HARAMAYA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW

ACADEMIC YEAR 2023/24

LAW MOCK EXAM

TARGET GROUP LAW 5TH YEAR STUDENT

1. Assuming that Mohammed is an employee of Nib Bank and he is earning 5,000-birr monthly salary. He pays 938-birr income tax to the government every month. Which of the following statement is correct?

A. He has an obligation not to do which emanates from law.
B. He has an obligation to do which emanates from law.
C. He has an obligation to do which emanates from contract.
D. He has an obligation to do which emanates from law as well as from contract

2. How does VAT contribute to the fairness of the tax system?

A. It imposes a higher tax burden on low-income individuals
B. It ensures that businesses pay their fair share of taxes
C. It allows businesses to claim excessive tax deductions
D. It provides tax exemptions for certain industries

3.Which of the following best describes Value Added Tax (VAT)?

A. A tax levied on the value of a product at the point of sale
B. A tax levied on the profit earned by businesses
C. A tax levied on the total revenue generated by businesses
D. A tax levied on the importation of goods and services

4. Scenario: Guyo, a journalist, writes an article expressing his opinion on a recent political scandal involving a public figure. In the article, Guyo makes strong statements criticizing the public figure's actions and questioning their integrity. The public figure claims defamation and sues Guyo for damaging their reputation.

Question: In the scenario described, would Guyo be deemed to have committed defamation?

A. Yes, because Guyo's words and writings made the public figure detestable, contemptible, and jeopardized their credit, reputation, or future.
B. No, because Guyo had no intention of referring to any particular person in his article.
C. No, because Guyo confined himself to expressing his opinion on a matter of public interest.
D. Yes, because Guyo's statements are false and were made with the sole intent to injure the public figure.

5. Which of the following scenarios would most likely lead to a finding of professional fault based on the Ethiopian civil code extra-contractual liability Provisions?

A. A doctor fails to follow the established medical protocols and procedures when treating a patient, resulting in severe complications and harm to the patient.

B. An architect, while designing a building, unintentionally makes a minor error in the calculations of load-bearing structures, but the building remains structurally sound.

C. A lawyer, while representing a client in a civil case, disagrees with the opposing counsel's legal strategy and argues against it during the court proceedings.

D. An accountant, while preparing financial statements for a company, overlooks a minor clerical error that does not significantly impact the overall accuracy of the statements.

6. Scenario: Jabir, a car dealer, has been negotiating with Sofi, a potential buyer, for the sale of a luxury car. During the negotiations, Jabir expresses his intention to sell the car to Sofi and encourages her to make arrangements for financing and insurance. Based on Jabir's assurances, Sofi incurs expenses for a loan application and pays for an insurance policy specifically tailored to the car. However, just before the contract is finalized, Jabir arbitrarily changes his mind and informs Sofi that he will no longer sell the car to her.

Question: In the scenario described, does Jabir committed an offense under extra contractual liability?

A. No, because Jabir is not legally obliged to sell the car to Sofi.
B. No, because changing one's mind during negotiations is a common occurrence in business transactions.

C. Yes, because Jabir declared his intention to enter into a contract and induced Sofi to incur expenses, but then arbitrarily abandoned his intention.
D. Yes, because Sofi should have obtained a written contract from Jabir before incurring any expenses.

7. Scenario: XYZ Industries operates a chemical plant near a residential area. The plant stores large quantities of highly toxic substances. Due to negligence, a storage tank leaks, releasing toxic gases into the air. Several residents in the vicinity suffer severe health issues as a result of the exposure.

Question: In the scenario described, who would be liable for the damages caused by the toxic gas release?

A. The residents who were affected, as they should have taken precautions to protect themselves.
B. XYZ Industries, as they engaged in an exceptionally dangerous industrial activity and exposed others to abnormal risk by storing toxic substances.
C. The State, as they authorized XYZ Industries to operate the chemical plant.
D. The public authorities who granted authorization to XYZ Industries, as they are responsible for monitoring and ensuring safety measures are in place.

8. What is the key difference between defamation and unfair competition?

A. Defamation involves making false statements that harm someone's reputation, while unfair competition involves unfair business practices that harm a competitor's market position.
B. Defamation refers to unethical advertising practices, while unfair competition refers to spreading false rumors about a competitor's products.
C. Defamation is a civil offense, while unfair competition is a criminal offense.
D. Defamation involves misappropriation of trade secrets, while unfair competition involves making false statements about a competitor's financial status.

9. Scenario: Tola is the rightful owner of a valuable piece of artwork. He has been displaying it in his gallery for several years. One day, he discovers that the artwork has been taken from the gallery without his permission and is now being prominently displayed in a nearby museum.

