

THE FUNDAMENTALS OF LAW

Instruction: You are offered the test items with one correct answer from four proposed ones.

1. The main goal of the legal state
 - A) upbringing and education of the younger generation
 - B) enforcement of legal requirements
 - C) legal protection of the individual and society
 - D) the development of modern civilization
2. Official person, authorized to execute prejudicial inquiry on criminal acts within the competence:
 - A) defender
 - B) investigator
 - C) witness
 - D) sufferer
3. The volitional nature of law means that
 - A) the state can apply enforcement measures in case of violation of legal norms
 - B) the will of state is expressed in the rules of law
 - C) law develops along with society
 - D) the right is obligatory for everyone, regardless of gender, race, nationality, social status, income level, religion, political beliefs
4. Equality of the procedural rights and procedural duties of the parties:
 - A) legitimacy
 - B) dispositivity
 - C) lawfulness of a claim
 - D) procedural equality of the parties
5. Which citizens do not vote?
 - A) under the age of twenty
 - B) who was brought to disciplinary responsibility during the year before the elections for committing a corruption offense
 - C) recognized as legally incompetent by the court
 - D) having a criminal record
6. Deprivation of liberty of a minor may be imposed for a term up to
 - A) 17 years old
 - B) 5 years old
 - C) 10 years old
 - D) 15 years old
7. Land law is (an, a):
 - A) sub-branch of administrative law
 - B) institute of constitutional law
 - C) independent branch of law
 - D) sub-branch of civil law

8. Main forms of state administration:
 - A) confederation and imperialism
 - B) democracy and imperialism
 - C) federation and confederation
 - D) monarchy and republic
9. When Kazakhstan ratified the UN Convention against corruption?
 - A) 1999
 - B) 2009
 - C) 2008
 - D) 2010
10. Pre-term termination of a contract or cessation of obligations:
 - A) to initial a contract
 - B) to cancel a contract
 - C) to prolong a contract
 - D) to sign a contract
11. Consumers right(-s):
 - A) right for the free choice of goods
 - B) right of possession of immovable property
 - C) right for freedom
 - D) right for life
12. Deprivation of the parents' rights proceed by the:
 - A) court
 - B) public opinion
 - C) public prosecutor
 - D) public organisations
13. Written agreement between employee and employer:
 - A) loan agreement
 - B) economic agreement
 - C) employment agreement
 - D) subagency agreement
14. This principle mean the hierarchy of normative legal acts fasten in the Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan:
 - A) Principle of unity
 - B) Principle of rule-of-law
 - C) Principle of inseparable connection of legitimacy and culture
 - D) Principle of universality
15. What is concern in the functions of a notary?
 - A) represent and defend individuals and legal entities in courts
 - B) to file a lawsuit
 - C) except the money for a diposit
 - D) identification and elimination of violations of the law, the causes and conditions that contribute to them, as well as their consequences

16. Administratively liable subjects:
 - A) international organizations
 - B) only legal persons
 - C) natural or legal persons
 - D) only natural persons
17. Method(-s) of international law
 - A) prescription
 - B) imperative
 - C) prohibition
 - D) dispositive
18. Coordinating center of the mechanism of international protection of human rights and freedoms
 - A) UN system and EU
 - B) UN system and UN High Commissioner on human rights
 - C) UN system and OSCE
 - D) UN system and UNESCO
19. Which organization represents civil society?
 - A) district court
 - B) political party
 - C) armed forces
 - D) law enforcement
20. Entities of international public law:
 - A) states and private persons
 - B) states and international organisations
 - C) private persons and non-governmental organisations
 - D) private persons and international organisations

Instruction: You are offered the test items on the base of context with one correct answer from four proposed ones. Read the context attentively and do the items.

Article 14. Personal immunity

2. Detention and house arrest shall be allowed only in the cases provided by the present Code and only with the authorization of the court, with the right of the detainee to appeal to the court or house arrest.

Without a court order, a person may be detained for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours and a minor for a period not exceeding twenty-four hours, except when the Code expressly provides for the admissibility of detention without a court order for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours.

