1. All nine Supreme Court judges must agree in order to pass a ruling. (False. The Supreme Court judges do not have to agree. The majority rules, but dissenting opinions are also published.)

2. Canada has two legal systems: one is based on British common law and the other is based on French civil law. (True. Québec’s system is based on French civil law, and the rest of Canada’s law is based on British common law.)

3. In Canada, only the Prime Minister and the Governor General are not subject to the law. (False. The principle of the rule of law means that everyone, even the Parliament that makes the laws, the executive that enacts laws, and the judiciary that enforce laws, are subject to the law.)

4. In 1928, women were not considered to be persons under Canadian law. (True. This was changed in 1929, after the “Persons’ Case” decided that women were considered to be persons, and therefore entitled to the same rights and privileges before the law as men.)

5. Before 1960, Aboriginal people who chose to vote in federal elections were no longer considered to be Indians under the Indian Act. (True. This process was called “enfranchisement.” If an Aboriginal person was listed on the federal voters’ list, his or her name was dropped from the Indian registry as a band member. In 1960, First Nations members obtained unrestricted right to vote and no longer lost their Indian status by doing so.)

6. A minor convicted of a violent criminal act can be tried as an adult in Canada. (True.)

7. The highest court in Canada is the Court of Queen’s Bench. (False. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, and it functions as the final court of appeal. The Court of Queen’s Bench is the highest court in Manitoba.)

8. An accused person in Manitoba can choose to have court proceedings in English or in French. (True. The law requires that court proceedings in Manitoba may be in either official language as requested.)

9. It is a crime in Canada to spread hate against people because of their colour, race, religion or ethnic origin. (True. The Criminal Code of Canada specifies that this type of hate crime is illegal.)

10. It is against the law to take a car or boat for a joyride without the owner’s consent. (True. “Joyriding” is a criminal offence in Canada. It is a separate offence from theft, because theft in the Criminal Code is defined as taking property intending to keep it for one’s own use, either permanently or temporarily.)

11. All jury trials are criminal cases. (False. Jury trials are available in both criminal and civil cases. For example, a person injured in a car accident might sue the other driver, and this case might be held before a civil jury. However, jury trials are much more common in criminal cases.)

12. A person charged with assault can ask for a jury trial instead of a trial by judge alone. (True. The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms [section 11] states that any person charged with an offence has the right to a jury trial if the possible penalty is five or more years of prison.)
13. In a trial by jury, all twelve jurors must agree with the verdict. \( \text{True. The decision of a jury must be unanimous.} \)

14. Police officers, lawyers, and Members of Parliament are not allowed to sit on a jury. \( \text{True. Elected government officials and people who work in law enforcement are not allowed to be jurors.} \)

15. A store manager has the right to detain someone accused of shoplifting until the police arrive at the store. \( \text{True. Any citizen has a limited right to arrest another person as a "citizen's arrest" if they are seen committing a crime or if they believe on reasonable and probable grounds that someone is committing a crime. The most common form of citizen's arrest involves incidents of theft under $5000, or shoplifting. These are usually made by store detectives or store employees.} \)

16. If a person is caught with stolen goods, the store manager has the right to search his or her pockets and backpack looking for more stolen items. \( \text{False. A person making a citizen’s arrest has no right to search the arrested person. Store detectives are allowed to arrest someone on the mere suspicion that they have stolen something; however, they do not have the authority to conduct a search.} \)

17. The principal does not have the right to open and search student lockers. \( \text{False. The law does not specifically forbid this, and many schools have a policy of opening and searching lockers when deemed advisable or necessary. They are not required to advise students they are doing so.} \)

18. It is illegal for websites to secretly gather personal information on you. \( \text{False. Many websites know a lot about you. They know the name of your Internet service provider, the city you live in, and which operating system your computer uses. In some cases, a clever and unethical website can even learn your name and email address, and read files on your computer’s hard disk. Often, websites will send a file to your computer called a cookie file. The cookie file stays in your computer after you have left the site. When you return, this file tells the website when you have visited before, and where else you have been. Because they know so much about you, they may even change the look of their webpage when you surf there. They may display certain ads or information to tempt you to buy their products. All this goes on without your knowledge.} \)

19. It is a criminal offence to follow someone around when they don’t want you to. \( \text{Sometimes this is true, depending on the circumstances. The Criminal Code includes an offence of criminal harassment or stalking. It occurs where a person has a reasonable fear for her or his safety or for the safety of another because of harassing behaviour.} \)

20. If my dad moves out of our house, this means my mother automatically has custody of the children. \( \text{False. Even when parents physically separate, they still both have equal custody rights to their children until a court order says differently.} \)