

6

QUESTION PAPER SERIES CODE
<b>A</b>

Centre Name : \_\_\_\_\_

Roll No. : \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Candidate : \_\_\_\_\_

**S A U**

**Entrance Test for LL.M. (Master of Laws), 2014**

**[ PROGRAMME CODE : MLS ]**

Time : 3 hours

Maximum Marks : 100

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR CANDIDATES**

*Candidates must read carefully the following instructions before attempting the Question Paper :*

- (i) Write your Name, Roll Number and Centre Name in the space provided for the purpose on the top of the Question Paper and in the OMR/Answer Sheet.
- (ii) This Question paper has Two Parts : Part—A and Part—B.
- (iii) Part—A (Objective-type) has **20** questions of **1** mark each. All questions are compulsory.
- (iv) Part—B (Objective-type) has **80** questions of **1** mark each. All questions are compulsory.
- (v) **Please darken the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' and 'Programme Code' on the OMR/Answer Sheet in the space provided.**
- (vi) Part—A and Part—B (Multiple-choice) questions should be answered on OMR/Answer Sheet. Choose the one correct option out of four options given for each question.
- (vii) Answers written by the candidates inside the Question Paper will **NOT** be evaluated.
- (viii) Calculators and Log Tables may be used. Mobile Phones are **NOT** allowed.
- (ix) Pages at the end have been provided for Rough Work.
- (x) **Return the Question Paper and the OMR/Answer Sheet** to the Invigilator at the end of the Entrance Test.
- (xi) **DO NOT FOLD THE OMR/ANSWER SHEET.**

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR MARKING ANSWERS IN THE 'OMR SHEET'**

Use **BLUE/BLACK** Ballpoint Pen Only

- Please ensure that you have darkened the appropriate Circle of 'Question Paper Series Code' and 'Programme Code' on the OMR Sheet in the space provided.

**Example :**

**Question Paper Series Code**

Write Question Paper Series Code A or B and darken appropriate circle.

	A or B
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●  
Ⓐ

**Programme Code**

Write Programme Code out of 14 codes given and darken appropriate circle.

Write Programme Code

MEC	<input type="radio"/>	MAM	<input type="radio"/>	PCS	<input type="radio"/>
MSO	<input type="radio"/>	MLS	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	PBT	<input type="radio"/>
MIR	<input type="radio"/>	PEC	<input type="radio"/>	PAM	<input type="radio"/>
MCS	<input type="radio"/>	PSO	<input type="radio"/>	PLS	<input type="radio"/>
MBT	<input type="radio"/>	PIR	<input type="radio"/>		

- Use only Blue/Black Ballpoint Pen to darken the Circle. Do not use Pencil to darken the Circle for Final Answer.
- Please darken the whole Circle. ●
- Darken ONLY ONE CIRCLE for each question as shown below in the example :

**Example :**

Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Wrong	Correct
● (b) (c) ●	⊗ (b) (c) (d)	⊗ (b) (c) ⊗	⊙ (b) (c) ●	(a) (b) (c) ●

- Once marked, no change in the answer is allowed.
- Please do not make any stray marks on the OMR Sheet.
- Please do not do any rough work on the OMR Sheet.
- Mark your answer only in the appropriate circle against the number corresponding to the question.
- There will be no negative marking in evaluation.
- Write your six digits Roll Number in small boxes provided for the purpose; and also darken appropriate circle corresponding to respective digits of your Roll Number as shown in the example below.