3. Any person detained shall be immediately notified of the reason of detention, as well as in the commission of what offence under the criminal law, he (she) is suspected.

7. The detention of a person, as well as detention on suspicion of having committed a criminal offence should be carried out under the conditions that do not endanger his (her) life or health.

8. The damage, caused to a citizen as a result of illegal deprivation of freedom, detention in conditions dangerous to life and health, cruel treatment shall be compensated in accordance with the procedure prescribed by this Code.

21. To which branch of law does the text refer to?

- A) Administrative Procedural Law
- B) Labor Law
- C) Criminal Procedural Law
- D) Civil Procedural Law

22. The article is a part of a Law which shall be determined by

- A) The Administrative Code
- B) The Labor Code
- C) The Civil code
- D) The Constitutional laws

23. Which statement(s) is(are) against the norms described in the article?

I. Detention and house arrest shall be allowed only with the authorization of the prosecutor

II. Any person detained shall be immediately notified of the reason of detention

III. The damage, caused to a citizen as a result of illegal deprivation of freedom shall be compensated

- A) II
- B) I
- C) III
- D) I, II

24. In which cases the article shall be used?

- A) housing issues
- B) family issues
- C) civil issues
- D) criminal issues

25. Which statement(s) is(are) against the norms described in the article?

1. Without a court order, a person may be detained for a period not exceeding forty-eight hours

2. The detention of a person, as well as detention on suspicion of having committed a criminal offence should be carried out under the conditions that do not endanger his (her) life or health only with the authorization of the court

3. A person may be detained for a period not exceeding seventy-two hours when the Code expressly provides for the admissibility of detention without a court order

- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) I, II

Instruction: You are offered the test items with one or more correct answers.

26. Objects of copyright
- A) music production with and without texts
 - B) architecture, town, design production
 - C) official translations
 - D) state symbols
 - E) literary and scenario works
 - F) official documents
27. The main goals of consumer rights:
- A) to improve financial conditions of consumer
 - B) to inform consumers about available goods and services on market
 - C) to exclude the acceptance rights from another interested persons and subsequent claims to real author
 - D) to gain profit
 - E) to defend the consumer rights in case of interference
 - F) to punish with a fine
28. Inquiry bodies:
- A) advisory bodies
 - B) bodies of legislative power
 - C) heads of the diplomatic missions
 - D) national security bodies
 - E) administrative bodies
 - F) anti-corruption service
29. Persons which render assistance in administration of justice
- A) complainant
 - B) witness
 - C) judge
 - D) translator
 - E) expert
 - F) public prosecutor
30. Which of the following organizations attend to human rights protection issues?
- A) EAEU
 - B) NATO
 - C) UNESCO
 - D) ILO
 - E) CICA
 - F) UN

31. Non-state human rights protection is carry out by:
- A) the public organisations
 - B) the non-state organisations
 - C) self-protection
 - D) the state bodies
 - E) the courts
 - F) the prosecutor
32. Which of the following elements are not the parts of the state bodies institute of organization and activity?
- A) institute of the city hall of the Republic of Kazakhstan
 - B) institute of the Majilis of the Republic of Kazakhstan
 - C) institute of local state administration and self-administration
 - D) legal foundation of organization and activity of the Court and prosecution bodies of the Republic of Kazakhstan
 - E) institute of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan
 - F) institute of the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan
33. Civil law regulates:
- A) relations between government and public an thorities
 - B) family relations
 - C) relations between parents and children
 - D) private non-property relations
 - E) relations between workers and employers
 - F) property relations
34. In accordance with goals and tasks of criminal procedure following types of criminal procedure acts are distinguished:
- A) preliminary inquiry and inquisition acts
 - B) legislative acts
 - C) international legal acts
 - D) normative acts
 - E) judicial acts
 - F) public prosecutor's supervision acts
35. General measures of administrative penalty
- A) warning
 - B) destruction
 - C) administrative arrest
 - D) torture
 - E) arrest
 - F) administrative fine