

Law Scholars Nepal

Full marks: 30

Time: 30 min.

Name:

Date:

1. What is the meaning of Latin term “prudentia”?
a. Skill b. lawyer c. right d. pure
2. “Jurisprudence as observation of things or divine, the knowledge of just and unjust”
a. Salmond b. Cicero c. Duguit d. Ulpian
3. “The end of law is to promote the greatest happiness of the greatest number”
a. Savigny c. John Austin b. Kelson d. Jeremy Bentham
4. According to Salmond, in the generic sense ... jurisprudence can be defined as what?
a. Science of common law b. science of civil law c. philosophy of criminal law d. none of the above
5. The term equivalent to term law in Spanish is?
a. Lex b. droit c. ley d. ley
6. The term kanoon is brought in Nepal through.....?
a. Arabi via Hindi b. Hindi via arabi c. Arabi via Urdu d. Hindi via mugali
7. “Law is system, which is implemented by the state, in terms of rights and duties of her citizen”
a. Gray b. Green c. Pollock d. Kelson
8. “Law is the form of the guarantee of the conditions of the life of the society, assured by the state’s power of constraint”
a. Ihering b. Gray c. Blackstone d. Bentham
9. Law is tool of exploitation for capitalist to farmer and labour’s life and property.
a. Realist b. Sociological c. Marxist d. Analytical
10. “The life of law has not been logic, it has been experience “
a. Oliver classic lives b. Waistophier c. Oliver Wendell Holmes d. Wendell Haugs
11. “Reason is the life of law”
a. Kant b. Hans keslon c. Henry Maine d. Edward coke
12. “A law which was not based on religion was not a law”
a. Agritus Acquinas b. St. Keeneen c. St. Themes Acquinas d. St. Thomas Acquinas
13. A dormant law cannot regulate
a. Static society b. Dynamic society c. Universal society d. Common society
14. Justice delayed is...
a. Justice confirmed b. Justice denied c. Justice reached d. Both a and c
15. Nature and quantum of relief is associated with
a. Civil justice b. Criminal justice c. Common justice d. Relative justice
16. Punishment is a means to
a. Inflict pain b. inflict pleasure c. Both a and b d. none of the above
17. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is stated by
a. Deterrent theory b. Expiatory theory c. Reformatory theory d. Retributive theory
18. If the offender repents for the crime he should be forgiven is the thought of
a. Retributive theory b. Deterrent theory c. Reformatory theory d. Expiatory theory
19. The principle of utility is given by
a. Cicero b. Bentham c. Montesquieu d. Kelson
20. Which theory of punishment is getting tremendous support in modern times?
a. Expiatory theory b. Deterrent theory c. Reformatory theory d. None of the above
21. The municipal law of India, for Nepal is
a. International law b. foreign law c. Both of the above d. None
22. The rules created by the mutual consent of the parties applicable to them as they agreed are
a. Comparative b. Civil law c. Practical law d. Conventional law
23. Civil law is
a. International law b. physical law c. Natural law d. Municipal law
24. Family law is an example of
a. Private law b. Public law c. International law d. none of the above
25. A set of established forms of conducting a trial is
a. Civil law b. Criminal law c. Procedural law d. Substantive law
26. A plaintiff will be awarded with financial compensation usually is associated with.
a. International law b. Criminal law c. Civil law d. None
27. Jus privatum refers to
a. Private law b. Public law c. Both of the above d. none of the above
28. In which legal system private law includes criminal law
a. Common law b. Civil law c. English law d. Socialist law
29. Which law regulates the relation of individuals of state with state?
a. public law b. Private law c. Moral law d. None of the above
30. Which law is considered as facts not law by domestic court of any particular country?
a. National law b. foreign law c. Moral law d. all of them.