Roll No. | | | | | | | | |

(Write Roll Number from left side exactly as in the Admit Card)

Signature of Invigilator

Question Booklet Series **X**

PAPER–II

Question Booklet No.
(Identical with OMR Answer Sheet Number)

Subject Code : 29

LAW

Time : 2 Hours *Maximum Marks: 200*

Instructions for the Candidates

1. Write your Roll Number in the space provided on the top of this page as well as on the OMR Sheet provided.
2. At the commencement of the examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and verify it:
   (i) To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page.
   (ii) Faulty booklet, if detected, should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 (five) minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.
   (iii) Verify whether the Question Booklet No. is identical with OMR Answer Sheet No.; if not, the full set is to be replaced.
   (iv) After this verification is over, the Question Booklet Series and Question Booklet Number should be entered on the OMR Sheet.
3. This paper consists of One hundred (100) multiple-choice type questions. All the questions are compulsory. Each question carries *two* marks.
4. Each Question has four alternative responses marked: (A) (B) (C) (D) . You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each question.

   Example: (A) (B) ● (D), where (C) is the correct response.
5. Your responses to the questions are to be indicated correctly in the OMR Sheet. If you mark your response at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
6. Rough work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
7. If you write your Name, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except in the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, such as change of response by scratching or using white fluid, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
8. Do not tamper or fold the OMR Sheet in any way. If you do so, your OMR Sheet will not be evaluated.
9. You have to return the Original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry question booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet after completion of examination.
10. **Use only Black Ball point pen.**
11. **Use of any calculator, mobile phone, electronic devices/gadgets etc. is strictly prohibited.**
12. **There is no negative marks for incorrect answer.**

PAPER II

(LAW)

1. In contributory negligence plaintiff is injured because of the wrong of

(A) the plaintiff.
(B) plaintiff as well as the defendant.
(C) the defendant.
(D) None of the above

2. In which of the following cases the plea of 'volenti non fit injuria' can be taken?

(A) Rescue cases
(B) Plaintiff has knowledge of the risk
(C) Plaintiff had knowledge and volunteered to take the risk
(D) Plaintiff is employeed in the job involving risk

3. In remoteness of damages the main tests to determine whether damage is remote or not are—

(A) Test of remoteness
(B) Test of directness
(C) Test of foresightedness
(D) Test of reasonable foresight

4. The term 'malfeasance' applies to

(A) the failure to perform some act for which there is an obligation to perform.
(B) the commission of an unlawful act.
(C) the improper performance of some lawful act.
(D) All the above are correct

5. Interference with the possession of land without lawful justification is

(A) Assault
(B) Battery
(C) Trespass
(D) None of the above

6. Res Ipsa Loquitur is

(A) weapon of offence.
(B) a defence of some factor which was beyond the control of the person who caused injury.
(C) weapon of defence.
(D) a dangerous weapon.

7. Ryland v Fletcher case was decided by

(A) the Privy Council.
(B) the House of Lords.
(C) the Kings Division Bench.
(D) None of the above

8. The principle of privity of contract was held to be not applicable to an action for tort in

(A) Winterbottom v Wright
(B) Grant v Australian Knitting Mills Ltd.
(C) Donoghue v Stevenson
(D) Ashby v White

9. Which of the following is not a sovereign function of the state?

(A) Construction of military road
(B) Injury to the plaintiff during the lathicharge by the police to disperse the unlawful crowd
(C) A government jeep being taken from the workshop to the collector's bungalow for his use
(D) Distribution of meals to army personnel

10. Mental condition of the wrongdoer at the time of wrongdoing is

(A) relevant to torts based on fault.
(B) relevant in all torts.
(C) relevant in torts based on strict liability.
(D) not relevant in tortious liability.

11. The rule laid down in Re Polemis case is that the defendant shall be liable for all

(A) direct consequences of his act.

(B) direct consequences of his act, if he could foresee some damage to the plaintiff from his act.

(C) direct consequences of his act, only if he could foresee the kind of damage which has actually occured.

