PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND INTRODUCTORY LAW 11 · UNIT A

Foundations of Law — Practice Test

Prince Edward Island Introductory Law 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 **In Canadian law, which term names the principle that everyone, including governments, is subject to the law**

- A statute law
- B rule of law
- C common law
- D precedent

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2 **In Canadian law, which term names law made by a legislature, such as a parliament**

A common law

B statute law

C precedent

D Constitution

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3 **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

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4 **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

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5 **In Canadian law, which term names the supreme law that sets out how a country is governed and divides powers**

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

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6 **A Canadian argues in court that a law violates her freedom of expression. She is relying on the**

- A adversarial system
- B Charter of Rights and Freedoms
- C burden of proof
- D division of powers

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7 **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

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8 **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

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9 **In Canadian law, which term names the sharing of law making powers between federal and provincial governments**

A division of powers

B judicial independence

C rule of law

D statute law

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10 **In Canadian law, which term names the principle that judges decide cases free from political pressure**

A rule of law

B judicial independence

C statute law

D common law

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11 **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

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12 **Section 92 lists provincial powers, including education, property and civil rights, and matters of a local or**

A criminal law

B national defence

C currency

D private nature

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13 **The Supreme Court of Canada is the highest court in Canada and its decisions bind all lower**

A courts

B legislatures only

C tribunals only

D law schools only

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14 **A trial judge who follows a binding precedent from a higher court is respecting the principle of**

A judicial review only

B stare decisis

C parliamentary privilege

D crown immunity

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

A provinces

B courts

C individuals

D police only

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16 **Section 2 of the Charter protects fundamental freedoms, including freedom of conscience, religion, thought, belief, opinion and**

A movement only

B voting only

C language only

D expression

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17 **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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18 **Section 15 of the Charter guarantees equality before and under the law, without discrimination based on grounds such as race, sex and**

A wealth only

B disability

C citizenship only

D language only

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19 **A law that limits a Charter right may still be valid under section 1 if the limit is reasonable and demonstrably justified in a free and democratic**

A province

B courtroom

C society

D election

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20 **In a criminal trial, the prosecution must prove guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, which is a much higher standard than the civil standard of balance of**

- A opinions
- B suspicions
- C certainties
- D probabilities

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21 **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

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22 **The rule of law requires that laws be public, clear and applied equally, rather than applied**

A quickly

B arbitrarily

C secretly only

D rarely

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23 **A court awards damages of 900 dollars, of which 300 dollars is for lost wages. The remaining damages amount to how many dollars**

ANSWER _____

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

ANSWER _____

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25

Canada has a bijural system because Quebec uses civil law for private matters while the rest of Canada mainly uses

A statute law only

B customary law only

C common law

D military law

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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. 600
24. 1000
25. C

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