

Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. What can Parliament or the legislature do under Section 33(4)?**
 - A. Parliament or the legislature may re-enact the declaration**
 - B. Re-enactment is prohibited**
 - C. Only the courts may re-enact**
 - D. Local governments may re-enact the declaration**

- 2. Section 6(2) grants mobility rights to which of the following?**
 - A. To move to and take up residence in any province and to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province**
 - B. To move to and take up residence only in the province of birth**
 - C. To move to any country**
 - D. To reside in the same province for life only**

- 3. When can evidence be excluded to protect the administration of justice from being brought into disrepute?**
 - A. If the evidence was obtained legally**
 - B. If the evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed rights and its admission would bring the administration of justice into disrepute**
 - C. If the evidence is not related to the case**
 - D. If the evidence is in a different language**

- 4. What is true about the English and French linguistic communities in New Brunswick?**
 - A. They have equality of status and equal rights and privileges, including the right to distinct educational institutions and such distinct cultural institutions as are necessary for their preservation and promotion.**
 - B. English has priority in education and cultural institutions.**
 - C. French language is limited to cultural events only.**
 - D. The two communities share status but English has more rights.**

- 5. Under Section 32(1)(b), the Charter applies to which bodies in each province?**
- A. The provincial police**
 - B. The province's citizens**
 - C. The legislature and government of each province**
 - D. Municipal councils**
- 6. The two distinct topics presented in the material are best described as time limitation and what else?**
- A. Citation or naming**
 - B. Rights or freedoms**
 - C. Elections or governance**
 - D. Language rights**
- 7. Under Section 20(2), what is the language right for New Brunswick institutions?**
- A. The right to communicate in English or French with any NB office.**
 - B. The right to English only.**
 - C. The right to French only.**
 - D. The right to communicate only in official languages when dealing with NB institutions.**
- 8. Which subsection sets a time limit on declarations made under Section 33(1)?**
- A. Section 33(3)**
 - B. Section 32(2)**
 - C. Section 28**
 - D. Section 29**
- 9. Which of the following best describes the bilingual service requirement for federal institutions under section 20(1)?**
- A. The right to communicate in English or French with head or central offices and with other offices where there is significant demand or reasonable for bilingual services.**
 - B. Bilingual service is required at all times at all offices irrespective of demand.**
 - C. Bilingual service is only available upon request.**
 - D. English service is the default, French only upon request.**

- 10. Section 15(1) prohibits discrimination on several grounds. Which of the following is explicitly protected?**
- A. Race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.**
 - B. Language spoken at home only.**
 - C. Political beliefs.**
 - D. Marital status.**

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Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What can Parliament or the legislature do under Section 33(4)?

- A. Parliament or the legislature may re-enact the declaration**
- B. Re-enactment is prohibited**
- C. Only the courts may re-enact**
- D. Local governments may re-enact the declaration**

The key idea here is that there is a built-in mechanism for extending the use of the notwithstanding clause. Section 33 allows Parliament or a provincial legislature to declare that certain Charter rights do not apply to a law for up to five years. To keep that effect beyond the initial five years, the same legislative body may renew the declaration by re-enacting it. That renewal power is what Section 33(4) specifically authorizes, making it a purely legislative action—courts and local governments don't perform or renew these declarations. So the best answer reflects that the legislature can re-enact the declaration to extend the override for another term; without re-enactment, the Charter rights would apply after the initial five years.

2. Section 6(2) grants mobility rights to which of the following?

- A. To move to and take up residence in any province and to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province**
- B. To move to and take up residence only in the province of birth**
- C. To move to any country**
- D. To reside in the same province for life only**

Mobility rights mean you can move around within Canada and establish yourself in different provinces. Section 6(2) says a citizen has the right to move to and take up residence in any province, and to pursue the gaining of a livelihood in any province. That combination protects both where you can live and where you can work across provincial borders. It's about internal Canadian movement, not moving to another country (which is handled by other parts of the Charter). So the best understanding is that the right covers relocating to any province and seeking work there. The rights can be limited by laws that apply generally in a province, but the core idea remains: you can move and work in any province.

3. When can evidence be excluded to protect the administration of justice from being brought into disrepute?

- A. If the evidence was obtained legally
- B. If the evidence was obtained in a manner that infringed rights and its admission would bring the administration of justice into disrepute**
- C. If the evidence is not related to the case
- D. If the evidence is in a different language

Evidence can be excluded to protect the administration of justice when admitting it would bring the system into disrepute, and this is especially tied to how the evidence was obtained. The rule reflects the idea that the courts must not participate in or appear to sanction rights violations. Under the Charter, if the evidence was obtained in a way that infringed a person's rights and its admission would undermine public confidence in the fairness and integrity of the justice system, the court may exclude it. This is the mechanism behind excluding evidence to preserve the rule of law and the legitimacy of judicial proceedings. That's why this option is the best fit: it captures both the rights-violating origin of the evidence and the systemic concern about disrepute. The other scenarios don't align with this specific grounding. Evidence obtained lawfully isn't automatically excluded just on that basis, and if the evidence isn't related to the case or is in a different language, those issues pertain to relevance or accessibility rather than the disrepute standard under the Charter.

