

Advanced Jurisprudence and Legal Systems

Law & Justice · Practice Test · 25 Questions

1. Which ancient legal code, dating to approximately 1754 BCE, established the principle of 'lex talionis' or the law of retaliation?

- A) The Code of Ur-Nammu
- B) The Code of Hammurabi
- C) The Laws of Eshnunna
- D) The Edict of Telepinu

2. In the context of the United States Constitution, which amendment explicitly prohibits the use of 'excessive bail' and 'cruel and unusual punishments'?

- A) Fourth Amendment
- B) Fifth Amendment
- C) Eighth Amendment
- D) Tenth Amendment

3. What is the legal term for a court order requiring a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court, specifically to secure the person's release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention?

- A) Mandamus
- B) Habeas Corpus
- C) Certiorari
- D) Quo Warranto

4. Under the International Court of Justice (ICJ) Statute, how many judges compose the full bench for the election of members?

- A) 9
- B) 12
- C) 15
- D) 18

5. The 'M'Naghten Rules' are a standard used in common law jurisdictions to determine which legal defense?

- A) Self-defense
- B) Insanity
- C) Necessity
- D) Duress

6. In Australian law, what is the 'High Court's' primary source of authority and jurisdiction?

- A) Section 71 of the Constitution
- B) The Judiciary Act 1903
- C) The Australia Act 1986
- D) Common Law precedent

7. What does the legal doctrine of 'stare decisis' mandate?

- A) The separation of powers
- B) The obligation to follow legal precedents
- C) The right to a trial by jury
- D) The presumption of innocence

8. Which 1966 U.S. Supreme Court case established that detained criminal suspects must be informed of their constitutional right to an attorney and against self-incrimination?

- A) Gideon v. Wainwright
- B) Miranda v. Arizona
- C) Mapp v. Ohio
- D) Terry v. Ohio

9. In civil law systems, what is the role of the judge compared to common law adversarial systems?

- A) Passive arbitrator
- B) Inquisitorial investigator
- C) Jury supervisor
- D) Mediation specialist

10. Which major international human rights treaty was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948?

- A) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- B) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- C) Convention Against Torture
- D) Convention on the Rights of the Child

11. What is the 'burden of proof' required in most civil litigation cases?

- A) Beyond a reasonable doubt
- B) Clear and convincing evidence
- C) Preponderance of the evidence
- D) Probable cause

12. Which English document, signed in 1215, is widely considered the foundational influence for the rule of law and due process?

- A) The Bill of Rights 1689
- B) The Magna Carta
- C) The Petition of Right
- D) The Act of Settlement

13. In the context of international law, what is the 'jus cogens' norm?

- A) A non-binding resolution
- B) A peremptory norm from which no derogation is permitted
- C) A bilateral trade agreement
- D) A maritime law regulation

14. What is the legal name for the killing of a human being by another, which is neither murder nor manslaughter, such as in authorized execution or self-defense?

- A) Justifiable homicide
- B) Manslaughter in the second degree
- C) Involuntary manslaughter
- D) Negligent homicide

15. The 'Doctrine of Discovery' was a legal principle used primarily to justify what?

- A) The taxation of colonies
- B) The seizure of indigenous lands
- C) The formation of maritime borders
- D) The regulation of international trade

16. Which legal term describes a situation where an individual is tried twice for the same crime in the same jurisdiction?

- A) Double jeopardy
- B) Habeas corpus
- C) Ex post facto
- D) Bill of attainder

17. What is the 'ratio decidendi' of a legal judgment?

- A) The obiter dicta
- B) The dissent
- C) The principle of law on which the decision is based
- D) The final sentencing order

18. Which international body is responsible for prosecuting individuals for the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression?

- A) The International Court of Justice
- B) The International Criminal Court
- C) The Permanent Court of Arbitration
- D) The European Court of Human Rights

19. In contract law, what is 'consideration'?

- A) A written agreement
- B) The value exchanged between parties
- C) The presence of legal counsel
- D) The intent to create legal relations

20. What does the 'exclusionary rule' in criminal procedure refer to?

- A) The right to exclude specific jurors
- B) The prohibition of illegally obtained evidence
- C) The exclusion of hearsay in testimony
- D) The process of removing a judge for bias

21. What is the legal definition of 'tort'?

- A) A breach of contract
- B) A civil wrong causing harm to another
- C) A criminal act against property
- D) A violation of maritime law

22. Which U.S. constitutional principle ensures that the federal government does not establish an official state religion?

- A) The Free Exercise Clause
- B) The Establishment Clause
- C) The Due Process Clause
- D) The Equal Protection Clause

23. In criminal law, what does 'mens rea' translate to?

- A) Guilty act
- B) Guilty mind
- C) The body of the crime
- D) The burden of proof

24. Which court is the final court of appeal for the United Kingdom?

- A) The High Court of Justice
- B) The Supreme Court of the United Kingdom
- C) The Court of Appeal
- D) The Privy Council

25. What term describes a law that retroactively changes the legal consequences of actions that were committed before the enactment of the law?

- A) Ex post facto
- B) De facto
- C) In camera
- D) Prima facie