

FINAL EXAMINATION
MARCH 2022

COURSE TITLE	INTRODUCTION TO LAW
COURSE CODE	FLAW0114
DATE/DAY	15 JUNE 2022 / WEDNESDAY
TIME/DURATION	09:00 AM - 10:30 AM / 2 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
2. Candidates are reminded not to bring into examination hall/room any form of written materials or electronic gadget except for stationery that is permitted by the Invigilator.
3. Students who are caught breaching the Examination Rules and Regulation will be charged with an academic dishonesty and if found guilty of the offence, the maximum penalty is expulsion from the University.

(This Question Paper consists of **10** Printed Pages including front page)

INSTRUCTION:

This paper consists of **FORTY (40)** multiple choice questions. Select the best answer. Each question carries 2.5 marks.

(100 MARKS)

1. Which of the following is the most accurate description for the Rule of Law?
 - A. An idealistic concept of how the legal system should function to further civilize society
 - B. The law must be made up of strict rules with punishment for breaching of those rules
 - C. Guidance on how rules should be applied
 - D. A rule made by Parliament
2. Which of the following is the most accurate description of civil law?
 - A. Civil law is an aspect of public law
 - B. Civil law relates to controlling conduct or wrong-doing of which it disapproves
 - C. Civil law is a form of private law and involves the relationships between individuals
 - D. Civil law relates to the enforcement of particular forms of behaviour
3. Which of the following is NOT a branch of the government?
 - A. Executive
 - B. Judiciary
 - C. Legislative
 - D. Constitution

4. Which branch of the government makes the most part of the laws in a country?
- A. Legislative
 - B. Executive
 - C. Judiciary
 - D. Court
5. The subordinate court in Malaysia is the _____.
- A. High Court
 - B. Court of Appeal
 - C. Federal Court
 - D. Sessions Court
6. Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) typically includes the following **EXCEPT**
- A. Litigation
 - B. Conciliation
 - C. Mediation
 - D. Arbitration
7. Farah wants to bring Fahad to justice for causing her grievous hurt. The police had classified the case under section 326 of the Penal Code for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means. This offense is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty years, and shall also be liable to a fine or to whipping.
- Determine the court that has the jurisdiction to hear and determine the above criminal case.
- A. High Court
 - B. Court of Appeal
 - C. Sessions Court

D. Magistrate Court

8. The one who brings a claim in a civil case is known as _____.
- A. a plaintiff
 - B. the accused
 - C. a prosecutor
 - D. a defendant
9. According to Article 121 of the Federal Constitution, there shall be two High Courts in Malaysia which are _____.
- A. High Court in Malaya & High Court in Borneo
 - B. High Court in Malaysia & High Court in Federal Territory
 - C. High Court in Kuala Lumpur and High Court Sabah and Sarawak
 - D. High Court in Malaya & High Court Sabah and Sarawak
10. Which of the following courts has jurisdiction to hear criminal cases which the punishment is death penalty?
- A. Magistrate Court
 - B. High Court
 - C. Sessions Court
 - D. Subordinate Court
11. Laws can come from all of the following sources EXCEPT
- A. Constitution
 - B. Enactment
 - C. Police officer
 - D. Statutes

12. Which of the following **DOES NOT** fall under unwritten law?

- A. English law
- B. Legislation
- C. Judicial precedent
- D. Customs

13. Which of the following is NOT a branch of Private Law?

- A. Criminal Law
- B. Contract Law
- C. Law of Torts
- D. Trust

14. The following are the superior courts in Malaysia **EXCEPT**

- A. Federal Court
- B. Court of Appeal
- C. Sessions Court
- D. High Court

15. Our fundamental rights in Malaysia can be referred to _____.

- A. Federal Constitution
- B. International Constitution
- C. State Constitution
- D. Executive Constitution

16. The application of English law throughout Malaysia is subject to certain limitations namely:



i. only the English law passed by the Parliament of England can be applied in Malaysia.

ii. only the English law that is suited to local circumstances will be applied.

iii. the English law is applied only in the absence of local statutes on the particular subjects.

A. I and II

B. II and III

C. I and III

D. I only

17. What is the meaning of the Latin word 'lex'?

A. legal

B. role

C. lawyer

D. law

18. Which of the following is the supreme law in Malaysia?

A. State Constitution

B. Federal Constitution

C. Subsidiary Legislation

D. Legislation

19. Federal List laid down the matters under the power and responsibility of the Federal government. Which of the following is NOT the matter under the list?

