**1.** The study of “rule breakers” in society is associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
\*a) the objectivist-legalistic approach
b) the social-reaction perspective
c) the moral-panic perspective
d) feminist criminology

**2.** Adherents of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ perspective would disagree with the idea that all rules and laws are endorsed by everyone in Canadian society.
a) objective-legalistic
b) classical school
c) biological
\*d) social-reaction

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ law is a form of public law that governs the relationships between individuals and the state.
a) Criminal
b) Corporate
\*c) Administrative
d) Civil

**4.** According to Hagan, social deviance is best understood as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
a) remaining static over time
b) an objective social fact
c) increasing as societies become more economically developed
\*d) a continuous variable

**5.** Canada’s first anti-drug legislation, the Opium Act, was introduced in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
a) 1867
\*b) 1908
c) 1945
d) 1960

**6.** Chapter 1 uses the example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to illustrate the concept of “moral panic.”

\*a) the “war on drugs” in the USA (1980s)
b) the political unrest in several north African countries (2011)

c) the 9/11 terrorist attack in the USA (2001)
d) the earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan (2011)

**7.** A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an enterprising person (or group of people) who wants to bring a particular non-criminalized behaviour under the purview of criminal behaviour, whether or not there is societal consensus on its dangers.

a) lobbyist
b) social activist
c) politician
\*d) moral entrepreneur

**8.** Modes of regulation often included in the study of moral regulation usually focus on:

\*a) low-consensus crime and non-criminal deviance
b) high-consensus crime and criminal deviance
c) crimes committed by women
d) crimes committed by men

**9.** The simple possession of an illegal opiate in Canada can result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) 2 years of house arrest
\*b) 25 years in prison
c) capital punishment
d) 5 years in prison

**10.** A study in England by Reiner and Livingstone (1998) found a decrease in the number of portrayals of property crime, but a steady rise from the 1950s to the mid-1990s in treatments of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) violent, sexual, and drug-related crime
b) terrorism
c) human trafficking
d) cyber crime

**11**. An example of a matter that pertains to administrative law would include \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) property disputes

b) bribery

c) tax disputes

\*d) labour relations

**12**. To be found guilty of most criminal offences in Canada, there must be both \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) An arrest and a conviction

b) A police search warrant and forensic evidence

\*c) Actus reus and mens rea

d) A criminally “sane” suspect and a jury trial

**13**. In the United States offences are categorized as either felonies or misdemeanors. In Canada, the equivalent would be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) Property crime and violent crime

b) Serious and non-serious offences

c) Administrative and status offences

\*d) summary and indictable offences

**14**. The reason why so few cases go to court in Canada is mainly due to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

\*a) Plea negotiation/bargaining

b) Most people accused of a crime do not have the money to pay for a lawyer

c) A lack of properly trained lawyers

d) Video-link technology is replacing the need for physical presence in courts

**15.** A main critique of the moral panic perspective originally put forward by Cohen (1973) concerns the idea that:

\*a) The media was treated as a homogeneous entity

b) Moral Panics were thought to be only about illegal drug use

c) Crime statistics were thought to be accurate indicator of the ‘real’ level of crime in society

d) None of the above

**16.** In precolonial Canada, Indigenous law had different understandings of legal concepts such as

a) property

b) evidence

c) community forms of justice

\*d) all of the above

**17.** What year was the Cannabis Act introduced in Canada?

1) 1908

2) 2008

\*3) 2018

4) 2021