4. What is true about the English and French linguistic communities in New Brunswick?

- A. They have equality of status and equal rights and privileges, including the right to distinct educational institutions and such distinct cultural institutions as are necessary for their preservation and promotion.**
- B. English has priority in education and cultural institutions.
- C. French language is limited to cultural events only.
- D. The two communities share status but English has more rights.

In New Brunswick, English and French communities are guaranteed equal status and equal rights and privileges, including the right to have distinct educational institutions and distinct cultural institutions necessary to preserve and promote their languages. This reflects the province's bilingual framework, where both languages are officially recognized and citizens can access services in either language, and communities can maintain separate schools and cultural organizations as needed. The other ideas—English having priority in education and culture, French being limited to cultural events, or both sharing status with English having more rights—do not fit the established bilingual protections in New Brunswick.

5. Under Section 32(1)(b), the Charter applies to which bodies in each province?

- A. The provincial police**
- B. The province's citizens**
- C. The legislature and government of each province**
- D. Municipal councils**

The Charter's reach is defined by who the state actions are that it can constrain. Section 32 sets out who must follow the Charter, and the subsection in question targets the provincial level of government. Under this provision, the Charter applies to the legislature of each province and to the government of each province, in respect of matters within the province's authority. That means both the laws the province makes and the actions of its executive branch must comply with Charter rights. It's about state action, not private individuals acting privately. Why the other options don't fit: the Charter isn't described as applying to "the province's citizens" as the subject bound by Charter limits—rights operate to restrict government action, not to bind private citizens in general. And municipal councils aren't named in this subsection; they function as part of provincial governance and can be constrained by the Charter when acting in a governmental capacity, but the binding bodies specified here are the provincial legislature and the provincial government. So, the best fit is: the legislature and government of each province.

6. The two distinct topics presented in the material are best described as time limitation and what else?

- A. Citation or naming**
- B. Rights or freedoms**
- C. Elections or governance**
- D. Language rights**

Time limitation points to the deadlines and procedural steps for taking action, while citation or naming deals with how legal authorities are identified and referenced in texts. The material often pairs these two structural aspects to help you navigate legal documents: one track focuses on when actions must be taken, and the other on how to properly name and cite cases so you can find and verify sources. Substantive topics like rights or freedoms, elections or governance, or language rights don't align with this kind of organizational focus, so the combination described fits best with citation or naming.

7. Under Section 20(2), what is the language right for New Brunswick institutions?

- A. The right to communicate in English or French with any NB office.**
- B. The right to English only.**
- C. The right to French only.**
- D. The right to communicate only in official languages when dealing with NB institutions.**

Language rights in this section let people communicate with government bodies in either official language. New Brunswick is constitutionally bilingual, so provincial institutions must serve the public in both English and French. That means you can choose either language when dealing with NB offices, and your correspondence or visit should be handled in the language you select. The best answer captures this freedom to use either language with NB institutions. The other options unnecessarily restrict or misstate the scope—one language only, or a limitation framed as “only in official languages”—which doesn’t reflect the valid choice you have under these rights.

8. Which subsection sets a time limit on declarations made under Section 33(1)?

- A. Section 33(3)**
- B. Section 32(2)**
- C. Section 28**
- D. Section 29**

The idea being tested is how the notwithstanding declarations under Section 33 are limited in time. The subsection that sets the duration is the one that states a declaration made under Section 33(1) lasts for up to five years and can be renewed for further five-year periods. That explicit time limit (and the possibility of renewal) is what makes it the correct choice. The other parts handle how the declaration is enacted or published, but they do not impose the five-year time limit.

9. Which of the following best describes the bilingual service requirement for federal institutions under section 20(1)?

- A. The right to communicate in English or French with head or central offices and with other offices where there is significant demand or reasonable for bilingual services.**
- B. Bilingual service is required at all times at all offices irrespective of demand.**
- C. Bilingual service is only available upon request.**
- D. English service is the default, French only upon request.**

The key idea is the right to use either official language when dealing with federal institutions, and the way that bilingual service is provided based on demand. The best option states that you have the right to communicate in English or French with federal institutions' head or central offices, and with other offices where there is significant demand or a reasonable need for bilingual services. This sets up a general right to choose a language for contact, while also recognizing that actual bilingual service must be available at offices that have substantial demand for both languages, rather than everywhere at all times. In practice, this means larger or designated offices must provide bilingual services, while smaller offices may not unless there's clear demand. The other choices misstate the framework: service isn't required at all times at every office, nor is bilingual service available only upon request, nor is English the default with French only on demand.

10. Section 15(1) prohibits discrimination on several grounds. Which of the following is explicitly protected?

- A. Race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age or mental or physical disability.**
- B. Language spoken at home only.**
- C. Political beliefs.**
- D. Marital status.**

Section 15(1) prohibits discrimination on a specific, explicit set of grounds, and the list is clear: race, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, sex, age, or mental or physical disability. Because this question asks which ground is explicitly protected by that provision, the match is exact with the enumerated categories in the text. The other options describe attributes not contained in that explicit list, so they aren't protected in the straightforward reading of Section 15(1). There can be debates about whether other characteristics fall under "analogous grounds" or are protected under related constitutional provisions, but for the purpose of identifying explicit protection in Section 15(1), the enumerated list is the correct basis.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://canadiancharterofrightsfreedom.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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