

FINAL EXAMINATION
JULY 2021

MATRIC _____
SECTION _____
SEATING NO _____
COURSE TITLE INTRODUCTION TO LAW
COURSE CODE FLAW0114
DATE/DAY 18 OCTOBER 2021 / MONDAY
TIME/DURATION 09:00 AM - 10:30 AM / 1.5 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)

*****DO NOT OPEN THE QUESTION PAPER UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO*****

ATTENDANCE SLIP

NAME _____ DATE _____
MATRIC NO _____ SECTION _____
PROGRAMME _____
COURSE TITLE _____
COURSE CODE _____ SEATING NO _____ SIGNATURE _____

THIS PAGE IS INTENTIONALLY LEFT
BLANK

 **UNIRAZAK**
UNIVERSITI TUN ABDUL RAZAK
Copying, modifying, or reprinting, is not permitted.

There are FORTY (40) questions in this paper. Each question is worth 2.5 marks. Answer ALL questions in the OMR sheet. (100 Marks)

1. Superior Courts in Malaysia consists of _____.
 - A. Penghulu Court, Juvenile Court and Native Court
 - B. Magistrates' Court and Sessions Court
 - C. Federal Court, Court of Appeal and High Court
 - D. Federal Court, Court of Appeal, High Court and Sessions Court

2. English common law is categorized as _____.
 - A. public law
 - B. private law
 - C. unwritten law
 - D. written law

3. Which of the following is the main source of law in Malaysia?
 - A. Federal Constitution
 - B. State Constitution
 - C. Subsidiary Legislation
 - D. Legislation

4. Which of the following is NOT a branch of Private Law?
 - A. Contract Law
 - B. Criminal Law
 - C. Tort
 - D. Trust

5. Malaysian Parliament consists of 2 houses which are _____.
 - A. the Senate and the Federation
 - B. House of Representatives and House Lannister
 - C. House of Representatives and the Senate

D. the Senate and the Council of Elrond

6. Government power is separated into three branches. This statement refers to _____.

- A. separation of powers
- B. checks and balance
- C. federalism
- D. popular sovereignty

7. The government branch which is responsible to create and amend laws knows as _____.

- A. legislation
- B. judiciary
- C. executive
- D. courts

8. Which country is associated with the history of formation and development of the Common law?

- A. England
- B. Italy
- C. France
- D. Canada

9. Common law is the legal system developed from the _____.

- A. social situation
- B. custom
- C. government
- D. legislation

10. The main sources of Common law are _____.

- A. statutory and subsidiary law
- B. case and custom
- C. treaties

D. king's words

11. Common law is formed from judicial practice.

- A. True
- B. False

12. Common law is not influenced by Roman law because it is formed from the practice of trial.

- A. True
- B. False

13. Beyond Reasonable Doubt is _____.

- A. the standard that must be met by the prosecution's evidence in a criminal prosecution
- B. that no other logical explanation can be derived from the facts except that the defendant committed the crime
- C. overcoming the presumption that a person is innocent until proven guilty
- D. all of the above

14. Precedent is which legal process _____.

- A. judge made law that is either binding or persuasive to other judges in other cases
- B. facts of a later case that are substantially the same
- C. commands from the Prime Minister
- D. an earlier case with an equal or higher court

15. Why was equity developed?

- A. As there has been an increase of population.
- B. As there have been some lacunae in common law.
- C. As the judges have too much free time.
- D. As there has been an increase of professional judges.

16. Which of the following is a maxim of equity?
- A. Equity will not suffer a wrong without a remedy.
 - B. Equity and common law could not stand in the same proximity.
 - C. He who opts for equity must obey common law.
 - D. Equity behaves, common law punishes.
17. The case facts are substantially the same but occurred in a different jurisdiction. This is what type of precedent?
- A. Persuasive Precedent
 - B. Binding Precedent
 - C. Criminal law
 - D. Trust
18. These laws deal with crimes that are considered "Offensive to society." This refers to _____.
- A. equity
 - B. criminal
 - C. civil
 - D. common
19. What is the function of executive body in Malaysian government?
- A. Executes and dispenses justice
 - B. Carries out administrative matters in the country
 - C. Formulates and drafts laws
 - D. Defending the country's borders
20. "An official body with the highest position and status in the country." This statement refers to _____.

