PUBLIC LAW IN CANADA - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK LAW 120 · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Public Law in Canada — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Public law governs relations between individuals and the**

- A state
- B family
- C employer
- D landlord

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Criminal law is a branch of public law because offences are prosecuted by the**

- A Crown
- B victim only
- C police only
- D defendant

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **In Canada, criminal offences are set out mainly in the Criminal**

A Civil Code

B Charter

C Code

D Divorce Act

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The prosecution in a criminal case must prove guilt beyond a reasonable**

A suspicion

B probability

C certainty

D doubt

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The accused in a criminal trial is presumed innocent until proven**

A guilty

B liable

C negligent

D responsible

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **An indictable offence is generally more serious than a summary conviction**

A tort

B offence

C contract

D appeal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A summary conviction offence is tried by a judge without a**

- A prosecutor
- B defence lawyer
- C jury
- D verdict

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8 **Mens rea means the mental element of a crime, such as intent or**

- A negligence only
- B damages
- C motive only
- D recklessness

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9 **Actus reus means the physical act or conduct element of a**

A crime

B tort

C contract

D treaty

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10 **First degree murder in Canada involves planning and**

A accident

B deliberation

C negligence

D self defence only

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11 **Second degree murder is murder that is not planned and**

A accidental

B justified

C deliberate

D provoked only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Manslaughter is causing death without the intent required for**

A theft

B assault

C fraud

D murder

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Theft in criminal law means fraudulently taking another persons property with intent to deprive them of**

A it

B money only

C land only

D a job

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Assault includes intentionally applying force to another person without their**

A knowledge

B consent

C presence

D permission from police

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Self defence in Canadian law may justify force that is reasonable in the**

A opinion of police

B view of the victim

C circumstances

D absence of witnesses

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16 **Section 7 of the Charter protects life, liberty and security of the**

A property

B province

C family

D person

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17 **Section 8 of the Charter protects against unreasonable search and**

A seizure

B arrest

C detention

D trial

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Passage Three: Criminal Proof

Use this reading for questions 18 to 20.

In a criminal trial the prosecution, acting for the Crown, must prove each element of the offence beyond a reasonable doubt. The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty, and need not prove innocence.

18 **According to Passage Three, the Crown must prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, and the accused is presumed innocent until proven**

- **A** liable
- **B** guilty
- **C** negligent
- **D** bankrupt

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **According to Passage Three, in a criminal trial the prosecution acts for the**

A victim

B defence

C Crown

D jury

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **According to Passage Three, the accused need not prove**

A guilt

B damages

C motive

D innocence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Section 15 of the Charter guarantees equality before and under the law without**

A discrimination

B taxation

C trial

D property

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Section 2 of the Charter protects freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief, opinion and**

A property

B expression

C employment

D travel

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Administrative law governs decisions made by government boards, tribunals and**

- A courts only
- B corporations
- C agencies
- D families

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24 **Judicial review allows a court to review whether an administrative decision was fair, reasonable and within**

- A budget
- B policy
- C public opinion
- D jurisdiction

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The Youth Criminal Justice Act applies to young persons aged 12 to**

A 17

B 21

C 18

D 14

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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