**Example :**

**ROLL NUMBER**

1	3	5	7	2	0
●	①	①	①	①	①
②	②	②	②	●	②
③	●	③	③	③	③
④	④	④	④	④	④
⑤	⑤	●	⑤	⑤	⑤
⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥	⑥
⑦	⑦	⑦	●	⑦	⑦
⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧	⑧
⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨	⑨
⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	⑩	●

**PART—A**

1. Who among the following is associated with the invention of computers?
  - (a) Edison
  - (b) Babbage
  - (c) MacMillan
  - (d) Rangabhashyam
  
2. Ornithology is the study of
  - (a) bones
  - (b) birds
  - (c) smells
  - (d) None of the above
  
3. Numismatics is the study of
  - (a) coins
  - (b) numbers
  - (c) stamps
  - (d) space
  
4. Mark the wrong combination
  - (a) James Watt : Steam Engine
  - (b) A. G. Bell : Telephone
  - (c) J. L. Baird : Television
  - (d) J. Perkins : Penicillin
  
5. The unit of current is
  - (a) ohm
  - (b) watt
  - (c) ampere
  - (d) None of the above

6. Consider the following countries :

1. Australia
2. Namibia
3. Brazil
4. Chile

Through which of the above does the Tropic of Capricorn pass?

- (a) 1 only
  - (b) 2, 3 and 4
  - (c) 1, 2 and 3
  - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
7. Which among the following has the world's largest reserves of uranium?
- (a) Australia
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) Russian Federation
  - (d) USA
8. In which city is the Secretariat of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) based?
- (a) Dhaka
  - (b) Colombo
  - (c) Islamabad
  - (d) Kathmandu
9. The Olympic Flame, for the first time, was ceremonially lighted and burnt in a giant torch at the entrance of the stadium at
- (a) Athens Games (1896)
  - (b) London Games (1908)
  - (c) Paris Games (1924)
  - (d) Amsterdam Games (1928)
10. Lance Armstrong, a sports person of international repute, belongs to which of the following sports?
- (a) Cycling
  - (b) Football
  - (c) Tennis
  - (d) Golf

11. The 2014 FIFA Football World Cup will be held at
- (a) South Africa
  - (b) Brazil
  - (c) Germany
  - (d) Japan and China
12. Which of the following cities will host the 2016 Olympic Games?
- (a) Boston
  - (b) Paris
  - (c) Rio de Janeiro
  - (d) Tokyo
13. Who is the Director-General of the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
- (a) Pascal Lamy
  - (b) Roberto Azevedo
  - (c) Jim Yong Kim
  - (d) None of the above
14. Who among the following is the Father of Geometry?
- (a) Aristotle
  - (b) Pythagoras
  - (c) Euclid
  - (d) Kepler
15. The name of Pierre Cardin is associated with which of the following fields?
- (a) Painting
  - (b) Fashion Designing
  - (c) Music
  - (d) Architecture

16. The Great Victoria Desert is located in
- (a) Asia
  - (b) Canada
  - (c) East Africa
  - (d) Australia
17. Which of the following is **not** associated with the UNO?
- (a) ILO
  - (b) WHO
  - (c) ASEAN
  - (d) All of the above
18. How many countries are the members of the International Monetary Fund?
- (a) More than 180
  - (b) More than 160 but less than 180
  - (c) Between 150 and 160
  - (d) Less than 150
19. Asian Development Bank has its headquarters in
- (a) Bangkok, Thailand
  - (b) Manila, Philippines
  - (c) Colombo, Sri Lanka
  - (d) Singapore
20. When was the First SAARC Summit held?
- (a) 1986
  - (b) 1985
  - (c) 1982
  - (d) 1984

