NORTHWEST TERRITORIES LAW STUDIES 12 (MLST-12) · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Civil Law and Tort — 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 - Icy Steps at a Store

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

On a cold morning, Priya walked up the front steps of a grocery store and slipped on ice. She broke her wrist and missed two weeks of work. The store manager later admitted that staff had seen the ice an hour earlier but had not salted the steps and had not put out a warning sign.

Priya sued the store. She argued that the store owed care to its customers, failed to take reasonable care, and caused her injury and lost wages.

1 **The central claim of Reading I, Icy Steps at a Store, is that Priya can succeed in negligence if she proves the store owed her care, breached that care, and**

- **A** the breach caused her injury and loss
- **B** the store intended to hurt her
- **C** she was the only customer that day
- **D** the weather was cold

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2 **According to Reading I, evidence that the store breached its duty included that staff saw the ice but did not**

- A close the store for a month
- B call the police
- C pay Priya at once
- D salt the steps or put out a warning sign

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3 **According to Reading I, the loss Priya claimed included a broken wrist and**

- A two weeks of missed work
- B a new car
- C a lost passport
- D a closed business

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4 **Civil law deals mainly with disputes between**

- A a judge and a jury
- B the Crown and an accused person in a criminal trial
- C private parties or organizations over rights and obligations
- D two countries at war

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5 **In a civil trial, the plaintiff generally must prove the case on a**

- A unanimous vote of the public
- B balance of probabilities
- C proof beyond a reasonable doubt
- D mere suspicion

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6 **In a civil case, the person who brings the claim is called the**

- A Crown
- B witness
- C accused
- D plaintiff

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7 **Negligence is a tort that occurs when a person fails to take reasonable care and that failure causes**

- A harm or loss to another person
- B a new statute
- C a change of government
- D a criminal conviction

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8 **The first element a plaintiff must show in a negligence case is that the defendant owed the plaintiff a**

A contract with the Crown

B duty to pay taxes

C duty of care

D criminal record

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9 **The neighbour principle in negligence means that a person must take reasonable care to avoid acts or omissions that could foreseeably harm**

A only family members

B neighbours in the broad sense of people closely affected

C only paying customers

D only government officials

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10 **The standard of care in negligence is judged by what a reasonable person would do in**

- A a perfect world with no risks
- B the most dangerous situation possible
- C the past century only
- D the same circumstances

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11 **Causation in negligence means that the plaintiff must show the defendant breach actually caused the**

- A harm claimed
- B weather
- C law to change
- D trial to be delayed

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12 **Compensatory damages in a tort case aim to**

- A create a new law
- B punish the defendant with prison
- C put the plaintiff back in the position the plaintiff would have been in without the harm, as far as money can
- D fine the plaintiff

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13 **An intentional tort that involves harmful or offensive touching without consent is called**

- A negligence
- B battery
- C nuisance
- D defamation

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14 **Defamation is a tort that involves making a false statement about a person that harms the person**

- A bank account only
- B car only
- C passport
- D reputation

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15 **Trespass to land occurs when a person enters or remains on another person land without**

- A permission or lawful authority
- B a map
- C a vehicle
- D a witness

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16 **Vicarious liability means that an employer can be liable for a tort committed by an employee acting in the**

- A future after quitting
- B past before being hired
- C course of employment
- D employee private home at all times

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17 **For a contract to be formed, the parties generally need offer, acceptance, consideration, intention to create legal relations, and**

- A payment in cash
- B capacity
- C a witness for every term
- D a court order

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18 **Consideration in contract law means that each party gives something of**

A no value at all

B secret information only

C government approval

D value in exchange

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19 **When a party fails to perform a contract without a lawful excuse, that failure is called a**

A breach of contract

B crime

C bylaw

D tort

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20 **A common remedy for breach of contract is damages, which are money paid to compensate the party who suffered**

- A a tax debt
- B a court fee only
- C loss from the breach
- D a criminal fine

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21 **In family law, divorce in Canada is governed mainly by the federal**

- A provincial bylaws
- B Divorce Act
- C Criminal Code
- D Charter alone

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22 **In deciding parenting arrangements after separation, the main test a court uses is the best interests of the**

A parent with more money

B court

C school

D child

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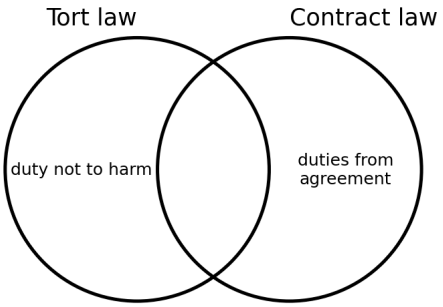
23 **In the Venn diagram of tort law and contract law, the overlap region labelled civil claims for loss shows that both kinds of law can provide**



- **A** a civil claim seeking compensation for loss
- **B** a prison sentence
- **C** a criminal conviction
- **D** a divorce

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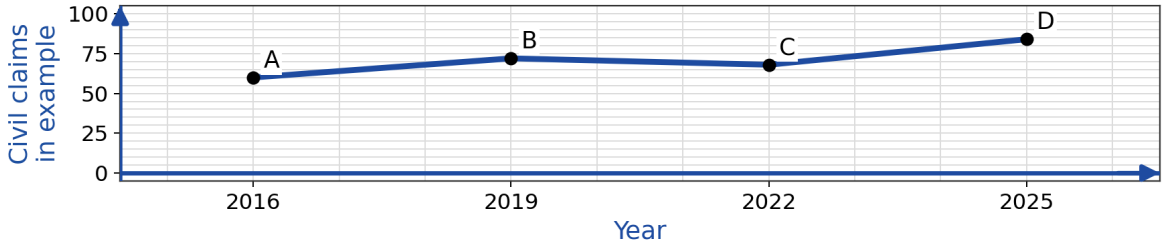
24 **The graph shows an illustrative example of civil claims filed. The overall change from 2016 to 2025 was**



- **A** a fall in every year
- **B** a fall to zero
- **C** a rise, with claims higher in 2025 than in 2016
- **D** no change at all

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25 **A civil remedy that orders a person to stop doing something harmful is called an**

- **A** arrest warrant
- **B** injunction
- **C** acquittal
- **D** indictment

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ANSWER KEY

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

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