Question: In the scenario described, what options does Tola have under the property law provisions?

A. Tola can use force to forcefully retrieve the artwork from the museum.
B. Tola can take legal action to require the restoration of the artwork and claim compensation for damages.
C. Tola must wait for one year before taking any legal action against the museum.
D. Tola has no legal recourse since the artwork is now in the possession of the museum.

10. which one of the following Statement best describe the nature of the Usufructuary right?

A. It is a legal right granted to inventors for their inventions.
B. It is a right granted to authors for the protection of their literary and artistic works.
C. It is a right granted to manufacturers for the exclusive use of a particular trademark or brand name.
D. It is a right granted to individuals or entities for the exclusive use of a specific industrial process or design.

11. Scenario: Sura is the owner of a residential property, and he grants Susan a usufruct over the property. The property is subject to a mortgage that Sura has taken to secure a loan. Susan, as the usufructuary, has been enjoying the benefits of the property when she receives a notice from the bank stating that the mortgage payments are in default.

Question: what are Susan's rights and liabilities regarding the mortgage on the property?

A. Susan, as the usufructuary, is personally liable for the debts under the mortgage.
B. Susan is not liable for the debts under the mortgage, and she can request reimbursement from Sura if she pays them.
C. Susan has the right to claim the property from the bank, and she can bring legal actions related to the possession of the property.
D. Susan is responsible for paying a portion of the mortgage, proportionate to the value of the usufruct she enjoys.

12. which one of the is incorrect about servitude right?

A. A license to me a land in a particular manner shall be deemed to be a servitude for the benefit of the person to whom such license was given.
B. A servitude which is not apparent may not be acquired by prescription.
C. A Servitude shall be of no effect on third parties unless it has been entered in the register of immovables at the place where the servient tenement is situated.
D. A servitude shall run with the land notwithstanding that the servient or dominant owner changes.

13. which one the following is incorrect regarding right to recovery of joint owner asper Ethiopian civil code?

A. The joint owners can have a legal right of recovery where a share in the thing jointly owned is disposed of.
B. The joint owners Can exercise their right of recovery concurrently, in proportion to their share in the thing jointly owned.
C. Where one or more of them waive their right of Recovery, such right may be fully exercise by the other Joint owners.
D. None of the Above

14. Scenario: Obsa promises to sell his antique car to Obsitu. They agree on a price, and the promise is made. However, before the sale is completed, Obsa faces financial difficulties and decides to pledge the car as collateral for a loan.

Question: What are the limitations on Obsa's ability to alienate or charge the antique car based on the hypothetical case mentioned above?

A. Obsa cannot pledge or mortgage the car under any circumstances until the promise to sell is fulfilled.
B. Obsa can pledge or mortgage the car, but the amount of the loan cannot exceed the price agreed upon in the promise to sell.
C. Obsa can freely alienate or charge the car, regardless of the promise made to Obsitu.
D. Obsa must give notice to Obsitu if he attaches the car, and Obsitu will lose her right if she fails to exercise it before the car is sold by auction.

15. which one of the following statements is incorrect concerning the scope of application of the general provisions of contract law on special contracts and other obligations?

A. the general legal principles on the formation, effects and extinction of contract apply to code on special contracts.
B. theory of complementarity governs the scope of application of the general provisions of contract law on special contracts and other obligations.
C. The scope of application of the general provisions of contract law to special contracts applies to the extent that the matter to be regulated is not covered by specific legal provisions to be found in the province of the special law of which it forms a part.
D. general provisions of general contract law apply to extracontractual liability law unconditionally

16. which one of the following act/ omissions/ constitute fraud as per Ethiopian general contract law provision.

A. deceitful acts of one party committed on the other on the basis of which that other party agreed to conclude a contract.
B. Material misrepresentation of the subject matter of the contract.
C. the act of the recalcitrant should relate to a matter substantial to the bargain so much so that he wouldn't have entered into that contractual arrangement were he not deceived
D. Concealment of a material fact that that is not necessarily disclosed to the other party.

17. Which of the following statements best represents the doctrine of the sanctity of contracts?

A. The provisions of a contract lawfully formed shall be binding on the parties as though they were law.
B. Contracts are flexible agreements that can be modified or canceled at any time by either party.
C. Contracts are mere formalities and do not hold any legal significance.
D. Contracts should only be enforced if they are deemed fair and equitable by the courts.

18. which one of the following is correct as far as interpretation of provisions under contract of adhesion is concerned?