**PART—B**

21. In criminal matters, a case must be proved 'beyond reasonable doubt'. In this context, 'beyond reasonable doubt' refers to
- (a) the burden of proof
  - (b) the standard of proof
  - (c) the balance of probabilities
  - (d) a criminal defence
22. The philosophers of which School of Jurisprudence believe that the law is a set of rules developed, communicated, and enforced by the ruling party rather than a reflection of the society's morality, history, logic or sociology?
- (a) Critical legal studies
  - (b) Law and economics
  - (c) Natural law
  - (d) Command
23. Does the UNCITRAL model law require the arbitral tribunal to provide reasons for the award?
- (a) An arbitrator must always provide reasons for the award
  - (b) An arbitrator need not provide reasons for the award
  - (c) An arbitrator must always provide reasons for the award, unless the parties have agreed that no reasons are to be given, or the award is an arbitral award on agreed terms
  - (d) An arbitrator must always provide reasons for the award, and the only exception to this rule is in the case of an arbitral award on agreed terms
24. Which of the following represents a valid criticism of Hart's *The Concept of Law* ?
- (a) Hart failed to explain the difference between the demands of the law and the demands of a gangster
  - (b) Hart failed to explain some of the benefits a society might derive from having a legal system, such as certainty in the identification of laws
  - (c) Hart failed to explain how law is distinguished from morality and other rules in a legal system
  - (d) Hart failed in his rule-obsessed analysis to explain properly the role of common law, judicial reasoning in the common law system of law, and further failed to account for the muddle of conflicting decisions in the common law

25. Why does Dworkin object to judicial lawmaking?
- (a) Judges are conservative, narrow-minded people
  - (b) Judges are unelected and, therefore, should decide cases according to legal principle and not on the basis of what the law ought to be
  - (c) Parliament has wiser people than the judiciary
  - (d) Judges might be biased and thus will fail to evolve fair and equitable law
26. Which of the following best represents Austin and Bentham's attitudes towards the common law (judge-made law)?
- (a) Both of them were against judicial lawmaking and wanted it to be replaced with codified law
  - (b) Austin wanted judicial lawmaking abolished and replaced with widespread codification of law. Bentham was more cautious and accepted judicial lawmaking as the 'tacit' commands of the sovereign
  - (c) Both of them enthusiastically supported judicial lawmaking
  - (d) Bentham wanted judicial lawmaking abolished and replaced with widespread codification of law. Austin was more cautious and accepted judicial lawmaking as the 'tacit' commands of the sovereign
27. Which of the following is the convention that makes arbitration awards more easily enforceable than litigation judgments in foreign courts?
- (a) The New York Convention of 1958
  - (b) The Uniform Commercial Code
  - (c) The Restatement of Judgements
  - (d) The Uniform Arbitration Act
28. Is there any hierarchy or priority among States under international law?
- (a) Yes, the States that were the founding members of the United Nations are vested with more powers and authority
  - (b) Yes, the permanent five members of the UN Security Council (UK, USA, France, Russia, China) are in a superior position than the other States
  - (c) No, all States are considered equal as sovereign States (the principle of sovereign equality enshrined in Article 2, Para 1, UN Charter)
  - (d) Whether there will be any hierarchy among States is a matter of each international organization to decide



29. What is the 'Lotus Principle'?
- (a) The so-called 'Lotus Principle' is that 'restrictions upon the independence of States cannot therefore be presumed', or, as it has been construed, 'whatever is not prohibited is permitted in international law'
  - (b) The so-called 'Lotus Principle' is that States are free to choose the Court that they will submit their disputes
  - (c) The so-called 'Lotus Principle' is that States are not prohibited to assert their enforcement jurisdiction on the high seas
  - (d) The so-called 'Lotus Principle' is that certain customary norms are superior than treaty norms.
30. Which are the formal sources of international law?
- (a) Custom, treaties and judicial decisions
  - (b) Custom, general principles of law and theory
  - (c) Treaties, custom and general principles of law
  - (d) Treaties, custom and General Assembly resolutions
31. Which of the following is the flexible mechanism that brings developed and developing nations together under Kyoto Protocol?
- (a) Joint implementation
  - (b) Clean development mechanism
  - (c) Pollution standards
  - (d) All of the above
32. What are the requirements for the formation of a general rule of international customary law?
- (a) Only general, widespread and consistent practice on the part of States is required
  - (b) The consistent practice of few States is sufficient
  - (c) The legal conviction that a certain practice of a State is in accordance with international law is the most significant requirement
  - (d) Both the elements of widespread and consistent State practice and of the *opinio juris* are required

