1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ maintains that more police, stricter sentences, and harsher prison conditions are the three key ingredients for reducing crime. (p. 209)  
a) police perspective  
b) politician’s perspective  
c) rational choice perspective  
\*d) law-and-order perspective

2. The main goal of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ policing is “the maintenance of order,” where the police target those individuals who are perceived as the most important cause of disorder. (p. 213)  
\*a) zero tolerance  
b) community   
c) hot spot   
d) racial

3. From their survey of Toronto high school youth, Wortley and Tanner (2005a) suggest that racial profiling \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 215)  
a) does not occur in Toronto  
\*b) does occur in Toronto  
c) only occurs to Indigenous youth  
d) only occurs when youth are involved in crime

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the idea that society can be protected from crime through the prevention of criminal acts. (p.218)  
\*a) Deterrence  
b) Vengeance  
c) Indoctrination  
d) Revenge

5. In Canada, those who are sentenced to a prison term of two years or more are incarcerated in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 221)  
\*a) federal facilities  
b) provincial facilities  
c) municipal facilities  
d) regional facilities

6. Remand custody refers to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 221)  
a) house arrest   
\*b) holding those who await further court appearances in custody in a correctional facility  
c) putting people in custody for short periods (e.g., for 24 hours) for public intoxication  
d) putting people in custody until their lawyer arrives

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not one of the three provincial police forces in Canada. (p. 228)  
\*a) Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
b) Ontario Provincial Police  
c) Royal Newfoundland Constabulary   
d) Sûreté du Québec

8. The maximum amount of time that a youth can be placed in a closed custody facility in Canada is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 226)  
a) six months  
b) one year   
c) two years  
\*d) three years

9. In Canada, offenders who are given conditional sentences by the courts \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 227)  
a) are placed under house arrest   
\*b) serve time in the community, not in a prison  
c) spend a maximum of four months in prison  
d) are always first-time offenders

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a consensus method of dealing with crime, emphasizing remedies and restorations. (p.233)  
\*a) Restorative justice  
b) Medicinal healing  
c) Harm reduction  
d) Spiritual justice

11. There is \_\_\_\_\_\_for the idea that the fear of getting caught can prevent some types of criminal behaviour. (p. 210)  
\*a) some empirical support  
b) no empirical support  
c) no theoretical support   
d) no empirical or theoretical support

12. According to Clear (1994), \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the USA is associated with “when things are done to the offender?” (p. 210)  
a) prisoner’s rights  
\*b) victim’s rights  
c) women’s rights  
d) rights of young offenders

13. The North-West Mounted Police became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 212)  
a) the Federal Bureau of Investigation  
b) Scotland Yard  
c) the Canadian Military Police  
\*d) the Royal Canadian Mounted Police

14. The Safe Streets Act of 2000 in Ontario \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 214)  
a) increased the number of police foot patrols in large cities like Toronto  
b) made homelessness illegal  
\*c) Road way solicitation and aggressive panhandling in Ontario  
d) introduced red-light cameras at selected high traffic intersections

15. The recidivism rate is based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (p. 224)  
a) offenders who area released from jail who then re-offend and end up back in jail  
b) those arrested for a crime who are denied bail   
\*c) offenders who are sentenced to custody versus those who are placed under house arrest  
d) correctional data that compares offending rates in two or more provinces

16. In Canada since the recreational use of cannabis was legalized in 2018, what % of those 18-24 use the drug at least once in the past three months? (p. 238)

\*a) 30% b) 50% c) 70% d) 90%

17. What is the name of the ruling in Canda where judges are required to consider systemic and background factors in sentencing Indigenous people. (p. 223)

a) Anti-racism ruling \*b) Gladue ruling

c) Boushie ruling d) The Colton ruling