**Law – Nov. 5, 2020 Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

Type up your notes from class today including the answer from the pre-quiz and the questions below and send them in to me.

1. Why does the law treat young offenders differently from adults?

2. Does a young person who is questioned by the police have the right to remain silent?

3. Can you be arrested without being told why?

4. After you’ve been arrested, can you be detained or held in custody for as long as the police like?

5. Can an 11-year-old who breaks the law be dealt with under the Youth Criminal Justice Act?

6. If you are arrested and your case goes to trial, do you have a right to be represented in court by a lawyer?

7. If a youth who commits a crime has to go to court, what happens if he or she can’t afford a lawyer?

8. What does a community justice conference do for youth who have offended?

9. Name two things the law says about violent, repeat offenders over the age of 14.

10.Name two or more options the law has for non-violent offenders. True or False?

11.Young people aged 12 to 17 are not punished for the crimes they commit. True or false?

12.Two of the overall principles of the youth justice system are to prevent crime and to provide real consequences to youth who offend. True or false?

13.Youth who commit crimes have the right to a lawyer and the right to remain silent. True or false?

14.Parents are not part of the process after a youth is arrested. True or false?

15.Police can decide whether or not to refer the youth to a community program rather than go to court. True or false?

16.Police just warn the youth who has committed a serious crime. True or false?

17.Alternatives to going to court are called "extra judicial measures." True or false?

18.If a youth is tried in youth court he or she may receive an adult sentence if convicted of attempted murder. True or false?

19.The person who decides whether or not to charge a young offender with an offence is called Crown counsel. True or false?

20.A judge would sentence a youth to jail only if the crime was really serious. True or false?

21.The Youth Criminal Justice YCJA says young offenders should be sent to jail for first-time, non-violent offences. True or false?

22.Victims are allowed to make statements to the court about how the crime has affected them. True or false?

23.Repairing the harm done to the victim is a consequence a youth might face. True or false?