33. The term 'sustainable development' was brought to international arena by
- (a) Stockholm Declaration
  - (b) Brundtland Commission Report
  - (c) Kyoto Protocol
  - (d) None of the above
34. Nagoya Protocol to Convention of Biodiversity deals with
- (a) ozone protection
  - (b) climate change
  - (c) genetic resources
  - (d) oil pollution
35. The ICSID Convention entered into force on
- (a) 14th October, 1966
  - (b) 11th December, 1970
  - (c) 19th January, 1968
  - (d) None of the above
36. Who has the authority to conclude a treaty on the part of States?
- (a) Treaties are concluded by the competent representatives of States. Heads of States, Heads of Governments, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Diplomatic Missions are presumed to have such authority
  - (b) Treaties may only be negotiated and concluded by the Heads of State and Ministers of Foreign Affairs
  - (c) Treaties are negotiated and signed only by the persons that bear the necessary 'full powers' and no person is presumed to hold such authority
  - (d) Treaties are concluded only by the members of the diplomatic missions of States
37. Do treaties in international law bind third States, i.e., non-State parties?
- (a) Treaties may create only rights for third States
  - (b) Treaties create both obligations and rights for third States
  - (c) Treaties do not create obligations or rights for third States without their consent
  - (d) Treaties do not create any obligation or right for third States, even when the latter consent

38. Can countries rely on their domestic law as an excuse to violate their obligations under international law?
- (a) Domestic law always prevails over international law
  - (b) Only customary international law prevails over domestic law
  - (c) Obligations under international law prevail over domestic law
  - (d) Constitutional obligations always prevail over obligations under international law
39. The fundamental premise of Monist theory is
- (a) monism posits that international law is superior to domestic law
  - (b) monism posits that international and domestic laws are part of the same legal order
  - (c) monism posits that domestic law is superior to international law
  - (d) None of the above
40. Which of the following is the correct definition of dualism?
- (a) Dualism suggests that international and domestic laws are part of a unified legal system
  - (b) Under dualism, international and domestic laws comprise distinct legal systems
  - (c) Dualism suggests that international and domestic laws are distinct but equal in hierarchy
  - (d) None of the above
41. What does the doctrine of incorporation suggest in respect of treaties?
- (a) The doctrine of incorporation requires that all treaties undergo legislative transformation before they become domestic law
  - (b) The doctrine of incorporation does not require any further action at the domestic level
  - (c) The doctrine of incorporation treats treaties as inferior to domestic law
  - (d) The doctrine of incorporation suggests that ratified treaties automatically pass into the sphere of domestic law

42. What does the maxim *actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea* mean?
- (a) The defendant's mental state is more important in establishing criminal liability than his conduct
  - (b) An act alone will not give rise to criminal liability unless it is done with a guilty mind
  - (c) An act is only criminal if it is barred by the statute
  - (d) In criminal law, it is the action that is most important
43. What is the meaning of international legal personality?
- (a) It means that only States are considered subjects of international law
  - (b) It means having rights and duties under international law and a capacity to enforce these by or against the relevant actor
  - (c) It means that an entity may challenge the authority of States
  - (d) It is a term that is meant to denote legal, as opposed to physical persons under international law
44. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) had an opportunity to consider the work of the International Law Commission (ILC) relating to diplomatic protection in the Diallo case. On the question of diplomatic protection of dual nationals, the court held that
- (a) ILC work codified existing customary law
  - (b) ILC work departed from existing customary law
  - (c) customary law had no rules relating to diplomatic protection of dual nationals
  - (d) it did not consider the customary status of the ILC work on dual nationals
45. The Fuller-Hart debate could be summarized as a debate between which two jurisprudential approaches/positions?
- (a) Positivism and Utilitarianism
  - (b) Natural Law and Positivism
  - (c) Positivism and Liberalism
  - (d) Marxism and Liberal Feminism