- A. council of rulers
- B. prime minister
- C. cabinet
- D. house of senate

21. Commander in Chief, the highest ranking officer of the military in Malaysian government is held by the _____.

- A. Yang Di-Pertuan Agong
- B. Prime Minister
- C. Minister of Defence
- D. Home Minister

22. This states that you "should do unto others as you would have them do unto you."

- A. Ethics
- B. The Golden Rule
- C. The Greatest Good
- D. Morality

23. What constitutes right or wrong behavior and the application of moral principles in a business context.

- A. Business Ethics
- B. Stock Option
- C. Principle of Rights
- D. Morality

24. In _____ law, the guilty party can be fined, imprisoned or both.

- A. common
- B. civil
- C. criminal
- D. contract

25. How legal matters are processed through the court or other systems and how it is to be enforced is known as _____.

- A. procedural law
- B. private law
- C. substantive law
- D. public law

26. When an individual sues another individual this is known as _____.

- A. criminal law
- B. civil law
- C. statutory law
- D. common law

27. The party who brings a claim in a civil case is known as _____.

- A. a plaintiff
- B. a defendant
- C. the king
- D. a prosecutor

28. The Court of Appeal has the power to _____.

- A. hear any civil matter which cannot be determined in the subordinate courts
- B. hear appeals from any High Court decision on criminal matters
- C. hear appeals from the Federal Court
- D. review cases which has been heard and disposed off by the Court of Appeal

29. The Court of Appeal is bound by the previous decisions of _____.

- A. the Court of Appeal and the Federal Court
- B. the Sessions Court only
- C. the Court of Appeal only
- D. all the Subordinate Courts

30. The Federal Court is bound by the previous decisions of _____.

- A. the Court of appeal and the Federal Court
- B. the Court of Appeal only
- C. the Federal Court only
- D. all the Subordinate Courts

31. Special Court has the authority to exercise jurisdiction over the _____.

- A. rulers and their family members
- B. rulers
- C. rulers, princes and princess
- D. kings and queens

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

- A. innocent
- B. defendant
- C. stare decisis
- D. plaintiff

33. This court may hear civil and criminal actions. The jurisdiction of a civil suit is when the amount in dispute or the value of the subject matter does not exceed RM1,000,000. The above statement refers to _____.

- A. Session Court
- B. High Court
- C. Court of Appeal
- D. Magistrate Court

34. The jurisdiction of High Court are as follows EXCEPT:

- A. Hear any disputes between any State and the Federal Government
- B. Appellate jurisdiction

- C. Supervisory jurisdiction
- D. Original jurisdiction

35. The Court of Appeal may hear and determine any criminal appeal against any decision made by the _____ in the exercise of its original jurisdiction and appellate or revisionary jurisdiction.

- A. Federal Court
- B. High Court
- C. Session Court
- D. Penghulu Court

36. Court for Children was previously known as _____.

- A. Juvenile Court
- B. Minor Court
- C. Kids Court
- D. Petty Crimes Court

37. The head of the judiciary in Malaysia is the _____.

- A. Chief Justice of Malaysia
- B. Prime Minister
- C. High Court Judge
- D. Yang di-Pertuan Agong

38. The civil jurisdiction of the High Court includes all the following EXCEPT:

- A. Probates and administration of the estates of deceased persons
- B. Bankruptcy
- C. Winding-up matters
- D. Syariah matters

39. What is appellate jurisdiction?

- A. The authority of a court to review decisions made by lower courts.

- B. The authority to hear a case for the first time.
- C. Reasonable grounds (for making a search, pressing a charge, etc.).
- D. The authority to hear a case.

40. What is probable cause?

- A. Allows the court to determine the constitutionality of laws
- B. Reasonable grounds (for making a search, pressing a charge, etc.).
- C. The decision a jury makes in a trial; the decision said by the jury of guilty or not guilty / finding in favor of or against.
- D. Probable cause is reviewed, defendant may be appointed an attorney, plea is entered.

END OF QUESTION PAPER

UNIRAZAK
UNIVERSITI TUN ABDUL RAZAK
Copying, modifying, or reprinting, is not permitted.