(D) foreseeable damage.

12. The actus reus of omission commands .....

(A) there must be moral duty

(B) the State has option to fix criminal liability

(C) there should be legal duty to act

(D) the act performed is due to unavoidable accident

13. "Tortious liability arises from the breach of a duty primarily fixed by law..." This definition has been given by—

(A) Winfield

(B) Julius Stone

(C) Dias

(D) Salmond

14. Which of the following code is the right of the consumer under Consumer Protection Act, 1986?

(i) Right to consumer education

(ii) Right to seek redressal

(iii) Access to a variety of goods and services at competitive prices

(iv) Take goods and services free of cost

Codes:

(A) (i) and (iii) are correct.

(B) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct.

(C) (i) and (ii) are correct.

(D) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

15. Which of the following sections of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 defines the term 'Owner'?

(A) Sec. 2(10)

(B) Sec. 2(20)

(C) Sec. 2(30)

(D) None of the above

16. Rights and Duties exist

(A) together

(B) separately

(C) opposite to each other

(D) complementary to each other

17. Who said the child in womb is not a legal personality and can have no right?

(A) Paton

(B) Savigny

(C) Bentham

(D) Salmond

18. "The limits are set by rational Principles of Justice", said —

(A) Holland

(B) Rawls

(C) Henry Maine

(D) Kelsen

19. "Law is not only a set of rules but is a method or technique for harmonizing conflicting interests." This statement is of—

(A) Auguste Comte

(B) Herbert Spencer

(C) Roscoe Pound

(D) Leon Duguit

20. 'Ratio Decidendi' may be defined as

(A) statement of law applied to the legal problems disclosed by facts.

(B) finding of material facts, direct and inferential, based on earlier case law.

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

21. The phrase 'Legal Theory' has been first time used by—

(A) R. Dworkin
(B) Salmond
(C) H. Kelsen
(D) W. Friedmann

22. Theory of Corporate Personality concerned with—

(A) Will Theory
(B) Bracket Theory
(C) Realist Theory
(D) Fiction Theory

23. "Mens rea included only two distinct mental attitudes of the doer towards the deed — intention and recklessness." Who said this?

(A) Austin
(B) Bentham
(C) Salmond
(D) Hart

24. Where goods are sold by a person who is not owner of goods buyer acquires better title to the goods if

(A) owner by his conduct precluded from denying the seller's authority to sell.
(B) sale is by mercantile agent.
(C) sale by a person in possession under voidable contract.
(D) sale by buyer in possession before sale.

25. After dissolution of a firm public notice of dissolution is not required where

(A) a partner dies.
(B) a partner is adjudicated insolvent.
(C) a sleeping partner.
(D) All of the above

26. Drawer of the cheque cannot be held liable for dishonour of the cheque unless he fails to make payment after notice within

(A) 30 days
(B) 15 days
(C) 45 days
(D) 50 days

27. Defences available to avoid civil liability for misstatement in the prospectus

(A) that he withdrew his consent before issue of prospectus.
(B) that it was issued without his authority or consent.
(C) that it was issued without his knowledge or consent.
(D) All of the above

28. An Extra Ordinary General Meeting (under Company Law) may be called by—

(A) Board of Directors
(B) The Tribunal
(C) Both (A) & (B)
(D) None of the above

29. Which of the following is not essential of valid acceptance?

(A) It should be communicated by offeree to offeror.
(B) It should be absolute and unqualified.
(C) It should be made in usual or reasonable manner.
(D) It should be conditional or qualified.

30. When consent of a party to contract has been obtained by fraud?

(A) It may be avoided by either of the parties.
(B) It is voidable u/s 19 of the Contract Act.
(C) It is voidable u/s 19-A of the Contract Act.
(D) It is void agreement.

31. Compensation for breach of contract may not be recovered

(A) for mental anguish.
(B) for loss arising naturally.
(C) for loss which is proximate result of breach.
(D) for loss in case of breach of quasi contract.