46. The work of the theorist John Rawls could best be described as falling within which of the following jurisprudential approaches/schools of thought?
- (a) Postmodernism
  - (b) Liberal positivism
  - (c) Legal positivism
  - (d) Race theory
47. Can Member States incur liability for the debts and wrongdoings attributable to an international organization to which they are parties?
- (a) Member States cannot hide behind an organization's corporate veil
  - (b) The legal person of the organization is distinct from that of its Member States
  - (c) Organizations and their Member States are equally liable for any wrongdoings attributable to the organization
  - (d) Member States are alone liable for debts and wrongdoings attributable to the organization
48. What is the purpose of sovereign immunity in international law?
- (a) The purpose of immunity is to protect foreign Heads of State from embarrassment
  - (b) Immunity protects a State from being invaded by another
  - (c) Immunity shields States from being sued in the courts of the other States
  - (d) The purpose of immunity is to offer impunity in respect of all crimes
49. In the 'Right of Passage' case between India and Portugal, Portugal's rights under the agreements with Maratha rulers was recognized. This was because
- (a) the agreements amounted to treaties
  - (b) the rights and obligations under the treaties had been accepted by British India
  - (c) the agreements merely codified customary rights
  - (d) the obligations under the treaties had subsequently attained customary status

50. In the *Nuclear Weapons* advisory opinion, the court opined that there was no prohibition in customary international law on the possession or use of nuclear weapons (other than the general prohibition on the use of force). The underlying assumption appears to be that anything that is not prohibited by international law is permissible conduct for States. This notion first found recognition in
- (a) Barcelona Traction Case
  - (b) Diallo Case
  - (c) Lotus Case
  - (d) Nottebohm Case
51. When did the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund come into force?
- (a) 2nd January, 1945
  - (b) 10th July, 1947
  - (c) 23rd November, 1948
  - (d) 27th December, 1945
52. A reservation to a treaty may
- (a) exclude some of the obligations
  - (b) exclude or add obligations
  - (c) exclude, add or otherwise modify obligations
  - (d) exclude, add, clarify or otherwise modify obligations
53. In the *ARA Libertad* Case, the ITLOS tribunal ordered in its provisional measures that an Argentine ship arrested by Ghana must be released. What is peculiar about this provisional measure?
- (a) Irrevocability
  - (b) That it was granted without an express request from a party
  - (c) The timing of the provisional measure
  - (d) Contradiction between the provisional measure and the final remedy

54. Which one of the following did **not** emerge from the seminal case of *Donoghue v. Stevenson* in law of torts (1932)?
- (a) A manufacturer of products will be liable if it fails to take reasonable care to ensure its products are reasonably safe
  - (b) In order to successfully claim for negligence, the claimant does not need to have a contract with the defendant
  - (c) Manufacturers have to pay damages to consumers whenever there is damage caused by their defective products
  - (d) The 'neighbour' principle can be used to establish the existence of a duty of care in negligence
55. What is the function of the contiguous zone?
- (a) The contiguous zone functions as security zone of the coastal State
  - (b) The contiguous zone is a zone, in which the coastal State may explore and exploit its mineral resources
  - (c) The contiguous zone is a zone in which the coastal State is permitted to prevent and punish infringements of customs, fiscal, immigration or sanitary laws
  - (d) The contiguous zone is a zone in which the coastal State safeguards its archaeological and historical objects
56. What is the meaning of 'secondary rules' in the law of international responsibility?
- (a) Secondary rules are the rules of interpretation of international law, including the law of international responsibility
  - (b) Secondary rules are the rules that govern the legal consequences arising from a breach of the primary rules, i.e., of the international obligations of the States
  - (c) Secondary rules are the rules that govern exclusively the concept of attribution in the law of international responsibility
  - (d) Secondary rules are the rules that govern exclusively the law of countermeasures
57. What is an 'internationally wrongful conduct'?
- (a) An internationally wrongful conduct is an action or omission which is in breach of a rule of international criminal law
  - (b) An internationally wrongful conduct is every breach of an international obligation of the State, whether attributable to it or not
  - (c) An internationally wrongful conduct consists of an action or omission attributable to the State, which constitutes a breach of an international obligation of the State
  - (d) An internationally wrongful conduct is the conduct that cannot be excused on the grounds of necessity, *force majeure*, etc.