A. Interpretation made in favour of the debtor unless there is doubt.
B. Interpretation of a provision in a contract of adhesion is in favor of one that author the contract.
C. Interpretation of a Words in a contract of adhesion are to be interpreted against the stipulator.
D. Interpretation of a provision in a contract of adhesion Should be against the party assuming the obligation.

19. General Rules of Interpretation of contract characterized as the following except?

A. When there is need for interpretation, the common intention of the parties at the time of concluding the contract needs to be looked into.
B. Interpretation should give due regard to good faith that is expected to exist in every contract.
C. Construction of general terms Should be narrow not to go out of the original intention of the parties.
D. A contract should be interpreted as a whole and all writings forming part of the same transaction shall be interpreted Separately.

20. All of the following are special attributes of specific performance as a remedy for non-performance of contract except?

A. Specific performance is an exceptional contract remedy to the general remedy of awarding damage to the aggrieved party.
B. Recourse to Specific performance is imperative where there are other means of redressing him.
C. The capacity of the debtor to carry out the obligation as agreed is a prerequisite to order Specific performance.
D. Debtor’s personal liberty should not in any way be endangered when forcing specific performance upon him.

21. Scenario: Sarah borrows a sum of money from a group of three friends, Alemu, Beka, and Chala. They agree that the loan must be repaid within one year. However, Sarah fails to make any

payments within the given timeframe. which of the following statements is true regarding the repayment of the loan by Sarah to the joint creditors?

A. Sarah can choose to pay any of the joint creditors until one of them initiates legal proceedings.
B. Sarah must pay the entire debt to all three joint creditors simultaneously.
C. Sarah can only make partial payments to the joint creditors until one of them initiates legal proceedings.
D. Sarah is not obligated to repay the loan as there are multiple joint creditors involved.

22. A buyer and a seller agree to a real estate purchase, and is included a condition in the contract stating that the sale will only proceed if the buyer's current property is sold within a specified time frame. The type of condition provided under their agreement is characterized as?

A. Suspensive condition
B. Resolutive condition
C. Condition subsequent
D. Onerous condition

23. All of the following is the central idea of Principle of solidarity of debtor except?

A. Solidarity between debtors consists in the fact that the creditor is entitled to initiate legal actions for the recovery of his claim from any one of the debtors until such time that the obligation is fully discharged.
B. There is no presumption in favor of solidary obligations Because the extent of liability of each co-debtor is limited to his share of the debt.
C. For his/her share of the debt, each co-debtor is regarded as a principal debtor while he/she is regarded as joint guarantor with no recourse to the defense of benefit of discussion for the shares of the other shareholders.
D. The creditor has as many actions of recourse as there are debtors including the number of possible combinations between the debtors in whole or in part.

24. simple joint obligation is characterized us?

A. simple joint obligation Each debtor is only liable to his corresponding debt but each creditor is not.
B. A debtor sued for more than his share in the contract has the right to invoke the defense of benefit of division.
C. The creditor is not allowed to initiate an action Against debtor by joining the debtors though he shows the debt of each debtor separately.
D. In simple joint obligation, Joinder of actions as well as unity of obligations is workable.

25. Which one of the following is incorrect about suretyship?

A. The surety does not normally require consideration from the principal debtor
B. Suretyship is an accessory obligation.
C. The surety may not require the creditor to first proceed against the debtor prior to resorting to him.
D. Suretyship pertains to a specified amount of obligation.

26. The FDRE Constitution outlaw's sale of land. Mr. X, after a careful study of informal land deals in different parts of the country, has concluded that people are indeed selling land. And he finds that informal rules which bind the people are livelier while, in this regard, the Constitutions is a dead one. To which kind of school of jurisprudence his finding may be grouped soundly?

A. Realist
B. Sociologist
C. Positivist
D. Naturalist

27.Which one of the following is the most frequent means of creating international rules?

A. Treaties.
B. International Custom.
C. General Principles.
D. Judicial decisions.

28. Which one is true under federal income tax proclamation?

A. Schedule' E' incomes are not income for the purpose of another schedule
B. No income of some nature under schedule' D' may be taxed at different tax rates
C. Exemption regarding child support payment is related with schedule 'A'
D. Rental buildings is always taxable under schedule 'B'

29.Which one is true about depreciation allowances?

A. The Ethiopian income tax law does not permit any taxpayer to recover the whole cost of depreciable asset within a single tax year
B. Using diminishing value depreciation deduction method allows tax payer to recover their cost within short period of time than using straight line depreciation dedication method.
C. A Building used to drive business income shall deprecate at some depreciation rate regardless of the nature/type of the business
D. Depreciation allowance may be allowed for a depreciable asset used to drive a business income and for private purpose within a tax year

30.One of the following does not describe the nature of human rights?

