YUKON LAW STUDIES 12 (MLST-12) · UNIT A · 10 QUESTIONS

Foundations of Law and the Canadian Legal System — 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.

1 **Indigenous legal traditions in Canada are best described as**

- **A** distinct legal orders that continue to be recognized in Canadian law
- **B** rules that apply only outside Canada, laws from other countries that have no force inside Canada at all, and that no Canadian court would ever apply to a case here
- **C** federal statutes only
- **D** laws that no longer exist

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **A court clerk mainly**

A sets tax rates

B decides the verdict, hearing the evidence and choosing whether the accused person is guilty or not guilty, as the judge or the jury does at trial

C keeps court records and manages court files and proceedings

D prosecutes the accused

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A justice of the peace in British Columbia may**

A pass federal statutes

B deal with bail, warrants, and some less serious matters

C overrule the Supreme Court of Canada

D appoint the prime minister

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A notary public in British Columbia may prepare documents such as**

- **A** criminal charges against any person
- **B** federal treaties
- **C** appeals to the Supreme Court of Canada
- **D** wills and real estate documents within a limited scope

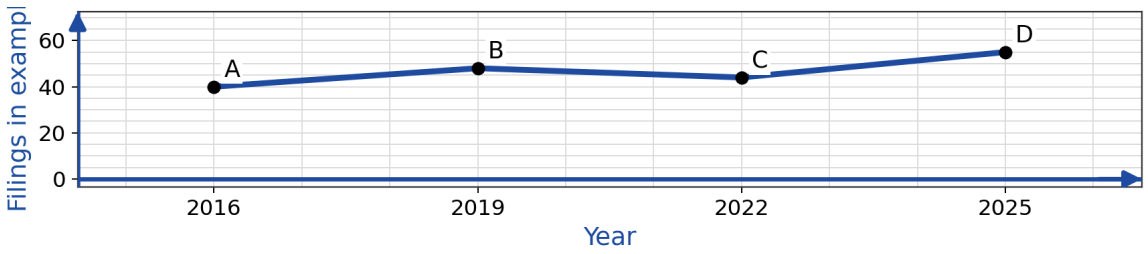
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Canada uses an adversarial system, which means that**

- **A** the opposing parties present their cases and an impartial judge or jury decides
- **B** the police decide the verdict
- **C** the public votes on the verdict
- **D** the judge investigates the case alone, gathering evidence and questioning witnesses without any lawyers involved at all, and then deciding the case on what was found, with no trial and no arguments from either side

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The graph shows an illustrative example of court filings. The overall change from 2016 to 2025 was**



A a fall to zero

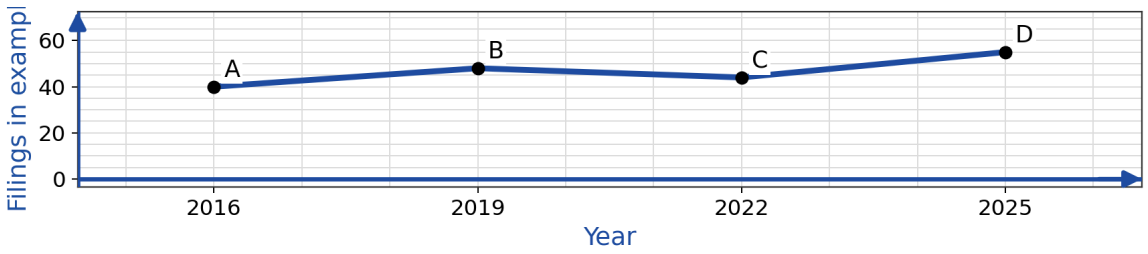
B no change at all

C a rise, with filings higher in 2025 than in 2016

D a rise in every single year with no dip

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The graph shows an illustrative example of court filings. The year with the highest number shown is**



- **A** 2022
- **B** 2025
- **C** 2016
- **D** 2019

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **A common barrier to access to justice is that**

A there are too many judges

B laws are never written down

C courts are open only at night, hearing cases after dark and sitting empty with locked doors all through the day, so no one could ever attend in daylight

D legal help and court processes can be costly and hard to understand

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A difference between law and morality is that law is**

A enforceable by the state through courts and penalties

B never written down

C based only on personal opinion

D optional for everyone

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **A precedent is best described as**

A a speech by a lawyer

B a law passed yesterday, a brand new statute passed by Parliament only the day before the case was heard, with no earlier decision behind it at all

C an earlier court decision that guides later similar cases

D a police report

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. C
3. B
4. D
5. A
6. C
7. B
8. D
9. A
10. C

© 2026 Brett Robbins. All Rights Reserved.