58. Are all acts of State organs attributed to the State under the law of international responsibility?
- (a) The conduct of any State organ shall be considered an act of that State, even in the case that this conduct was unauthorized or ultra vires
  - (b) Only the conduct of the higher echelons of the government of State shall be attributable to it
  - (c) The conduct of any State organ shall be considered an act of that State, provided that it is intra vires
  - (d) Only the conduct of the executive branch of the State shall be considered an act of that State
59. The recent WTO Ministerial Conference held at Bali was the
- (a) Eighth Ministerial Conference
  - (b) Ninth Ministerial Conference
  - (c) Seventh Ministerial Conference
  - (d) Tenth Ministerial Conference
60. What is the difference between political and legal means of dispute settlement?
- (a) The outcome arising from legal methods, i.e., arbitration or adjudication by the ICJ, is final and binding upon the parties, whereas this is not the case with diplomatic methods
  - (b) The political methods are pursued upon the consent of then parties to the dispute, whereas the legal methods not
  - (c) The political means lead to a final settlement of the dispute, whereas this is not the case with the legal methods
  - (d) The legal methods of dispute settlement are pursued only in respect of significant disputes, whereas the political means are employed in all disputes
61. What is the difference between conciliation and mediation?
- (a) Conciliation is the continuation of mediation with the difference that conciliation produces a binding result, while mediation not
  - (b) Conciliation is conducted exclusively by the representatives of the UN Secretary-General, while mediation may also be conducted by third States' officials
  - (c) Mediation is usually conducted by a person appointed with the consent of the parties, while conciliation involves a commission, which proceeds to an impartial examination of the dispute and proposes settlement terms
  - (d) Conciliation is a method of dispute settlement pursued only by virtue of a treaty, while mediation may also be on an ad hoc basis



62. Was the use of Armed Forces permitted prior to the United Nations Charter?
- (a) Armed forces were prohibited
  - (b) Armed forces were permitted with no restrictions
  - (c) Armed forces were permitted subject to few restrictions
  - (d) Armed forces were not regulated under the International Law prior to 1945
63. Which of the following is correct about the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?
- (a) It is binding on all the members of the UNO
  - (b) It is not binding on all the members of the UNO
  - (c) It is binding only upon the members of the Security Council
  - (d) It is binding on all World Trade Organization (WTO) members
64. What is *mens rea*?
- (a) A procedure for establishing guilt
  - (b) A state of mind that gives rise to criminal liability
  - (c) An offence which can only be committed by a male defendant
  - (d) A Latin phrase used to describe a defendant who has been found guilty of an offence
65. What type(s) of force does Article 2(4) of the UN Charter prohibit?
- (a) Article 2(4) encompasses only armed force
  - (b) Article 2(4) encompasses all types of force, including sanctions
  - (c) Article 2(4) encompasses all interference in the domestic affairs of States
  - (d) Article 2(4) encompasses force directed only against a State's territorial integrity

66. Which of the following is TRUE about the Dispute Settlement Body (DSB) of the WTO?
- (a) The DSB comprises of select WTO member countries
  - (b) The DSB comprises of all WTO member countries
  - (c) The DSB does not have the right to reject a report issued by a Panel or the Appellate Body
  - (d) None of the above
67. Concurrent liability in contract and tort means
- (a) the duty in contract and tort is the same
  - (b) the claimant can claim in both contract and tort
  - (c) the defendant can be found liable in contract or tort, not both
  - (d) the claimant will be entitled to compensation
68. What is the legal nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)?
- (a) The UDHR is a multilateral treaty
  - (b) The UDHR is a UN General Assembly resolution
  - (c) The UDHR is a UN Security Council resolution
  - (d) The UDHR is a declaration adopted by several States at an international conference
69. The *erga omnes* obligations were enunciated by the ICJ for the first time in the case of
- (a) North Sea Continental Shelf Case
  - (b) Asylum Case
  - (c) Barcelona Traction Case
  - (d) Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons

70. Which of the following Articles of the United Nations Charter discusses the concept of self-defence?
- (a) Article 2
  - (b) Article 24
  - (c) Article 96
  - (d) Article 51
71. Consider the following statements with respect to the World Trade Organization (WTO) :
1. One of the functions of the WTO is to act as a forum for WTO member countries to negotiate for multilateral rules on trade liberalization
  2. WTO covers only trade in goods and not trade in services
  3. WTO contains a multilateral agreement on investment
- Which of the above statements is/are TRUE?
- (a) All of the above
  - (b) None of the above
  - (c) Only 1
  - (d) 1 and 3
72. When was the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement signed?
- (a) 6th January, 2004
  - (b) 15th November, 2006
  - (c) 23rd July, 2004
  - (d) None of the above
73. The term 'International Law' was first coined by
- (a) Hugo Grotius
  - (b) Jeremy Bentham
  - (c) Malcolm Shaw
  - (d) None of them

74. The obligatory nature of treaties is founded upon the customary international law principle of
- (a) *pacta sunt servanda*
  - (b) *rebus sic stantibus*
  - (c) *ex visceribus actus*
  - (d) *expressio unius est exclusio alterius*
75. The term of the judges of the International Court of Justice is
- (a) five years
  - (b) nine years
  - (c) six years
  - (d) seven years
76. Which one of the following is **not** an accurate statement in relation to the law of tort?
- (a) Many duties in tort arise by virtue of the law alone and are not fixed by the parties
  - (b) The main aim of tort is said to be compensation for harm suffered as a result of the breach of a duty fixed by law
  - (c) It is possible for the parties to a contract to make an agreement to vary the tortious duties which the law imposes
  - (d) Tort places greater emphasis on wrongs of omission rather than commission
77. Consider the following about investment treaty arbitration and international commercial arbitration :
1. Both follow common adjudicative model to settle disputes
  2. Both address private law questions
  3. Both address public law questions
  4. Investment treaty arbitration addresses public law questions, whereas international commercial arbitration addresses private law questions
- Which of the above are TRUE?
- (a) All of the above
  - (b) Only 1 and 2 are true
  - (c) Only 1 and 4 are true
  - (d) Only 1 and 3 are true

78. Which of the following emblems is protected by the International Humanitarian Law?
- (a) Red Crescent
  - (b) Red Cross
  - (c) Red Crystal
  - (d) All of the above
79. When was the Rome Statute establishing International Criminal Court adopted?
- (a) 2002
  - (b) 1998
  - (c) 1994
  - (d) 2008
80. Second Additional Protocol to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 is meant to regulate
- (a) international armed conflicts
  - (b) internal disturbances
  - (c) human rights violations
  - (d) non-international armed conflicts
81. Which South Asian Country was the first one to sign a bilateral investment treaty?
- (a) Sri Lanka
  - (b) India
  - (c) Bangladesh
  - (d) Pakistan
82. Which of the following South Asian Countries was not a founding member of the World Trade Organization (it joined the WTO after going through a process of accession)?
- (a) Pakistan
  - (b) Bangladesh
  - (c) Nepal
  - (d) Sri Lanka