A. Compared to other subjects, the advent of human rights is relatively recent.
B. Rights are considered equally important and there is no hierarchy in terms of importance.
C. The existence of human rights does not depend on the socio-political system of a state.
D. All human rights are applicable equally in all countries.

31.In which one of the following situations is the waging of war tolerated under international law?

A. Collective Self-Defense.
B. Anticipatory Self-defense.
C. Humanitarian intervention.
D. Defense of one's nationals.

32.Which one is wrong about the jurisdiction of Ethiopian income tax law?

A. It does not apply on income of resident to the extent that they generate them through permanent establishment they have abroad

B. It applies on Ethiopian residents if they have sources income
C. It crates problem of double taxation due to nationality-nationality conflict
D. It does not use nationality as a base for its application

33. One of the following is a non-derogable right under the FDRE Constitution?

A. The right to life.
B. Freedom from torture.
C. The right to bail.
D. Freedom of expression

34. One of the following is not true about the African Human Rights system?

A. Socio-economic rights are justiciable under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
B. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights has the competence to receive individual communications.
C. Third generation human rights are recognized under the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.
D. The African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights can give binding decisions

35.From the following given alternative one is marked as a day of international human right day?

A. March 8
B. January 1
C. December 10
D. April 15

36. A violation of one right will often affect other rights. This assertion cannot goes in line with one of the following.

A. The principle of indivisibility
B. The principle of universality
C. The principle of inviolability

D. The principle of inalienability

37. Which one of the following taxation canons suggests relatively small cost of tax administration against the tax revenue to be collected?

A. Horizontal equity.
B. Efficiency.
C. Certainty.
D. Simplicity.

38. Which one of the following best expresses customary international law?

A. Customary international laws have emerged by mere fact of repetition of states acts.
B. For proof of the existence of a given custom, the burden of proof lies on the International Court of Justice.
C. Customary international laws emerge by consistent state practice accepted as a law.
D. Official activities of comity and courtesy can constitute customary international law.

39. If a permanent member of the Security Council is absent or abstains during voting in the Security Council resolution, what does such absence or abstention imply?

A. That state is rejecting the passing of the resolution.
B. That state is concurring with the passing of the resolution.
C. That state is striking the agenda from the list of issues to be considered.
D. That state is delaying the voting on the issue presented for discussion and approval.

40. Which one of the following is true about International Court of justice (ICJ)?

A. ICJ has the jurisdiction to entertain all cases presented by member states of the UN.
B. ICJ can automatically assume jurisdiction without the requirement of determining the consent of the disputing states.
C. ICJ can entertain cases presented from non-members of the United Nations automatically.
D. ICJ can give advisory opinion if requested by organs of United Nations provided that the issue is under their competence.

41. Which one of the following can be a subsidiary source of international human rights law?

A. Convention on the Rights of the Child.

B. Customary International Law

C. Judicial Decisions.

D. General Principles of Law.

42. Which one of the following regional systems of human rights protection is relatively least developed one?

A. The African Human Rights System.

B. The European Human Rights System.

C. The Inter-American Human Rights System.

D. The Arab Human Rights System

43. State sends a mission constituted of officials and experts to Vienna (Austria) for a global conference on the subject of progress in the prevention and punishment of international crimes. The mission is led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that State. Assuming that a Protocol for adoption is presented for voting and signature at the end of the conference, which one of the following is NOT correct?

A. The Minister of Foreign Affairs normally has the authority to sign the Protocol.

B. Assuming that the Minister has left the conference earlier, any member of the mission can sign the Protocol as long as s/he has the 'full powers.

C. Unless the Protocol was not consulted back home with judicial authorities, the Protocol cannot be signed.

D. Further assuming that the Head of the State of that State was present at the closing ceremony, s/he has normally the authority to sign the Protocol.

44. Assume a multi-lateral treaty in which States and international organizations are members, which of the following is NOT correct as to the relationship among members under the law of treaties?

A. Relations among Member States are regulated by the Vienna Conventions on the Law of Treaties of 1969;

B. Relations between Member States and Member International Organizations are regulated by the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties between States and International Organizations or between International Organizations of 1986;

C. Relations between Non-Member States and Member States or between Nonmember States and Member International Organizations are regulated by customary international law;

D. Relations between Member States and Non-member States are regulated by the Vienna Conventions on the Law of Treaties of 1969, as long as the relevant clauses are customary.

45. Government forcibly relocates indigenous communities from their ancestral lands to make way for large-scale industrial projects, without adequate consultation or consent. Which legal principle, enshrined in international human rights law and specifically relevant to indigenous rights, would be most applicable in contesting the forced relocation of indigenous communities?