32. Nature of liability of a surety is

(A) Joint liability
(B) Several liability
(C) Joint & Several liability
(D) Primary liability

33. A substituted agent is

(A) appointed by principal.
(B) appointed by agent.
(C) a sub-agent.
(D) agent's agent.

34. "Law is not only a set of rules but is a method or technique for harmonising conflicting interests"— who said?

(A) August Comte
(B) Roscoe Pound
(C) H. Spencer
(D) L. Dugit

35. Who classified the sources of law in formal sources and material sources?

(A) Salmond
(B) Gray
(C) Keaton
(D) Allen

36. Match *List-I* with *List-II* and give correct answer by using codes given below:

List-I	*List-II*
(a) Inner morality	(I) Savigny
(b) Living law	(II) Fuller
(c) Utilitarian theory	(III) Ehrlich
(d) Volkgeist	(IV) Bentham

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A)	(II)	(III)	(IV)	(I)
(B)	(I)	(II)	(III)	(IV)
(C)	(IV)	(III)	(II)	(I)
(D)	(IV)	(I)	(III)	(II)

37. According to Austin positive law has following three attributes:

(A) Command, Sanction, Obedience
(B) Command, Obedience, Sovereign
(C) Command, Sovereign, Sanction
(D) Sovereign, Obedience, Sanction

38. "The task of social engineering is to build as efficient structure of society as possible with minimum friction." The statement was given by—

(A) Kelson
(B) Roscoe Pound
(C) Savigny
(D) Kelson

39. Who classified the societies in two categories i.e. static and progressive societies?

(A) Savigny
(B) Roscoe Pound
(C) Heny Maine
(D) Puchta

40. Who said there is no difference between public and private law?

(A) Austin
(B) Maine
(C) Pound
(D) Kelson

41. Who among the following is not exponent of philosophical school?

(A) Kant
(B) Hegel
(C) Dugit
(D) Fichte

42. Read *Assertion(A)* and *Reason (R)* and give correct answer with the help of codes given below:

Assertion (A): A time barred debt is an imperfect right.

Reason (R): Limitation Act provides that after certain time a debt shall become extinct.

Codes:

(A) Both *(A)* and *(R)* are true and *(R)* is correct explanation of *(A)*.
(B) Both *(A)* and *(R)* are true but *(R)* is not correct explanation of *(A)*.
(C) *(A)* is true but *(R)* is false.
(D) *(A)* and *(R)* both are false.

43. Read *Assertion(A)* and *Reason (R)* and give correct answer with the help of codes given below:

Assertion (A): The most important right of owner is to exclude others.

Reason (R): Owner may transfer certain rights and yet remain owner.

Codes:

(A) Both *(A)* and *(R)* are true and *(R)* is the correct explanation of *(A)*.
(B) Both *(A)* and *(R)* are true but *(R)* is not correct explanation of *(A)*.
(C) *(A)* is true but *(R)* is false.
(D) *(A)* is false but *(R)* is true.

44. Which of the following is not a theory of corporate personality?

(A) Bracket theory
(B) Will theory
(C) Realist theory
(D) Fiction theory

45. 'Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc.' has been dealt with in—

(A) Section 326
(B) Section 326 A
(C) Section 326 B
(D) Section 324 B

46. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for

(A) fifteen years
(B) eighteen years
(C) twenty years
(D) twenty five years

47. The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of a fine shall terminate whenever that fine is

(A) paid.
(B) either paid or levied by process of law.
(C) either paid or levied by the due process of law.
(D) either paid or promised by the due process of law.

48. Whoever, either prior to or at the time of the commission of an act, does anything in order to facilitate the commission of that act, and thereby facilitate the commission thereof, is said

(A) to abet the doing of that act.
(B) to instigate the doing of that act.
(C) to conspire the doing of that act.
(D) to aid the doing of that act.

49. The expression 'disaffection' in section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code includes

(A) disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.
(B) disloyalty, contempt and all feelings of enmity.
(C) disloyalty, exciting hatred, contempt and feelings of enmity.
(D) disloyalty and contempt.