- 83.** When can 'consent' serve as a circumstance precluding the wrongfulness of a State conduct?
- (a) Consent can serve as a circumstance precluding the wrongfulness whenever it is given
  - (b) Consent can never serve as a circumstance precluding wrongfulness
  - (c) Consent can serve as a circumstance precluding wrongfulness, provided the consent is valid and to the extent that the conduct remains within the limits of the consent given
  - (d) Consent can always serve as a circumstance precluding wrongfulness, no matter which organ of the State gives it
- 84.** The Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property was concluded in the year
- (a) 1934
  - (b) 1883
  - (c) 1956
  - (d) 1967
- 85.** The proposed term of Protection for Patents under the TRIPS Agreement is
- (a) 25 years
  - (b) 30 years
  - (c) 50 years
  - (d) 20 years
- 86.** TRIPS Agreement regards the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) as
- (a) public rights
  - (b) fundamental rights
  - (c) private rights
  - (d) negative rights
- 87.** *Diamond v. Chakrabarty*, a case from the United States Supreme Court, dealt primarily with the protection of
- (a) computer programmes
  - (b) new machines
  - (c) microorganisms
  - (d) medicines

88. The necessary criteria for the protection of patents are
- (a) distinctiveness and uniqueness
  - (b) novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability
  - (c) commercial viability and marketability
  - (d) repeatability and utility
89. Trademark protects
- (a) any sign, or combination of signs, capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from another
  - (b) anything that originates from a specific locality
  - (c) anything that is related to the working of a machine
  - (d) any work of art
90. When a given quality, reputation or other characteristic of the good is essentially attributable to its geographical origin, it could be protected as
- (a) trademark
  - (b) geographical indication
  - (c) patent
  - (d) trade secret
91. TRIPS agreement of the WTO seeks to protect computer programmes through
- (a) patents
  - (b) copyright
  - (c) trademark
  - (d) trade secrets

92. TRIPS Agreement of the WTO seeks to protect plant varieties through
- (a) patents and copyrights
  - (b) patents or by an effective *sui generis* system or any combination of both
  - (c) the provisions of the convention on biodiversity
  - (d) applying directly the convention for the protection of new varieties of plants (UPOV)
93. "Federalism is essentially an attitude, which comprises four basic principles—diversity, interdependence, responsibility and efficiency." Who among the following scholars said this?
- (a) Denis de Rougemont
  - (b) Jackson and Wheare
  - (c) Burgess and Gagnon
  - (d) Elazar and Watts
94. 'Persistent objector' in international law is
- (a) the State which persistently objects to the rule in question after its formation
  - (b) the State which denies to be bound by the rule in question for a short period
  - (c) the state which accepts the formation of a rule of customary law but it retains objections as to its content
  - (d) the State which persistently and publicly objects to the formation of a rule of customary law from its outset
95. What is a 'treaty' according to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (VCLT)?
- (a) Treaties are all agreements concluded between States, international organizations and non-State entities (e.g., corporations)
  - (b) Treaties are agreements concluded between States in written form and governed by international law
  - (c) Treaties are both the written and oral agreements between States
  - (d) Treaties are agreements concluded between States in written form governed either by international or domestic law



96. The term 'Global Commons' refers to
- (a) the part of the earth not accessible to any nation
  - (b) natural phenomena that affect all inhabitants of the earth
  - (c) the shared parts of the earth
  - (d) All of the above
97. Which among the following cases has dealt with environmental principles before the International Court of Justice?
- (a) Barcelona Traction Case
  - (b) Pulp Mills Case
  - (c) US v. Nicaragua
  - (d) Case of Metalclad
98. Which treaties are considered as 'source of international law' under Article 38 ICJ Statute?
- (a) All treaties that are in force at the time of the dispute
  - (b) Only the treaties that are in force and binding upon the parties to the dispute
  - (c) All treaties that have been concluded between the parties to the dispute, regardless whether they are in force
  - (d) Only multilateral treaties
99. Who said that international law is not true law but 'positive international morality' only same as rules binding a club or a society?
- (a) John Austin
  - (b) Hans Kelsen
  - (c) Karl Marx
  - (d) Louis Henkin
100. The Charter of the United Nations came into force on
- (a) 24th October, 1945
  - (b) 10th November, 1945
  - (c) 5th October, 1945
  - (d) 4th June, 1945

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