NORTHWEST TERRITORIES EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIAL STUDIES 11 (MEPSS-11) · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Law, Justice and Social Issues — 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.

Reading I - A Bike and a Broken Promise

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

Last spring, Maya lent her bicycle to a neighbour, who promised to return it in one week. The neighbour kept it for two months, rode it every day, and returned it with a broken wheel. Maya asked the neighbour to pay for the repair, and the neighbour refused.

Maya went to small claims court, where a judge heard both sides and ordered the neighbour to pay for the repair. Maya told her friend that this was different from a criminal case she had seen on television, where the police laid a charge and the accused could go to jail.

1 **The main idea of Reading I is that a dispute over a borrowed bike can be a civil matter, different from a**

- **A** criminal case where the state lays a charge
- **B** traffic ticket for parking only
- **C** contract that nobody signed
- **D** case with no judge at all

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Reading I, Maya used small claims court to seek**

A payment for the repair of her bike

B a jail sentence for the neighbour

C a new bicycle from the police

D a criminal conviction

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3 **According to Reading I, the criminal case on television differed because there the police laid a charge and the accused could**

A go to jail

B pay for a repair only

C avoid court entirely

D sue for damages only

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4 **Criminal law in Canada deals mainly with conduct the state treats as an offence against**

- A one person only, with no public interest
- B a single business contract
- C society as a whole, prosecuted by the Crown
- D a private will only

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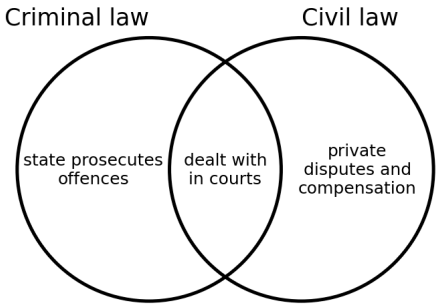
5 **Civil law in Canada deals mainly with private disputes between people or organizations, often over**

- A prison sentences alone
- B military orders
- C compensation, contracts, or property
- D election results only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The diagram compares criminal law and civil law. Both kinds of law are dealt with in**



A newspapers only

B schools only

C courts

D private homes only

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7 **In a criminal trial in Canada, the Crown must prove guilt beyond a**

- A balance of probabilities
- B slight suspicion
- C reasonable doubt
- D guess

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8 **In a civil trial in Canada, the person bringing the claim must usually prove the case on a balance of**

- A reasonable doubt
- B suspicions
- C probabilities
- D opinions

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9 **The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, adopted in 1982, protects fundamental freedoms including freedom of**

- A speech with no limits at all
- B driving without a licence
- C travel only within one city
- D conscience, religion, thought, and expression

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10 **A limit on a Charter right must be reasonable and demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society under section**

- A 1
- B 7
- C 15
- D 33

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11 **Section 7 of the Charter protects life, liberty, and security of the person, and the right not to be deprived of them except in**

A any way the police choose

B cases involving youth only

C exchange for a fine

D accordance with principles of fundamental justice

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Section 15 of the Charter guarantees equality before and under the law, and equal protection and benefit of the law without**

A any exceptions at all

B a lawyer

C a trial

D discrimination

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **When arrested in Canada, a person has the right to know the reason for the arrest and to**

- A refuse all contact with anyone
- B choose the arresting officer
- C leave the country at once
- D retain and instruct counsel without delay

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **A jury trial in Canada for a serious criminal offence is heard by a judge and a jury of**

- A 3
- B 6
- C 12
- D 24

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **A contract in Canada generally requires an offer, acceptance, consideration, and**

A a signature in gold ink

B a criminal charge

C approval by a jury

D an intention to create legal relations

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Negligence in tort law means a person failed to take reasonable care and that failure caused**

A harm to another person

B a criminal conviction at once

C a new law to be passed

D an election result

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Defamation in civil law concerns a false statement published to others that harms a person's**

A property value only

B passport

C voting rights only

D reputation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Human rights law in BC protects people from discrimination in areas such as employment and services on grounds including race, sex, and**

A favourite sport

B disability

C favourite food

D hair colour alone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Section 35 of the Constitution Act, 1982 recognizes and affirms existing Aboriginal and treaty rights of the**

A Indigenous peoples of Canada

B provinces only

C federal cabinet only

D cities of Canada

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The schematic map of Canada highlights Quebec. Private law in Quebec follows mainly the civil law tradition, unlike the common law tradition used in most of**

A France

B the rest of Canada

C the United States only

D Mexico

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Social justice concerns fairness in how society shares resources, opportunities, and**

A weather

B rights among its members

C mountains

D ocean currents

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Access to safe housing, food, and health care are often discussed as social justice issues because they affect a person's ability to**

A vote in another country

B live with dignity and take part in society

C own a car

D travel in space

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Mediation as a way to resolve a dispute involves a neutral third party who helps the sides**

- A impose a jail sentence
- B reach their own agreement
- C decide the case alone
- D cancel all laws

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A contemporary legal debate in Canada about online privacy concerns how much personal information companies and governments should be allowed to**

- A collect, use, and share
- B ignore completely
- C sell without any rules at all
- D keep secret from courts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

A contemporary debate about hate speech in Canada concerns how to balance freedom of expression with protection from

A all criticism of government

B speech that promotes hatred against protected groups

C all advertising

D all political speeches

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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