50. Y, by instigation, voluntarily causes, Z, a person under eighteen years of age to commit suicide. Here, on account of Z's youth, he was incapable of giving consent to his own death; Y has therefore

(A) committed murder.
(B) abetted murder.
(C) committed culpable homicide.
(D) abetted culpable homicide.

51. Y shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that Y is about to strike Z, Y has

(A) used force.
(B) used criminal force.
(C) committed an assault or used force.
(D) committed an assault.

52. Y threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. Y has committed

(A) extortion.
(B) the offence of putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.
(C) the offence of putting person in fear of accusation of offence, in order to commit extortion.
(D) theft amounting to robbery.

53. Y obtains property from Z by saying— "your child is in the hands of my gang, and will be put to death unless you send us ten lakh rupees." This is—

(A) extortion
(B) robbery
(C) dacoity
(D) robbery, or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt

54. Y makes an attempt to pick the pocket of Z by thrusting his hand into Z's pocket. Y fails in the attempt in consequence of Z's having nothing in his pocket. Y is guilty

(A) for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.
(B) of no offence.
(C) for attempting to cheat.
(D) for attempting mischief.

55. "Administrative law is the law relating to the Administration. It determines the organisation, powers and duties of the administrative authorities."

The above definition is given by

(A) Wade
(B) Davis
(C) Ivor Jennings
(D) Garner

56. Pecuniary bias as principle of natural justice was interpreted in the following case:

(A) N.B. Jeejeebhoy vs. Collector of Thana AIR 1965 SC 1096
(B) Gullapalli Nagswara Rao vs A.P.SRTC AIR 1959 SC 1376
(C) A.K. Kraipak vs Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 150
(D) State of U.P. vs Mohd Nooh AIR 1958 SC 86

57. The traditional English law recognises following principle of natural justice:

(A) Nemo debet esse judex in propria causa
(B) Audi alteram Partem
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) (B) only

58. Which of the following cases is popularly known as Habeas Corpus case?

(A) Indira Nehru Gandhi vs Raj Narain AIR 1975 SC 2299
(B) A.K. Kraipak vs Union of India (1969) 2 SCC 262
(C) A.D.M. Jabalpur vs Shivakant Shukla AIR 1976 SC 1207
(D) Ram Jawaya Kapur vs State of Punjab AIR 1955 SC 549

59. 'Right to know' is implicit in the right of free speech and expression guaranteed under the Constitution in Article 19(1)(a)."— This was decided by the Supreme Court in the case of

(A) Jaswant Sugar Mills Ltd. vs Lakshmi Chand AIR 1963 SC 677.
(B) S.P. Gupta vs Union of India AIR 1982 SC 149.
(C) Indira Nehru Gandhi vs Raj Narain AIR 1975 SC 2299.
(D) Kalyan Singh vs State of UP AIR 1962 SC 1183.

60. Which of the following is not the ancient source of Hindu law?

(A) Sruti
(B) Smriti
(C) Equity, justice and good conscience
(D) Custom

61. Mitakshara school bases its law of inheritance on the principle of

(A) Religious efficacy
(B) Offering of oblations
(C) Spiritual benefit
(D) Propinquity

62. Which of the following is not a ground for void marriage under section 11 of the Hindu Marriage Act?

(A) That at the time of the marriage, either party has a spouse living.
(B) That at the time of marriage parties are not of marriageable age.
(C) That the parties are sapindas to each other.
(D) That the parties are within the prohibited degrees of relationship.

63. Which one of the following is the constituent elements of desertion as a ground of divorce?

(A) The factum of separation
(B) Animus deserdendi (intention to desert)
(C) Desertion should be without any reasonable cause and without the consent of the other party for at least 2 years before a petition is presented.
(D) All of the above

64. If a Hindu wants to adopt a child of the opposite sex, he or she must be older to the child by at least

(A) 15 years
(B) 18 years
(C) 21 years
(D) 25 years

65. The word 'secular' recognises the concept of secularism as manifested in the guarantee of freedom of religion as a fundamental right in the Constitution of India. Thus, secularism was as much part of the Constitution even before the word 'secular' was inserted in the preamble.

