FOUNDATIONS OF LAW IN CANADA - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK LAW 120 · UNIT A · 25 QUESTIONS

Foundations of Law in Canada — Practice Test

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1 **The principle that everyone, including the government, is bound by the same set of rules means everyone is subject to the**

- A monarch only
- B law
- C police only
- D army

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Canada has two main legal traditions: common law in most provinces and civil law in**

A Ontario

B Quebec

C Manitoba

D Alberta

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3 **Common law is based largely on court decisions and**

A statutes only

B custom only

C precedent

D treaties only

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4 **Stare decisis means courts should follow earlier decisions in similar**

A elections

B treaties

C budgets

D cases

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5 **The Constitution Act, 1867 divided powers between the federal Parliament and provincial**

A legislatures

B courts

C municipalities

D school boards

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6 **Section 91 of the Constitution Act, 1867 lists powers of the federal**

A Senate only

B Parliament

C provinces

D municipalities

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7 **Section 92 lists powers of the provincial**

A federal cabinet

B Supreme Court

C legislatures

D municipal councils

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8 **Criminal law in Canada is a federal power, while the administration of justice is mainly**

A municipal

B international

C private

D provincial

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9 **The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms is part of the Constitution Act,**

A 1982

B 1867

C 1791

D 1969

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10 **The Charter applies to governments, not generally to disputes between private**

A provinces

B individuals

C corporations only

D municipalities only

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11 **Section 1 of the Charter allows rights to be limited if the limit is reasonable and demonstrably justified in a free and democratic**

A economy

B province

C society

D court

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12 **The notwithstanding clause in the Charter is section**

A 1

B 7

C 15

D 33

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13 **Which is the highest court in Canada?**

A Supreme Court of Canada

B Court of Appeal

C Federal Court

D Tax Court

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14 **Appeals from provincial courts of appeal go to the Supreme Court of Canada, usually with**

- A a jury verdict
- B leave to appeal
- C a referendum
- D cabinet approval

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15 **A statute is a law passed by a**

- A court
- B police force
- C legislature
- D law firm

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16 **A regulation is a detailed rule made under the authority of a**

A treaty

B contract

C will

D statute

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17 **Judges in Canada are independent so they can decide cases without pressure from government or**

A public opinion

B lawyers only

C police only

D media only

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Passage One: Precedent

Use this reading for questions 18 to 20.

Under the common law system, judges decide cases by applying statutes and by following precedent. Stare decisis means a court should follow earlier decisions in similar cases, which helps keep the law predictable.

18 **According to Passage One, precedent means later courts generally follow earlier decisions in similar cases, a principle called**

- A Habeas corpus
- B Stare decisis
- C Ultra vires
- D Res judicata

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19 **According to Passage One, the common law system helps keep the law**

A secret

B flexible only

C predictable

D unchanged forever

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **According to Passage One, judges in the common law system apply statutes and follow**

A custom only

B treaties only

C opinion polls

D precedent

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21 **In Quebec, private law is governed mainly by the Civil**

A Code

B Code of Criminal Law

C Charter only

D Common Law Act

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22 **The Civil Code of Quebec sets out rules for persons, property, obligations and**

A criminal law

B family law

C tax law

D military law

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23 **A legal system in which laws are written in codes is called a civil law**

- A common law system
- B tribal system
- C system
- D military system

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24 **Ultra vires means a government has acted beyond its legal**

- A budget
- B term
- C territory only
- D powers

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25 **The division of powers is a key feature of Canadian**

A federalism

B unitary government

C monarchy

D direct democracy

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ANSWER KEY

1.	B	**10.**	B	**19.**	C
2.	B	**11.**	C	**20.**	D
3.	C	**12.**	D	**21.**	A
4.	D	**13.**	A	**22.**	B
5.	A	**14.**	B	**23.**	C
6.	B	**15.**	C	**24.**	D
7.	C	**16.**	D	**25.**	A
8.	D	**17.**	A		
9.	A	**18.**	B		

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