



Down:

1. The view that if minor crimes are left unaddressed in an environment, more serious crime will emerge.
2. A hearing to determine if there is sufficient evidence to warrant a criminal trial.
3. An agreement whereby an accused pleads guilty in exchange for the promise of a benefit.
4. Federal legislation that sets out criminal laws, procedures for prosecuting federal offences, and sentences and procedures for the administration of justice.
5. A document that permits the police to search a specific location and take items that might be evidence of a crime.
7. A concept based on fairness, morality, and

Across:

6. A disproportionate police focus on a racialized population or neighbourhood.
8. principle of _____ ensures that the imposed sentence is a just and appropriate punishment and nothing more.
12. The notion that judges are not subject to pressure and influence and are free to make impartial decisions based solely on fact and law.
13. A _____ system is based on two opposing sides arguing the guilt or innocence of a person before a judge or jury.
14. A pre-sentencing report of Indigenous offenders that sets out historical events and that may be related to the offender's

Down:

- the equal rights.
9. _____ sentences that are amalgamated and served simultaneously.
10. A serious criminal offence that may carry prison sentences of 14 years to life; examples include murder, robbery, and aggravated sexual assault.
11. The cultural, geographic, and community setting in which the criminal justice system operates and justice personnel make decisions.
18. The requirement that governments and individuals be subjected to and abide by the law.

Across:

- conflict with the law and criminal behaviour.
15. Misconduct by a police service.
16. The primary law of the land; guarantees fundamental freedoms, legal rights, and equality rights for all citizens of Canada.
17. An act or omission that is prohibited by criminal law.