The aforementioned interpretation has been made by the Supreme Court in—

(A) R.C. Poudyal vs VOI, AIR 1993 SC 1804
(B) S.R. Bommai vs VOI, (1994) 3 SCCI
(C) Kehar Singh vs VOI, AIR 1989 SC 653
(D) Charan Lal Sahu vs VOI, AIR 1990 SC 1480

66. Article 15(5) of the Constitution of India provides that: "Nothing in this Article or in sub-clause (g) of clause (1) of Article 19 shall prevent the state from making any special provision, by law, for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes..."

The above provision has been added to the Constitution by

(A) the 93rd Amendment
(B) the 14th Amendment
(C) the 99th Amendment
(D) the 102nd Amendment

67. The Article 18 of the Constitution of India provided that

(A) the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
(B) abolition of untouchability.
(C) no citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign state.
(D) the double jeopardy law is void.

68. Unjustified delay in execution of death sentence violates Article 21 of the Constitution of India held by the Supreme Court in

(A) Veena vs State of Bihar, AIR 1983 SC 339.
(B) Subhash vs State of Bihar, AIR 1991 SC 420.
(C) Sher Singh vs State of Punjab, (1983) 2 SCC 344.
(D) Vincent vs VOI, AIR 1987 SC 990.

69. The right to consult a legal practitioner is right under which of the following Articles of the Constitution on India?

(A) Article 14
(B) Article 22
(C) Article 21
(D) Article 23

70. The parent or guardian has to provide opportunities for education to his children between the age of six to fourteen years.

The above fundamental duty has been incorporated to the Constitution of India by which Amendment?

(A) By the 42nd Amendment
(B) By the 86th Amendment
(C) By the 101st Amendment
(D) By the 44th Amendment

71. The directive principles and fundamental rights are to be harmoniously construed, held by the Supreme Court in

(A) Literate Association vs State of Karnataka, AIR 1990 SC 883.
(B) A.D.M. Jabalpur vs Sukla, AIR 1976 SC 1207.
(C) Ali Akbar vs United Arab Republic, AIR 1966 SC 230.
(D) Varghese vs Bank of Cochin, AIR 1980 SC 470.

72. Emergency can be proclaimed under Article 356 of the Constitution of India

(A) in case of internal aggression.
(B) in case of war or external aggression.
(C) in case of foreign armed rebellion.
(D) in case of financial security of India is threatened.

73. The Constitution of the United States of America has recognised the intellectual property rights

(A) Under Section 8
(B) Under Article 1, Section 8(8)
(C) Under Article 9
(D) Under Article 7

74. TRIPS Agreement came into force with effect from

(A) July 1, 1994
(B) July 1, 1995
(C) January 1, 1995
(D) January 1, 1994

75. For the recognition of 'exclusive rights of author' who has initially argued—

(A) John Locke and Immanual Kant
(B) John Austine
(C) Hugo Grotious
(D) Finnis

76. "The hallmark of any culture is excellence of arts and literature. Quality of creative genius of artists and authors determine the maturity and vitality of any culture. Art needs healthy environment and adequate protection"— This statement has been made by the Court in which case?

(A) Jaswant Kaur vs Subhash Paliwal
(B) Eastern India Motion Picture vs Performing Rights
(C) R.G. Anand vs Super Delux
(D) Smt. Manu Bhandari vs Kala Vikas

77. The Trade Marks Act, 1999 extends to

(A) the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir.
(B) the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland.
(C) the whole of India.
(D) the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh.

78. The moral rights of the performers has been recognised under

(A) section 38B of the Copyright Act 1957.
(B) section 10 of the Trademarks Act 1999.
(C) section 3 of the Patents Act 1957.
(D) section 30 of the Copyright Act 1957.

