

Worksheet 3.12a: Assessment practice for Theme C: Law and justice, set 1

- 1 Which is the age of criminal responsibility in Wales and England? (1 mark)
 A 10 years.
 B 12 years.
 C 14 years.
 D 16 years.
- 2 Identify the correct definition of common law. (1 mark)
 A Courts in Commonwealth countries apply the same laws.
 B Judges take into account decisions made in higher courts.
 C Probation officers deal with the most frequently committed crimes.
 D Police officers research what offenders who commit crimes have in common.
- 3 Which one of the following statements is true about jury service in England? (1 mark)
 A Your employer has to give you full pay whilst you undertake jury service.
 B The maximum age for serving on a jury is 65 years.
 C You can be fined if you don't take part in jury service once it's been arranged.
 D Jury service lasts no longer than 10 working days.
- 4 Which statement explains why youth courts are different from other courts? (1 mark)
 A Because youth courts are used to train new judges.
 B To meet the needs of younger people who have to appear in court.
 C To make sure that the media release the names of child criminals to the public.
 D Because adult criminals get less serious punishments if they have children.
- 5 Which of the following is an official strategy for reducing crime in the UK? (1 mark)
 A Physical punishment.
 B Prosecution.
 C Persecution.
 D Prevention.
- 6 Which one of the following is an example of restorative justice? (1)
 A A supervised meeting in which the offender apologises to the victim.
 B A £60 fine that is spent by the local council.
 C A three-month prison sentence, during which the offender gets literacy support.
 D A gang-related murder which is intended to 'pay back' a gang leader.
- 7 Which one of the following is a type of criminal court? (1)
 A High.
 B Parish.
 C County.
 D Crown.