A. The principle of self-determination

B. The principle of non-refoulement

C. The principle of permanent sovereignty over natural resources

D. The principle of free, prior, and informed consent

46. In response to escalating tensions between two neighboring states, several international organizations, including the United Nations and regional bodies, deploy peacekeeping missions to the affected region.? Which legal framework, designed to regulate the establishment and operation of peacekeeping missions, is most relevant to ensuring the effectiveness and legitimacy of these missions?

A. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations

B. The Geneva Conventions

C. The Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel

D. The United Nations Charter

47. In response to allegations of genocide and crimes against humanity committed by a particular state, the international community establishes an ad hoc tribunal to prosecute individuals responsible for these grave violations of international law. Which legal principle, aimed at ensuring accountability for the most serious international crimes, provides the legal basis for the establishment of ad hoc tribunals to prosecute perpetrators?

A. The principle of complementarity

B. The principle of universal jurisdiction

C. The principle of non-retroactivity

D. The principle of individual criminal responsibility

48. Ethiopia faces allegations of widespread human rights abuses, including extrajudicial killings and arbitrary detention of political dissidents. Concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation, several international organizations and states call for an investigation into these allegations. Which legal principle, are best recognized under public international law, allows for international scrutiny and investigation of allegations of human rights abuses committed by a state?

A. The principle of universal jurisdiction
B. The principle of state sovereignty
C. The principle of universality of right
D. The Responsibility to Protect

49. Ethiopia, a landlocked country and currently seeks access to maritime resources and ports for its import and export activities. However, negotiations with neighboring coastal states for access to maritime territories have been unsuccessful due to competing territorial claims. What legal principle could Ethiopia rely on to assert its rights to maritime resources? Which legal principle, recognized under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), could Ethiopia invoke to assert its rights to maritime resources despite being landlocked?

A. The principle of innocent passage

B. The principle of exclusive economic zone (EEZ)

C. The principle of territorial integrity

D. The principle of archipelagic states

50. Ethiopia and a coastal state enter into a bilateral agreement granting Ethiopia access to a port for its trade activities. However, the coastal state unilaterally terminates the agreement, depriving Ethiopia of its access to the port. Which legal remedy could Ethiopia pursue to challenge the unilateral termination of the agreement? Which legal remedy, available under international law, could Ethiopia pursue to challenge the unilateral termination of a bilateral agreement granting access to a port?

A. Bringing a case before the International Court of Justice (ICJ)

B. Invoking the principle of non-intervention

C. Initiating arbitration under UNCLOS

D. Seeking mediation by the United Nations Security Council

51. Ethiopia, a landlocked country, seeks access to maritime resources and ports to facilitate its import and export activities. However, negotiations with neighboring coastal states for access to maritime territories have been unsuccessful due to competing territorial claims. Which legal mechanism could Ethiopia utilize to assert its rights to access maritime resources? Which legal mechanism, recognized under international law, could Ethiopia invoke to assert its rights to access maritime resources despite being landlocked?

A. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)
B. The International Court of Justice (ICJ)
C. The African Union Maritime Charter
D. The East African Community Maritime Protocol

52. Ethiopia publicly announces its recognition of Somaliland as an independent state, a move that is met with both praise and criticism from the international community. What legal principle governs the recognition of states under international law? Which legal principle, fundamental to

the recognition of states by other states, governs Ethiopia's decision to recognize Somaliland as an independent state?

A. The principle of self-determination

B. The principle of state recognition

C. The Montevideo Convention

D. The Stimson Doctrine

53. In response to Ethiopia's recognition of Somaliland as a state, Somalia initiates legal proceedings before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) to challenge the recognition and assert its sovereignty over Somaliland. Which legal mechanism could Somalia utilize to bring the dispute before the ICJ? Which legal mechanism, available under international law, allows states to bring disputes over sovereignty and territorial disputes before the International Court of Justice (ICJ)?

A. The principle of universal jurisdiction

B. The principle of compulsory jurisdiction

C. The principle of diplomatic immunity

D. The principle of non-intervention

54. Ethiopia and Somaliland sign a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) outlining areas of cooperation in trade, security, and infrastructure development. What legal status does the MOA hold under international law? What is the legal status of the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed between Ethiopia and Somaliland under international law?

A. Legally binding treaty

B. Non-binding agreement

C. Executive agreement

D. Multilateral convention

55. Ethiopia and Somaliland, parties to the Memorandum of Agreement (MOA), decide to terminate the agreement due to changing circumstances and priorities. What legal principle

governs the termination of international agreements under international law? Which legal principle, central to the termination of international agreements, governs the decision of Ethiopia and Somaliland to terminate their Memorandum of Agreement (MOA)?