79. The special provision for the advancement of economically weaker sections of citizens has been introduced under Article 15(6) of the Constitution of India by

(A) the 104th Amendment.
(B) the 102nd Amendment.
(C) the 99th Amendment.
(D) the 103rd Amendment.

80. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is "a key to open the mind of the makers of the Constitution which may show the general purposes for which they made several provisions in the Constitution".

The aforementioned principle has been held by the Supreme Court in

(A) D.S. Nakara vs. VOI, AIR 1983 SC 130.
(B) Delhi Science Forum vs. VOI, AIR 1966 SC 1356.
(C) Berubari Union, Re, AIR 1960 SC 845.
(D) Excel Wear vs. VOI, AIR 1979 SC 25.

81. A kiosk offers—
(A) Digital certificate
(B) Touch screen application
(C) Internet services
(D) None of the above

82. Which section of Information Technology Act deals with the legal recognition of electronic records?
(A) Section 2
(B) Section 5
(C) Section 4
(D) Section 3

83. The Central Vigilance Commission has been created on the recommendation of
(A) Santhanam Committee
(B) Swaminathan Committee
(C) Administrative Reforms Commission
(D) Kothari Committee

84. The rule of natural justice applies in which of the following proceedings?
(A) Judicial proceedings
(B) Administrative proceedings
(C) Quasi-judicial proceedings
(D) All of the above proceedings

85. The application of Muhammadan law to non-Muslims is entirely—
(A) Personal
(B) Customary
(C) Arbitrary
(D) None of the above

86. Ijtihad means—
(A) Consensus of opinion
(B) A gathering of Mujtahids
(C) Law-making
(D) None of the above

87. A divorce by Ila means
(A) false accusation of adultery by husband.
(B) apostasy from Islam by husband.
(C) an agreement between husband and wife to dissolve marriage.
(D) None of the above

88. Legitimacy under Muslim law may be presumed from
(A) presumptive marriage
(B) custom
(C) school certificate
(D) None of the above

89. Each heir under Muslim law is liable to the debts of the deceased
(A) Exclusively
(B) Severally
(C) Not beyond 1/3
(D) None of the above

90. The limit of testamentary power by Muslims is
(A) 1/8
(B) 1/5
(C) 1/3
(D) None of the above

91. Under the Constitution who has the power to enact laws for prevention and control for water pollution?

(A) State Legislative
(B) Central Government
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Local authorities

92. What is the object of the Environment Protection (EP) Act, 1986?

(A) To implement the obligation as provided under Article 48-A of the Constitution
(B) To implement decisions taken at the Stockholm Declaration of 1972
(C) To take appropriate steps in protection and improvement of human environment
(D) All of the above

93. What is the object of the polluter pays principle?

(A) Purely deterrent effects
(B) Retributive effect
(C) Ensure that the victims of damage are compensated as well as that the degradation so caused to the environment is mitigated.
(D) None of the above

94. Which of the following terms has not being defined under Indian Forest Act, 1927?

(A) Forest Produce
(B) Forest Officer
(C) Forest Offence
(D) Forest

95. What is 'Environmental Audit' under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986?

(A) An idea to check and take necessary action against erring industries and erring officers
(B) A check on the accounts of the companies involved in environment pollution
(C) A check on environmental pollutants and the measure on extent of damage caused
(D) All of the above

96. What are the remedies available in case of an environmental damage arising out of negligence?

(A) Injunction
(B) Damages
(C) Compensation
(D) All of the above may be granted depending upon the facts and circumstances of the case

97. 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

98. International law is only effective—

(A) Absent supreme executive, legislative and judicial bodies
(B) Because there are supreme executive, legislative and judicial bodies
(C) When all nations apply it in their international relations
(D) When enough nations apply it in their international relations

99. 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.

100. Do individuals (physical persons) enjoy international legal personality in the same manner as states and international organisations?

(A) Individuals enjoy international legal personality, but this is limited
(B) Individuals enjoy unlimited international legal personality
(C) Individuals do not enjoy any international legal personality
(D) Individuals can only bring claims before international courts

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

Space for Rough Work

X–16

Space for Rough Work