INTERNATIONAL LAW - PRACTICE TEST | NEW BRUNSWICK LAW 120 · UNIT D · 25 QUESTIONS

International Law — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **International law governs relations between**

- A states
- B provinces
- C municipalities
- D individuals only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The main judicial organ of the United Nations is the International Court of**

- A Criminal Court
- B Human Rights
- C Justice
- D Appeal

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The International Court of Justice is located in the city of**

- A Geneva
- B New York
- C The Hague
- D Vienna

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The United Nations was founded in the year**

- A 1919
- B 1939
- C 1960
- D 1945

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The United Nations Charter prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of any**

A state

B city

C province

D region

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The UN Security Council has five permanent members with veto**

A funding

B power

C troops

D trade

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **The five permanent members of the Security Council are the United States, Russia, China, France and the United**

A States of Europe

B Nations of Africa

C Kingdom

D Arab League

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The UN General Assembly includes all member**

A provinces

B cities

C regions

D states

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A treaty is a binding agreement between states governed by international**

- A law
- B custom only
- C trade only
- D force

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The Vienna Convention sets out rules for making and interpreting**

- A constitutions
- B treaties
- C contracts
- D wills

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **International humanitarian law, also called the law of armed conflict, limits the effects of war and protects people not taking part in**

A trade

B diplomacy

C hostilities

D elections

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The Geneva Conventions of 1949 protect wounded soldiers, prisoners of war and**

A diplomats only

B journalists only

C traders

D civilians

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **This crime is a serious violation of the laws and customs of**

A war

B peace

C trade

D diplomacy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The International Criminal Court was established by the Rome Statute of**

A 1945

B 1998

C 1969

D 1982

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The International Criminal Court is located in the city of**

A Geneva

B Brussels

C The Hague

D Vienna

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the UN General Assembly in**

A 1945

B 1960

C 1982

D 1948

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

Passage Four: Humanitarian Law

Use this reading for questions 17 to 18.

International humanitarian law limits the effects of armed conflict. The Geneva Conventions of 1949 protect wounded soldiers, prisoners of war and civilians, and require humane treatment of people not taking part in hostilities.

17 **According to Passage Four, the Geneva Conventions protect wounded soldiers, prisoners of war and civilians, and are part of international humanitarian**

A law

B trade

C diplomacy

D custom only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **According to Passage Four, humanitarian law requires humane treatment of people not taking part in**

A trade

B hostilities

C elections

D treaties

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **This area of law protects people fleeing persecution, and the 1951 Convention defines who qualifies as a**

A immigrant

B citizen

C refugee

D visitor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Non refoulement means a state must not return a refugee to a place where they face**

A unemployment

B poverty

C bad weather

D persecution

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **The Law of the Sea Convention gives coastal states rights over territorial seas and exclusive economic**

A zones

B lakes

C rivers

D ports only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A state territorial sea generally extends 12 nautical miles from its**

- A capital
- B coast
- C border
- D port

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Diplomatic immunity protects diplomats from prosecution in the host country, subject to waiver by the sending**

- A court
- B police
- C state
- D embassy staff

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Sanctions in international law may include trade restrictions, asset freezes and travel**

A grants

B loans

C visas only

D bans

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **An embassy is the diplomatic mission of a state in another states**

A capital

B province

C port

D border town

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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