A. Pacta sunt servanda

B. Rebus sic stantibus

C. Nullum crimen sine lege

D. Ex injuria jus non oritur

56. Which one of the following regional human rights court known for giving effective binding decision to member state?

A. The African Humans and people's right court
B. The European court of Human right
C. The Inter-American Human court of Human right
D. The Arab court of Human right

57. One of the following is the reason why common law countries codified their evidence law.

A. The existence of precedent

B. The existence of codified procedural and substantive laws

C. Mistrust of juries

D. The existence of adversarial system of enquiry.

58. Which of the following is not a type of evidence based on the nature of the evidence?

A. Circumstantial evidence
B. Real evidence
C. Observation
D. Oral evidence

59. Which of the following is not always true under civil case proceeding?

A. If there is no disputing fact there is no need of proof
B. Production of evidence concern should come before persuasion value of the evidence

C. If there is admission there is no need of proof

D. All

60. Which of the following is correct about the relationship between relevancy and admissibility of evidence?

A. Relevancy is always important to determine the admissibility of evidence

B. Admissibility should come before determination of the relevancy of evidence

C. Relevancy is sufficient condition for the admissibility of evidence

D. Relevant evidence is always admissible.

61. Which of the following is true about relevant facts and collateral facts

A. Collateral facts are those facts having direct connection with the outcome of the case, while relevant facts are subordinate fact.

B. Relevant facts are facts having relationship with the fact in issue, while collateral facts are facts playing great role to decide over minor disputing fact.

C. Collateral fact helps to know disputed fact, while relevant fact has nothing to do with disputed fact.

D. A & B

62. Which of the following alternatives is example of fact occurred before fact in issue and important to reveal the probable occurrence of disputed fact?

A. Concomitant evidence

B. Retrospectant evidence

C. Prospectant evidence

D. All

63. Which of the following is incorrect about relevancy of judicial decision for a subject matter under dispute?

A. Judgment of civil court strongly proves the criminal subject matter

B. Judgment of criminal court strongly proves the civil subject mater

C. Judgment of civil court may be useful to prove the criminal subject maters and *vise versa.*

D. None

64. Which of the following alternatives is not the exceptional condition when relevant evidence may not be admitted?

A. Privileges

B. Public policy

C. Parole evidence rule

D. All

65. One of the following is not mechanism of identifying the reliability of oral evidence.

A. Hearsay evidence for criminal case

B. Degree of emphasis

C. Cross-examination

D. Degree of proof

66. Which of the following alternatives is correct about the burden of proof in criminal case?

A. Always Public prosecutor has burden of proof in all criminal subject matters

B. Where the public prosecutor produces prima-facie evidence, the court shall render conviction of the accused

C. There is no degree of proof required from the accused to defend himself when the public prosecutor produce prima-facie evidence.

D. Not only burden of production of evidence but burden of persuasion is necessary to make guilty or not guilty of an accused.

67. Which of the following conditions may cure voidable contract?

A. When invalidation was not required within two years from the time of conclusion of the contract, except for lesion.

B. When invalidation was not required within two years from the time of occurrence of the ground of invalidation

C. When the vitiated provision of the contract, which doesn't affect the essence of the contract, is avoided.

D. A & B

68. Except one of the following, Court shall not interpret in fouver of debtor, in case there is a doubt as to the meaning of a contractual stipulation.

A. Contract of adhesion

B. Gratuitous contract

C. Contract with Public Administration

D. None

69. Which of the following is an offer?

A. Sale by auction

B. Public promise of reward

C. Display of goods for sale to the public

D. All

70. Which of the following infers resolutive conditional contract?

A. Performance is possible until a certain condition exists continuously.

B. Performance is possible on occurrence of a certain condition

C. It is the condition which extinguishes the effectiveness of a contract.

D. A & C

71. which of the following is not common defense ground for co-debtors

A. Remission of debt to all debtor

B. Total or part payment

C. Absolute nullity

D. Vice of consent

72. Trial stages essentially involves the following activities, except,

A. Pronouncing judgement

B. summoning of witnesses

C. Passing decree.

D. None

73.Which of the following is false about production of evidence to prove an allegation before court?

A. Parties are primary responsible to produce their evidences.

B. Witness can be any person who can testify what she/he knows regarding the allegation

C. Courts can summon witnesses or documents though parties are not requested it.

D. All

74. Scenario: Kulani, a person with no prior criminal record, was provoked by her neighbour, Taitu, who insulted her and made false accusations against him. In a fit of anger, Kulani physically assaulted Taitu, causing her harm.

