Control Test

«D9 International Law», «D8 Law»

Bachelor's Degree

I. Choose the correct form

1. The Parliament _____ a new law on public administration next month.

A will adopt
B will have adopted
C adopted
D has adopted

2. The international agreement _____ by both governments before it entered into force.

A signed
B had been signed
C has signed
D was signing

3. The lawyers _____ the case for several hours before the court announced its decision.

A discussed
B have discussed
C had been discussing
D will discuss

4. If a state _____ its international obligations, it may face legal consequences.

A violates
B violated
C had violated
D would violate

5. The new human rights legislation _____ by experts at present.

A examines
B is examined
C is being examined
D has examined

6. The judge _____ the witness when the lawyer interrupted him.

A questioned
B was questioning
C has questioned
D will question

7. The international treaty _____ by the participating states next year.

A will sign
B will be signed

C has signed
D was signing

8. By the end of the hearing, the court _____ all the relevant evidence.

A will examine
B will have examined
C examined
D has examined

9. Citizens _____ to express their opinions on matters of public interest.

A allow
B are allowed
C are allowing
D have allowed

10. The parties _____ the conflict before the international organisation intervened.

A resolved
B have resolved
C had resolved
D will resolve

11. If a person _____ the law, he or she may be held legally responsible.

A breaks
B broke
C had broken
D would break

12. The diplomat explained that the negotiations _____ the previous week.

A begin
B have begun
C had begun
D will begin

13. The international declaration _____ by representatives of several states in 1948.

A adopted
B was adopted
C has adopting
D had adopting

14. Every state is obliged _____ the principles of international law.

A respect
B respecting
C to respect
D respected

15. The witnesses _____ for an hour when the court decided to take a break.

A were questioned
B had been questioned

C had been being questioned
D have been questioned

16. The court _____ the application if it does not meet the legal requirements.

A will reject
B would reject
C rejected
D has rejected

17. The accused denied _____ the law during the investigation.

A to violate
B violate
C having violated
D violated

18. International treaties must _____ in accordance with national constitutional procedures.

A approve
B be approved
C have approved
D be approving

19. The two countries agreed _____ diplomatic relations.

A restore
B restoring
C to restore
D restored

20. If the government had respected human rights, the conflict _____.

A would not have occurred
B will not occur
C would not occur
D had not occurred

II. Choose the correct word

1. The principle that all individuals must be treated equally under the law is known as _____.

A rule of law
B judicial immunity
C diplomatic privilege
D legal capacity

2. A person who is officially appointed to represent a country in another state is called a _____.

A judge
B diplomat
C prosecutor
D claimant

3. The international organisation established in 1945 to maintain international peace and security is the _____.

A European Union
B World Trade Organization
C United Nations
D Council of Europe

4. The legal protection of individuals against discrimination and abuse is provided by _____.

A human rights
B criminal sanctions
C commercial agreements
D administrative procedures

5. A formal agreement between two or more states governed by international law is called a _____.

A domestic regulation
B treaty
C court order
D employment contract

6. The authority of a state to govern itself without interference from other states is known as _____.

A jurisdiction
B sovereignty
C mediation
D arbitration

7. The official process of resolving a dispute through a court is called _____.

A negotiation
B litigation
C mediation
D consultation

8. A person who is accused of committing a crime is called a _____.

A defendant
B witness
C diplomat
D plaintiff

9. The branch of law that regulates relations between private individuals and organisations is generally known as _____.

A constitutional law
B civil law
C international humanitarian law
D criminal law

10. The legal document that establishes the fundamental principles and structure of a state is called a _____.

A contract
B constitution

C regulation
D verdict

11. The intentional and unlawful killing of another person is called _____.

A theft
B fraud
C murder
D negligence

12. A person who gives evidence in court about what they have seen or heard is a _____.

A witness
B judge
C defendant
D lawyer

13. The legal responsibility of a person for an offence or unlawful act is known as _____.

A legal liability
B diplomatic immunity
C judicial independence
D legal capacity

14. The process by which two or more parties discuss a dispute in order to reach an agreement is called _____.

A prosecution
B negotiation
C legislation
D investigation

15. The body responsible for interpreting and applying the law in legal disputes is a _____.

A parliament
B court
C government
D ministry

16. The right of an individual to receive a fair hearing before an independent and impartial court is known as the right to _____.

A collective bargaining
B a fair trial
C diplomatic protection
D judicial immunity

17. The use of armed force by one state against another may constitute an act of _____.

A aggression
B mediation
C cooperation
D arbitration

18. A state representative who enjoys special legal protection while performing official duties abroad may have _____.

A criminal liability
B diplomatic immunity
C civil responsibility
D judicial authority

19. The international legal rules that protect victims of armed conflicts are known as _____.

A labour law
B international humanitarian law
C commercial law
D administrative law

20. The official approval of an international treaty by a state is called _____.

A negotiation
B ratification
C mediation
D arbitration