PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTRODUCTORY LAW 11 · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — Practice Test

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1 **In Canadian law, which term names law developed by judges through decisions in earlier cases**

- A precedent
- B Constitution
- C common law
- D Charter of Rights and Freedoms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **In criminal law, which term names the mental element of a crime, such as intention or recklessness**

- A mens rea
- B summary offence
- C indictable offence
- D defence of self defence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **In civil law, which term names a failure to take reasonable care that causes foreseeable harm**

- A negligence
- B duty of care
- C causation
- D damages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **In additional legal topics, which term names payments by a parent toward the costs of raising a child**

- A child support
- B contract dispute
- C Aboriginal law
- D treaty right

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The Charter applies mainly to government action, not to purely private disputes between**

- A provinces
- B courts
- C individuals
- D police only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A person is attacked and uses reasonable force to stop the attacker. In criminal law, this defence is called**

- A self-defence
- B duress
- C intoxication
- D sentencing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **In civil law, which term names a clear proposal to enter a contract on stated terms**

- A acceptance
- B offer
- C consideration
- D breach of contract

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **In additional legal topics, which term names harm to reputation caused by false statements posted on the internet**

A privacy

B defamation online

C cyberbullying

D mediation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **In Canadian law, which term names the duty of one side to prove its case, which in criminal trials rests on the prosecution**

A division of powers

B judicial independence

C rule of law

D burden of proof

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **In criminal law, which term names the process by which a court sets a penalty after a finding of guilt**

A probation

B restorative justice

C actus reus

D sentencing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **In civil law, which term names failure to perform a contractual duty without lawful excuse**

A breach of contract

B liability

C tort

D negligence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **In additional legal topics, which term names a process in which a neutral helper assists disputants to reach agreement**

A mediation

B employment contract

C custody

D child support

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Section 91 of the Constitution Act 1867 lists powers of the federal Parliament, including criminal law and**

A education

B property and civil rights

C trade and commerce

D municipal institutions

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **For most crimes, the prosecution must prove both the act and the required mental element, which is why a purely accidental act without fault is usually not a**

A tort

B contract

C crime

D appeal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **In a negligence claim, the plaintiff must show duty, breach, causation and**

A intent always

B a contract

C a crime

D harm

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Child support amounts in Canada are often set using guidelines based on the paying parent's income and the number of**

A houses

B cars

C jobs

D children

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **In Canadian law, which term names a trial system in which opposing sides present their cases to an impartial judge**

A burden of proof

B division of powers

C adversarial system

D judicial independence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **A young person aged 12 to 17 who is accused of a crime in Canada is dealt with under the Youth Criminal Justice**

A Code

B Act

C Charter only

D Agreement

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **An advertisement is usually an invitation to treat rather than a binding proposal, because the seller invites customers to make an**

A payment only

B complaint

C order only

D offer

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Sharing a private photo without consent may raise legal issues about privacy and, in some cases, about**

A theft

B trespass only

C contract

D harassment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

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

A fundamental justice

B parliamentary privilege

C common law only

D public opinion

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22 **A plea of guilty means the accused admits the offence, while a plea of not guilty requires the prosecution to prove its**

A case at trial

B costs

C sentence

D appeal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Property law deals with rights in land and personal property, including ownership, possession and**

A rental only

B sale only

C transfer

D taxation only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **A consumer who buys a faulty product may have rights against the seller, including repair, replacement or**

A apology only

B discount only

C refund

D exchange only in writing

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **An inquisitorial system differs from the adversarial system because the judge plays a more active role in**

A investigating the facts

B sentencing only

C selecting juries only

D writing statutes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **A person who helps plan a crime may be liable as a party to the offence even if another person carried out the**

A act

B plan only

C motive

D sentence

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **Small claims handle smaller civil disputes more simply and cheaply than higher**

A tribunals only

B courts

C appeals only

D juries only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Indigenous legal traditions are distinct sources of law that exist alongside Canadian common law and civil law, and courts increasingly recognise their**

- A age only
- B importance
- C secrecy
- D uniformity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **A court awards damages of 1500 dollars, of which 500 dollars is for lost wages. The remaining damages amount to how many dollars**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **A court imposes a fine of 1000 dollars. After 400 dollars is paid, the remaining amount is how many dollars**

ANSWER _____

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **An injunction is a court order that requires a person to act or to stop doing**

A paying only

B appearing

C testifying

D something

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **Online speech is not unlimited, because laws against defamation, harassment and threats also apply to posts on the**

A radio only

B television only

C telephone only

D internet

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **The notwithstanding clause in section 33 lets a legislature temporarily override certain Charter rights, subject to a time**

- A limit and renewal
- B court approval always
- C public vote always
- D federal approval only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **A conditional sentence lets an offender serve a sentence in the community under strict conditions instead of in**

- A custody
- B court
- C school
- D work

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **Which civil law term names the person who starts a civil claim**

A defendant

B settlement

C plaintiff

D warranty

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **Which area of law names the legal ending of a marriage**

A spousal support

B adoption

C divorce

D guardianship

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **Which legal term names a person who gives evidence in court about what they saw or know**

- A evidence
- B cross examination
- C verdict
- D witness

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **Which criminal law term names release from custody before trial, often with conditions**

- A plea bargain
- B acquittal
- C conviction
- D bail

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **Which civil law term names a promise that a product will work as described for a period**

A insurance claim

B warranty

C lease

D mortgage

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **Which area of law names the legal responsibility for caring for a child or an adult who cannot care for themselves**

A human rights complaint

B guardianship

C environmental law

D consumer protection

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **Which legal term names the decision of a jury or judge at the end of a trial**

A appeal

B jurisdiction

C verdict

D sovereignty

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **Which criminal law term names a finding that an accused is guilty**

A parole

B victim

C conviction

D offender

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **Which civil law term names a right that protects original creative works from copying**

A trademark

B copyright

C patent

D plaintiff

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Which area of law names law governing workplaces, including wages and safety**

A immigration law

B labour law

C tax law

D divorce

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **In Canadian law, which term names an earlier court decision that guides later decisions on similar facts**

- A Constitution
- B Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- C adversarial system
- D precedent

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Which criminal law term names a person who has committed an offence**

- A deterrence
- B offender
- C rehabilitation
- D arrest

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **A settlement saves time and cost compared with a trial, but a plaintiff who settles gives up the chance of a larger court**

A award

B fee

C hearing

D appeal always

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **A human rights complaint in Canada is usually made to a human rights commission or tribunal, not directly to a criminal**

A court

B school

C employer

D union

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **A trial in which a judge decides both law and facts, without a jury, is called a trial by judge**

- A alone
- B and jury
- C and panel
- D and tribunal only

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50 **Bail may be refused if a court believes the accused may not attend trial or may commit further**

- A offences
- B appeals
- C fines
- D complaints

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. C
2. A
3. A
4. A
5. C
6. A
7. B
8. B
9. D
10. D
11. A
12. A
13. C
14. C
15. D
16. D
17. C
18. B
19. D
20. D
21. A
22. A
23. C
24. C
25. A
26. A
27. B
28. B
29. 1000
30. 600
31. D
32. D
33. A
34. A
35. C
36. C
37. D
38. D
39. B
40. B
41. C
42. C
43. B
44. B
45. D
46. B
47. A
48. A
49. A
50. A

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