Question: Based on the provisions of general extenuating circumstances under FDRE Criminal code, which factor could potentially lead to a reduction in Kulani's penalty?

A. Kalani’s lack of intelligence or simplicity of mind.
B. Kalani’s sincere repentance and admission of the crime.
C. Kalani’s state of great material or moral distress.
D. Kalani’s honourable and disinterested motive.

75.Which of the following is not a part of judgement under Ethiopian Civil procedure?

A. Concise statement of the suit
B. Decree
C. Relief granted
D. None

76. Scenario: Kadir is a skilled and experienced driver. One day, he is driving at a high speed on a residential street, despite being aware of the speed limit. While driving, he loses control of the vehicle and crashes into a parked car, causing significant damage.

Question: Based on the provisions of criminal law regarding criminal intention and negligence, which of the following best describes the situation?

A. Kadir intentionally caused the accident with the intent to damage the parked car.
B. Kadir acted negligently by driving at a high speed, disregarding the possible consequences of his actions and causing the accident.
C. Kadir should not be held liable for the accident as he did not have full knowledge and intent to cause the damage.
D. Kadir's lack of foresight in driving at a high speed does not constitute criminal negligence

77. A suit wherein a person in possession of property or owing money which is or may be claimed adversely by two or more persons, to one or other of whom alone he can' be liable, seeks.to be relieved from liability to the claimants, or either of them, with regard to the disposition of such property or money is known as?

A. Suit of pleader
B. Suit of interpleader

C. Suit of class action

D. Suit of possessory action

78. Appeal is not possible on the following decision of the court before the final judgement of the court, except,

A. Decision given on preliminary objection

B. Decision given on admissibility or inadmissibility of evidences

C. Decision given refusing to grant an application for habeas corps

D. None

79. Scenario: Nanatu, a skilled hacker, illegally accesses a company's database without authorization. In doing so, she obtains sensitive customer information, which she later uses to commit identity theft. As a result, multiple individuals suffer financial losses and damage to their credit.

Question: Based on the provisions of concurrent crimes under FDRE Criminal Code, which type of concurrent crimes is exemplified in this scenario?

A. Material concurrence

B. Notional concurrence

C. Multiple harm against the rights or interests of more than one person

D. None of the above

80. Scenario: Abdi and Nuritu were involved in a legal dispute over the ownership of a piece of land. They filed a lawsuit against each other, and the court rendered a final judgment stating that the land belonged to Abdi. Nuritu did not appeal the decision.

Question: Based on the Ethiopian civil procedure code provision which statement accurately reflects the application of res judicata in this scenario?

A. Nuritu can file a new lawsuit against Abdi, presenting new evidence that was not available during the previous lawsuit.

B. Nuritu can file a new lawsuit against Abdi, claiming that she has discovered new facts that were not known during the previous lawsuit.

C. Nuritu cannot file a new lawsuit against Abdi, challenging the ownership of the land, as the matter has already been directly and substantially decided by a previous final judgment.

D. Nuritu can file a new lawsuit against Abdi, asserting that she has a new legal theory that was not considered in the previous lawsuit.

81.Which of the following cannot be res-judicata if a party brought fresh suit?

A. If the suit is withdrawn with leave
B. If the suit is withdrawn without leave
C. Decision made on interlocutory matters
D. None

82. Under what circumstances can a person disown a child?

A. By proving that they did not have sexual intercourse with the mother during the specified period before the child's birth.
B. By proving that they were living separately from the mother after a divorce petition or agreement.
C. By providing evidence that it is absolutely impossible for them to be the father of the child.
D. All of the above.

83. which one of the following statements is incorrect as far as adoption is concerned?

A. Adoption shall he of no effect with regard to the ascendants or collaterals of the adopter who have expressly opposed the adoption.
B. The opposition to adoption shall lie of no effect unless it is registered in a court registry within two year from the approval of the agreement of adoption by the court.
C. The adopted child shall retain his bonds with the family of origin.
D. Any person whose age is not less than twenty-five years may adopt

84. Regarding presidential form of government which one among the following is not true?

A. The executive branch is completely separate from the legislative branch
B. The executive is usually mono cephalous
C. The president has a direct popular mandate
D. The president is accountable to no one except to the legislature and the constitution

85. One of the following can be considered as the major problem of Ethiopian Electoral system.

A. Distorted representation of political parties and interests
B. Production of manufactured majority
C. Fostering of a zero-sum game politics
D. All of the above

