# Justice — Practice Test

**Nova Scotia Canadian History 11 • 25 questions**

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 **Justice in a democratic society is often understood as fairness in**

- A punishment alone
- B laws, treatment and outcomes
- C wealth alone
- D speed of trials alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The Persons Case of 1929 decided that women were persons under the law and could be appointed to the**

A House of Commons only

B Senate

C Supreme Court only

D Cabinet only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The Famous Five who brought the Persons Case included Emily Murphy and**

A Agnes Macphail

B Cairine Wilson

C Nellie McClung

D Therese Casgrain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Agnes Macphail was the first woman elected to the Canadian House of Commons, in**

A 1918

B 1929

C 1947

D 1921

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The Canadian Citizenship Act of 1947 created a citizenship distinct from**

A British subject status

B provincial residence

C military service

D property ownership

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Japanese Canadians were interned during the Second World War, and in 1988 the federal government offered a formal**

- A new tax
- B apology and redress
- C military honour only
- D land grant only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The Chinese head tax was a fee charged to Chinese immigrants, and in 2006 the federal government offered an**

- A increase in the tax
- B new immigration ban
- C apology and compensation to survivors
- D trade agreement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Residential schools in Canada were church run and federally funded schools that sought to**

A teach only Indigenous languages

B train teachers only

C prepare students for university only

D assimilate Indigenous children

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The Truth and Reconciliation Commission investigated residential schools and issued**

A Calls to Action

B new criminal laws

C a new Constitution

D tax reforms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The Indian Act of 1876 gave the federal government control over many aspects of life for**

A new immigrants

B Status Indians

C all settlers

D provincial voters

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Human rights codes in Canada protect people from discrimination in areas such as**

A voting alone

B foreign travel alone

C employment and housing

D military service alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Discrimination means unfair treatment based on characteristics such as race, sex or**

A income alone

B height alone

C hobbies

D religion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **The Supreme Court of Canada can strike down a law that violates the**

A Charter of Rights and Freedoms

B Criminal Code only

C Budget only

D Senate rules only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **In criminal law, the Crown must prove guilt beyond a**

A possible doubt

B reasonable doubt

C balance of probabilities

D reasonable guess

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **In civil law, disputes between people are usually decided on a**

A proof beyond doubt

B jury vote alone

C balance of probabilities

D judge preference alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Youth Criminal Justice Act deals with young people accused of crimes with an emphasis on**

A adult sentences for all

B no court process

C fines only

D rehabilitation and reintegration

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Restorative justice focuses on repairing harm and involving**

A victims, offenders and community

B police only

C judges only

D media only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Legal aid helps people who cannot afford a lawyer to get**

A free housing

B legal representation

C court fines waived

D a jury of friends

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The right to a fair trial includes the right to be presumed**

A guilty until proven innocent

B tried in secret

C innocent until proven guilty

D tried without a lawyer

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

**20** **Equality before the law means the law should treat people**

- A differently by wealth
- B differently by origin
- C only if they can pay
- D the same regardless of status

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

**21** **Social justice concerns fair access to resources and opportunities such as**

- A education, health and work
- B luxury goods only
- C private clubs only
- D foreign travel only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **The Charter protects equality rights, which forbid discrimination on grounds including race, sex and**

A wealth alone

B disability

C political party alone

D sports ability

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Mobility rights under the Charter include the right of citizens to**

A travel without a passport everywhere

B live in any country

C move and live anywhere in Canada

D avoid all border rules

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

**24** **Language rights under the Charter relate to the official languages, which are**

- A English only
- B French only
- C English and Spanish
- D English and French

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

**25** **Aboriginal rights recognized in the Constitution include rights arising from**

- A treaties and traditional practices
- B provincial laws only
- C foreign treaties only
- D municipal bylaws

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

# ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. B
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

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.