

Date..... Matr. number Name

Time: 90 minutes

Please copy the date and your personal details, above, to your separate answer sheet. All answers for this test are to be written on your separate answer sheet. Write clearly and copy the number/letter for each answer accurately onto your answer sheet. Take care with spelling! Write each answer on a separate line.

N.B. If you are a regular attender who has completed a **Crossword Puzzle** of law terms, please omit Exercise B: in this case, you have 75 minutes to complete the written paper.

Exercise A DEFINITIONS I

10 POINTS

Select the correct term from the alternatives below (a-j)

EXAMPLE: On your answer sheet, write: Exercise A 1. = d) Treaty law etc.

1. A major source of international law	a) To bequeath
2. Compulsory, obligatory, must be followed	b) To settle
3. Judicial precedent	c) Will
4. Volumes containing collections of case law	d) Treaty law
5. To confirm treaty obligations at national constitutional level	e) Law reports
6. To reach a solution to a dispute	f) Supreme Court
7. The final court of appeal in the United Kingdom	g) Common law
8. A legal document that disposes of a testator's property after his death	h) Stare decisis
9. To give personal property by will	i) To ratify
10. The doctrine of binding precedent	j) Binding
11. An important English superior court with original and appellate jurisdiction	k) High Court

Exercise B DEFINITIONS II

20 POINTS

Provide a simple, correct definition or explanation in English for each term below.

EXAMPLE: On your answer sheet, write: Exercise B 1. A beneficiary is a person who receives property left to him or her under a will OR: 1. A beneficiary is a person designated to receive property in a will OR: 1. In Shakespeare's will, his daughter Judith was a beneficiary

1. A beneficiary
2. A proscribed organisation
3. A contract
4. The rule of law
5. High Contracting Parties
6. An affidavit
7. Impeachment
8. Imprisonment
9. Jurisdiction (in international law, e.g. ECHR Article 1)
10. Jurisdiction (of courts)
11. To plead guilty

Exercise C Acronyms and Institutions

10 POINTS

Write the correct term in full (numbers 2-6).

EXAMPLE: On your answer sheet, write: **Exercise C 1. = Security Council Resolution**

1. SC Res 2. ECHR 3. MP 4. UN 5. TEU 6. ICJ

Give the full name of the appropriate body or institution (numbers 7-12)

EXAMPLE: On your answer sheet, write: **Exercise C 7. = The Council of Europe**

7. Association of 47 European states today which established the ECHR with its Court in Strasbourg.
8. Legal name for the UK legislature.
9. Under the US Constitution, this body gives judgment in impeachment proceedings.
10. Organ of the UN that adopted the UDHR in 1948.
11. Principal judicial organ of the UN which sits at The Hague, NL.
12. This leader's official residence is Number 10, Downing Street, in London.

Exercise D Collocations

10 POINTS

Select the most appropriate alternative (numbers 2-6).

EXAMPLE: On your answer sheet, write: **Exercise D 1. = panel**

1. Mandela describes in his autobiography how the verdict was reached by a _____ of 3 judges.
jury/panel/gang/group
2. The Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties _____ rules on the interpretation of treaties.
drafts/lays down/ratifies/makes
3. Article 2 ECHR _____ everyone's right to life.
guards / grants /safeguards/supports
4. The accused was found guilty of _____ an offence under the Act.
committing/doing/making/perpetrating
5. The _____ of binding precedent operates in all common law legal systems.
rule/doctrine/principle/theory
6. The primary purpose of the UN Security Council is to deal with _____ to international peace and security.
threats/risks/dangers/menaces

Complete the sentence with the most appropriate word or phrase (numbers 7-12).

EXAMPLE: On your answer sheet, write: **Exercise D 7. = not guilty**

7. How does the defendant plead: guilty or _____ ?
8. The case of *Pepper v Hart* is a _____ precedent established by the House of Lords.
9. The ECHR ensures the protection of human rights and _____ freedoms in Europe.
10. European Union directives must be _____ by national legislation.
11. Terrorism can include an action that causes serious _____ to property.
12. In a divorce proceeding, the petitioner asks the court to _____ a decree dissolving the marriage.

Exercise E RELATED WORDS

10 POINTS

Identify one term that does NOT belong in the group.

EXAMPLE: On your answer sheet, write: Exercise E 1. = monarchy

1. **US Constitution:** * founding fathers * monarchy * impeachment * Congress * Citizens
2. **Legislation:** * to amend * to repeal * to grant * to enact * to interpret *
3. **Common law:** * precedent * statute * case law * authorities * law reports *
4. **European Union:** * directives * treaties * multilingualism * Court of Justice * Security Council *
5. **Act of Parliament:** * judgment * enacting words * statute law * binding * law *
6. **Treaty:** * convention * protocol * recitals * signatory state * conviction *
7. **Sources of English law:** * codes * common law principles * statute * custom * convention *
8. **Parties:** * contracting * litigating * third * political * student *
9. **United Nations:** * ICJ * Security Council * Parliament * Purposes and Principles * Charter *
10. **Criminal proceedings:** * verdict * plaintiff * accused * evidence * prosecution *
11. **Agency agreement:** * riot * territory * exclusive agent * principal * clauses *

Exercise F WORD FAMILIES

10 POINTS

Insert the correct form of the term in the blank space.

EXAMPLE: On your answer sheet, write: Exercise F 1. = judiciary

1. JUDGE: All the judges in the legal system are known collectively as the _____.
2. STATUTE: A _____ instrument is a form of UK delegated legislation.
3. PROVIDE: The Terrorism Act 2000 makes _____ for terrorism.
4. SIGN: A _____ is a party that has signed an agreement, such as an international convention.
5. JUDGE: the common law system is based on _____ precedent.
6. IMPEACH: _____ is considered by some jurists to be obsolete in the British constitution.
7. DEFEND: The _____ is the party accused of a crime or civil wrong.
8. CUSTOM: _____ rules are an important source of international law.
9. LAW: It is not _____ to carry firearms without a licence.
10. + 11. LEGISLATE: _____ power is vested in the _____.

Exercise G WRITTEN COMMENT

20 POINTS

Select TWO of the following topics, and write 5 LINES/50 words of text about each one, taking care to express yourself in appropriate language, and to include relevant legal aspects. OR write 10 LINES/100 WORDS about only ONE topic.

1. Oscar Wilde was condemned for indecency in Victorian England (*The Ballad of Reading Gaol*)
2. Describe the text type 'Act of Parliament' and explain the importance of this Act in English law (Terrorism Act 2000)
3. After World War I, European states were determined to legally protect human rights in Europe (ECHR)
4. The international community swiftly responded to the 9/11 attacks with a Security Council resolution S/RES/1368 (2001)
5. Multinational businesses should take care to defend human rights in countries where they operate (Letter by Amnesty International supporter: case of Shi Tao in China).