86. Which one of the following cannot be considered as the agreed upon source of constitutional interpretation?

A. Intention of the drafters
B. The structure of the constitution
C. Natural law
D. Precedents

87. Which one of the following is true about the role of courts in constitutional interpretation under the FDRE?

A. Courts are prohibited from playing any role in constitutional interpretation
B. Courts must transfer cases to Council of Constitutional Enquiry whenever they face a constitutional dispute.
C. Courts can involve in the interpretation of the constitution by giving meaning to the words and applying them to cases unless there is a constitutional dispute
D. B&C

88. As expressed by Carl Schmitt, the concept of "inner unity" of a constitution implies that:

A. Every constitution has a core of fundamental principles that are shielded from the power of constitutional amendment.
B. Every constitution has an implied substantive limitation to amendment even if express limitations are not imposed
C. Amending power does not mean altering the fundamental structure of the constitution.
D. B&C

89. Pure theory of separation of power has been advocated to protect liberty in constitutions. Which one of the following is true about the theory?

A. Complete separation is a sufficient guarantee by itself for liberty
B. Complete Separation of power advocated by the theory is desirable but not possible to achieve

C. Complete separation has been widely accepted in legal provisions and political practice
D. Complete separation advocated by the theory is beset by deadlock and inefficiency

90. The Doctrine of Check and balances in Constitutional Law suggests all of the following except:

A. Check and balance ensure balance between powers of government organs and prevents arbitrary use of power there by protecting liberty
B. The doctrine holds that no organ of the state should be given unchecked power in its sphere
C. The power of one organ of government should be restrained by the control exercised by the other power
D. One person may be a member of more than one organ of government to ensure check and balance

91. What does the concept of business organization refer to?

A. The legal framework for conducting business activities
B. The process of buying and selling goods
C. The management of a business
D. The financial resources invested in a business

92. Which of the following is NOT a type of business organization recognized under Ethiopian law?

A. Sole proprietorship
B. Partnership
C. Cooperative society
D. Companies

93. What is the basis for the classification of business organizations?

A. Ownership, liability, and control
B. Size and profitability
C. Industry sector and location
D. Marketing and advertising strategies

94. It is clear that in forming business organization, Choosing the Right Business Organization is important. All of the following is necessary in forming the right business organization except?

A. Determine the number of owners
B. Evaluate tax benefits and drawbacks
C. Evaluate liability issues
D. None of the above

95. A Rule that bestow a separate patrimony/ownership/possession on the firm that is distinct from other assets owned, singly or jointly, by the firm's owners (the shareholders) is ?

A. Rule on entity shielding.
B. Rule on authority.
C. Rule on procedure.
D. Rule on Asset partitioning.

96. scenario: Mr. Sifan was an advocate in federal courts until March 2007. During his advocacy he represented Mr. Bekan in a suit against Ethiopian Insurance Corporation and won the case. In March 2008 Mr. Sifan was appointed as a judge in the federal high court. If a suit by Mr. Bekan against Ethiopian Insurance Corporation came before Mr. Sifan, he has recused himself from the case.

Question: which Ethical Duties of Judges will be violated if Judge Sifan did not rescued himself from the case?

A. Independence
B. Impartiality
C. Tenure security
D. Conflict of interest

97. Scenario: Sofia is a lawyer who is representing Guta, a client accused of a serious crime. During their initial consultation, Guta provides Sofia with crucial information about the incident. Sofia has a duty to maintain confidentiality and protect Guta's interests. However, while discussing the case with a colleague, Sofia accidentally mentions some sensitive details about Guta's situation.

Question: What is Sofia’s most appropriate course of action regarding the accidental disclosure of Guta’s information?

A. Sofia should inform Guta immediately and apologize for the accidental disclosure.
B. Sofia should ignore the accidental disclosure as it was unintentional and not significant.
C. Sofia should notify her colleague about the accidental disclosure and ask them to keep it confidential.
D. Sofia should consult the local layers association to seek guidance on how to rectify the accidental disclosure.

98. which of the following is odd as far as Basic Functions the Public Prosecutor's concerned?

A. Take part in court review of cases when required by law
B. Supervise implementation of penalties
C. Prosecute on his behalf
D. Initiate and carry out criminal prosecution

99. According to the Theory of Moral Obligation, what is the primary basis for an attorney's duty to act ethically and in the best interests of their clients?

A. Personal beliefs and values of the attorney
B. Professional reputation and career advancement
C. Legal rules and regulations imposed by the governing body
D. Moral principles and obligations inherent in the attorney-client relationship

100. What is the theoretical foundation that underlies the concept of gender equality?

A. Biological determinism
B. Social constructionism
C. Cultural relativism
D. Postmodernism