A. Appointment of Sultan

B. External affairs

C. National defense

D. Citizenship

20. Find the best meaning of '*ratio decidendi*'.
- A. Final order of the court binding the immediate parties to the decision
 - B. The reason for the decision
 - C. No binding power
 - D. Judicial reference
21. Which court enforces Islamic Law in Malaysia?
- A. Federal Court
 - B. High Court
 - C. Syariah Court
 - D. Court of Appeal
22. Who is the Head of the country according to the Federal Constitution?
- A. The Prime Minister
 - B. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong
 - C. The Queen
 - D. The Minister
23. *X* involves in administering the nation and ensuring that government policy will be carried out according to the law.
X must do the duties according to the law.

Which of the following indicates *X*?

- A. Judiciary
- B. Government
- C. Executive
- D. Legislative

24. **Y** will interpret the law in the country
Y applies the law in arriving at their decision
Y will treat all parties equally

Which of the following indicates **Y**?

- A. Judiciary
- B. Government
- C. Executive
- D. Legislative

25. Find the best description on substantive law and procedural law.

- A. Substantive law concerns with the legal operations by which these rights and powers are discovered and practiced while Procedural law concerns with the determination of rights and legal powers.
- B. Substantive law concerns with the determination of rights and legal powers while Procedural law concerns with the legal operations by which these rights and powers are discovered and practiced.
- C. Substantive law concerns with the rule by which a court hears and determines what happens in civil lawsuit or criminal proceedings while Procedural law concerns with the legal relationship of people with other people or between them and the state.
- D. Substantive law concerns with the rules while Procedural law concerns with the principles.

26. The party that is being sued is known as the _____.

- A. plaintiff
- B. judge
- C. witness
- D. defendant

27. The head of judiciary in Malaysia is the _____.
- A. Chief Justice
 - B. Prime Minister
 - C. Judge
 - D. Prosecutor
28. Which of the following courts has **NO** appellate jurisdiction?
- A. Court of Appeal
 - B. Sessions Court
 - C. High Court
 - D. Federal Court
29. Alternative Dispute Resolution contributes to the following advantages **EXCEPT**
- A. save a lot of money
 - B. opportunity to consult directly with the judge
 - C. save a lot of time
 - D. preserve the relationship between the parties
30. Who has the power to appoint the Attorney General?
- A. The Prime Minister
 - B. The Chief Judge
 - C. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong
 - D. The Secretary General
31. What is 'law'?
- A. Rules and regulations made and enforced by government that regulate the behavior of people in a society

- B. A series of suggestions people should follow
- C. Rules that tell you only what not to do
- D. Regulations made only by the leader of a country which tell the citizens to obey him/her and only him/her

32. Equity can be defined as

- A. Rules
- B. Fairness
- C. Harsh
- D. Penalise

33. Find the best meaning of social rules.

- A. Any kind of behaviour which is accepted as proper by the law.
- B. Any kind of behaviour which is accepted as proper by the society
- C. Any kind of behaviour which is accepted as proper by the government
- D. Any kind of behaviour which is accepted as proper by the God

34. Which of the following describes Common law?

- A. Decisions of judges in particular cases applied by other judges in later cases through the process of precedent.
- B. Decisions of juries in particular cases applied by other judges in later cases through the process of precedent.
- C. Decisions of lawyers in particular cases applied by other judges in later cases through the process of precedent.
- D. Decisions of prosecutors in particular cases applied by other judges in later cases through the process of precedent.

35. "Salina arrives at her grandfather's home. She knocked the door and waited for response before entering the home."

Based on the above situation, Salina is following

- A. social rules
- B. government rules
- C. legal rules
- D. logic rules

36. 2 houses of Parliament in the United Kingdom are

- A. House of Lords and Senate
- B. House of Representative and House of Lord
- C. House of Common and House of Lord
- D. House of Senate and House of Common

37. When did the United Kingdom join the European Union?

- A. 1972
- B. 1973
- C. 1988
- D. 1989

38. Which law governs disputes between states in the world?

- A. Domestic laws
- B. International laws
- C. State laws
- D. National laws

39. Civil law plays a role in giving remedies to _____.

- A. an aggrieved party
- B. the government
- C. the court
- D. the state



40. What is the meaning of "*actori incumbit onus probandi*" ?

- A. The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff
- B. The burden of proof lies on the defendant
- C. The burden of proof lies on the judge
- D. The burden of proof lies on the public

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER


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