

LAW SUPPLEMENTARY

1. In a particular jurisdiction, criminal trials often involve a single judge responsible for determining factual issues. In serious cases, the court uses a panel comprised of both professional judges and lay judges to determine such issues. Based on this information alone, the jurisdiction would likely be characterised as which of the following systems?
 - A. Federal system
 - B. Unitary system
 - C. Civil law system
 - D. Common law system
2. Which of the following best describes the primary source(s) of law in civil law jurisdictions?
 - A. Judge made-law
 - B. A combination of judge-made law and codified principles or statutes
 - C. Codified principles or statutes
 - D. None of the above
3. A civil action is a legal proceeding brought by a private (non-government) party.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. Most inquisitorial judicial jurisdictions have more standardised requirements for expert witnesses than adversarial jurisdictions, such as the use of national standards to qualify experts.
 - A. True
 - B. False
5. Under a common law legal system, judges are not bound by precedent and are free to decide cases based on their interpretation of the matters at issue.
 - A. True
 - B. False
6. In a particular country, the judicial system involves courts applying laws from codified statutes to each case. The court is not required to consider previous similar court decisions when deciding legal issues. Which of the following best describes this judicial system?
 - A. Statutory law system
 - B. Unitary law system
 - C. Civil law system
 - D. Common law system
7. The body of judge-made law that developed from England and is still used today in many jurisdictions is called:
 - A. Common law
 - B. Consensus law
 - C. Original law
 - D. Statutory law
8. Which of the following best describes the prosecution's right to obtain disclosure of information from defendants in criminal proceedings in adversarial jurisdictions?
 - A. The prosecution is typically entitled to more disclosures from the defendant than parties in civil litigation.
 - B. The prosecution is heavily limited in disclosures it may obtain, but might be entitled to some types of evidence that form the basis of the defendant's case
 - C. The prosecution is entitled to any relevant disclosures.
 - D. The prosecution is not entitled to any disclosures
9. In most civil law jurisdictions, oral testimony is favoured over written evidence in civil litigation.
 - A. True

- ~~B. False~~
10. Which of the following is an element the government must prove to establish that an individual violated a law criminalising false statements to government agencies?
- ~~A. The false statement was material~~
 - ~~B. The defendant made a false statement~~
 - ~~C. The statement concerned a matter within the jurisdiction of a government agency~~
 - ~~D. All of the above~~
11. Which of the following statements concerning the alternative dispute resolution process is accurate?
- ~~A. Mediation agreements are enforceable as binding contracts~~
 - ~~B. Arbitration decisions are binding until a party challenges the decision in court~~
 - ~~C. Mediation agreements are generally non-binding~~
 - ~~D. Arbitration decisions are always binding~~
12. In an arbitration, the arbitrator acts as a judge or jury by deciding the case on its merits.
- A. True
 - ~~B. False~~
13. In common law jurisdictions, a criminal defendant's prior convictions usually are NOT admissible to determine the defendant's guilt at trial unless the defendant takes the stand.
- A. True
 - ~~B. False~~
14. Which of the following is a method of pre-trial civil discovery used in most common law jurisdictions?
- A. Pre-trial written examinations
 - ~~B. Indictments~~
 - ~~C. Requests for agreement~~
 - ~~D. Injunctions~~
15. In most jurisdictions with inquisitorial judicial processes, which of the following parties selects expert witnesses to provide testimony to the court?
- ~~A. Each party selects its own expert to present its interpretation of the facts~~
 - B. The judge selects a neutral expert to interpret the facts for the court
 - ~~C. The expert is chosen from a lottery of qualified listed experts in the field~~
 - ~~D. The members of the jury vote to select an expert to interpret the facts~~
16. In most common law jurisdictions, which of the following actions may a civil appellate court generally perform?
- ~~A. Interview new fact witnesses~~
 - ~~B. Take expert testimony~~
 - ~~C. Collect new documentary evidence~~
 - D. Enter final judgment if legal grounds are proven
17. Which type of law sets forth the rules of the legal system?
- ~~A. Criminal law~~
 - B. Procedural law
 - ~~C. Substantive law~~
 - ~~D. None of the above~~
18. Which of the following best describes the standard of proof for civil trials in civil law jurisdictions?
- A. Clear and convincing
 - ~~B. The inner conviction of the judge~~
 - ~~C. More likely than not~~
 - ~~D. Preponderance of evidence~~

19. To prove that a defendant committed criminal perjury, the government prosecutor must show that the defendant, while in a court of law, knowingly made a false statement that influenced the jury's decision.
- A. True
 B. False
20. In common law jurisdictions, which of the following parties typically serves as the fact-finder in criminal trials?
- A. The judge
 B. One professional judge and a panel of lay judges
 C. The prosecution
 D. A jury
21. In a federal system of government, a central government maintains all governing authority, but might delegate powers to agencies and regional governments.
- A. True
 B. False
22. When an appellate court reviews a trial court's decision de novo, it means that the court adopts all of the legal and factual determinations of the trial court.
- A. True
 B. False
23. In most common law jurisdictions, to prevail in a criminal case, the prosecution must prove its case
- A. With clear and convincing evidence
 B. Beyond a reasonable doubt
 C. By a preponderance of the evidence
 D. True beyond any possible doubt
24. Which of the following types of remedies in civil litigation involves the victim recovering money from the defendant for compensation, reimbursement, or reparation for the defendant's offence?
- A. Declaratory relief
 B. Damages
 C. Equitable relief
 D. Injunction
25. Which of the following is a legal element that the government must show to prove a criminal conspiracy?
- A. The defendant entered an agreement to commit an illegal act
 B. At least one of the conspirators knowingly committed at least one overt act in furtherance of the conspiracy
 C. The defendant knew the purpose of the agreement and intentionally joined in the agreement
 D. All of the above
26. Judges in civil law jurisdictions are not bound by previous court decisions, but in practice, many do use previous decisions to guide their interpretations of codes and statutes.
- A. True
 B. False
27. Which of the following statements concerning criminal bargaining agreements is most accurate?
- A. Bargaining agreements are only allowed in common law jurisdictions
 B. Bargaining agreements are more commonly accepted in civil law jurisdictions

- C. Bargaining agreements are more commonly accepted civil law jurisdictions than in common law jurisdictions.
- D. Bargaining agreements are only allowed in civil law jurisdictions.
28. Which of the following statements concerning criminal bargaining agreements is most accurate?
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29. Bert is the lead suspect in an ongoing civil investigation that will likely result in litigation. He shreds original documents that are key to the investigation. Which of the following statements is CORRECT?
- ~~A. Bert likely violated his duty to preserve relevant information because he destroyed evidence valuable to anticipated litigation~~
- B. Bert did not violate his duty to preserve relevant information because no litigation was pending when he shredded the documents
- C. Bert violated his duty to preserve relevant information only if the opposing party loses its case because he shredded the documents
- D. None of the above
30. Integrative bargaining is the process whereby an impartial third person assists the parties to a dispute in reaching a resolution.
- A. True
- ~~B. False~~