



**Plea Bargaining Ref. pp. 320- 323**

1. Define Plea Bargaining

2. How many criminal charges are dealt with through plea bargaining?

3. What are some of the concessions a Crown attorney may make? (at least three)

4. a) How might a plea bargain be advantageous to an accused?

b) How does a plea bargain benefit the crown?

5. a) What do the authors mean by Crown prosecutors becoming *de facto* judges?

b) Why are Crown attorneys under pressure to accept plea bargains? At what cost do they accept these pleas?

6. Is plea bargaining a necessary evil? Explain.

Mr. Aldunate



**Sentencing Ref. pp. 324-329**

1. The purpose of a sentencing hearing is to ...

2. The traditional aims of sentencing have been:

- \_\_\_\_\_ - unacceptable behaviour is labelled and condemned
- Deterrence - specific deterrence \_\_\_\_\_  
general deterrence \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ - offenders are separated from society to protect the public
- Rehabilitation- \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. What is judicial discretion? What role does it play in determining a sentence? How does the *Criminal Code* provide guidance?

4. Is judge ever limited to how lenient he/she might be in giving a sentence? Explain

5. Answer Q#6, 7 p. 328

6. See *The Law* on page 330

a. Define

Aggravating circumstances: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

List 3 examples- \_\_\_\_\_

Mitigating circumstances: : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Give two examples- \_\_\_\_\_

b. Do you think it is important to consider aggravating and mitigating circumstances when deciding on a sentence? Why?