against the person

20. failing to exercise the degree of care, skill or foresight that a reasonable person would have exercised in the same circumstances
 - a. legal aid
 - b. necessity
 - c. negligence
 - d. parties

21. matters that persuade the judge in a sentencing hearing that the maximum penalty should not be imposed
 - a. maximum penalty
 - b. mitigating factors
 - c. mental illness
 - d. legal aid

22. the presumption in a criminal trial that an accused person is innocent until proven guilty
 - a. partial defence
 - b. presumption of innocence
 - c. preliminary crimes
 - d. opinion evidence

23. people who have participated in committing a criminal offence, either before, during or after the offence
 - a. parties
 - b. mens rea
 - c. necessity
 - d. jury

24. a verdict in which the guilt of an accused person is decided by eleven out of the twelve people on a jury
 - a. parole period
 - b. majority verdict
 - c. penalty unit
 - d. partial defence

25. an agreement between the prosecution and defence, having met before the trial, with the defence agreeing that the accused will plead guilty if the prosecution reduces the charge; also known as charge negotiation
- a. parties
 - b. legal aid
 - c. plea bargaining
 - d. penalty unit