

css112 List of Questions

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Q1 _____ belief that all capitalist societies will inevitably experience a socialist revolution, and that only such a revolution will bring law into harmony with objective reality, has also been criticized for being idealistic

- ☐ Capitalists
- ☐ Classical
- ☐ Marxists
- ☐ consensus theories

Q2 _____ proceed from the premise that the manner of ownership of the means of production, divides society into two major antagonistic classes

- ☐ Marxist theories
- ☐ Classical theories
- ☐ The capitalists
- ☐ Neo-classical theories

Q3 _____ was very impressed by the important role that law plays in streamlining human behaviour to conform to the demands of the society

- ☐ Harry Bredemeier
- ☐ Emile Durkheim
- ☐ Talcot Parson
- ☐ Malinowski

Q4 To the _____, law is an embodiment of communally held, cherished values and sentiments

- ☐ Sociologists
- ☐ Functionalists
- ☐ Classicals
- ☐ Neo-classical

Q5 A _____ is a general explanation of a phenomenon which is presented in such a way that the major outlines of the phenomenon and the links between them are highlighted

- ☐ Logic
- ☐ Law
- ☐ Theory
- ☐ Generalisation

Q6 _____ is concerned with the nature of law, its sources and functions

- ☐ Sociology of law
- ☐ sociology
- ☐ Legislative
- ☐ Social structure

Q7 The following are the functions of law except

- ☐ Maintenance of peace and order
- ☐ Provision of redress for harm done to an individual
- ☐ Protection of basic freedom of the individuals
- ☐ Oppression of the masses

Q8 _____ prescribe procedures that must be followed in prosecuting offenders and other persons through the justice system

- ☐ Substantive law
- ☐ Civil law
- ☐ Criminal Law
- ☐ Procedural law

Q9 _____ refers to the bodies of law which define offences, and prescribe penalties for violations

- ☐ Substantive law

- ☐ Procedure law
- ☐ Private law
- ☐ public Law

Q10 _____ on the other hand, refers to the law governing conduct which is not punishable by the state

- ☐ Public law
- ☐ Private law
- ☐ Civil law
- ☐ Criminal law

Q11 _____ refers to those aspects of law dealing with offences or crime that are punishable by the state

- ☐ Civil law
- ☐ Public Law
- ☐ Private law
- ☐ Criminal law

Q12 _____ in a simple sense means fairness or justness. It developed as a source of law in England to mitigate the harshness of the common law

- ☐ customs
- ☐ Judicial precedents
- ☐ Equity
- ☐ Civil law

Q13 Nigerian legislation is made of _____ and subsidiary legislation

- ☐ statutes
- ☐ Edicts
- ☐ Enactments
- ☐ Ordinancies

Q14 _____ is the law that results from the activity of a law enacting body such as the legislature.

- ☐ Legislation
- ☐ Enactments
- ☐ Edicts
- ☐ decrease

Q15 _____ are the materials from which legal rules are made. Such materials include; custom, religion, beliefs, morality, habits, whether written or not and so on.

- ☐ Legal artifacts
- ☐ Legal sources
- ☐ Sources of law
- ☐ English Law

Q16 Accordingly, _____ maintains that law is not the creation of the legislator or any sovereign, but emanates from the popular consciousness of a nation

- ☐ John Austin
- ☐ Fredich Von Savigny
- ☐ Bohannan (1962)
- ☐ Immanuel kant

Q17 _____ defined law as a rule laid down for the guidance of an intelligent being having power over him.

- ☐ Fredrich Von Savigny
- ☐ John Austin
- ☐ Bohannan (1962)
- ☐ Immanuel kant

Q18 _____ has been described as a set of general principles which guide scientists in the search of new knowledge.

- ☐ Scientific method
- ☐ systematic method
- ☐ collation of data

- ☐ methodology

Q19 _____ focus on man's activities in relation to production and consumptions of goods

- ☐ Sociology
- ☐ Psychology
- ☐ Anthropology
- ☐ Economics

Q20 The word "sociology" is a hybrid one coined by the acclaimed father of sociology _____

- ☐ Roosevelt franklin
- ☐ Auguste comte
- ☐ Tappan (1983)
- ☐ Plato

Q21 In terms of interpretation of laws, dispute adjudication and general administration of justice the emergent legal system rests heavily on the

- ☐ Police
- ☐ judiciary system
- ☐ courts
- ☐ colonial masters

Q22 In the systems of law that are operational and their comparative hierarchical statutes, there has been little or no changes since the _____

- ☐ pre-colonial peroiod
- ☐ colonial era
- ☐ slavery era
- ☐ independence

Q23 The Land use decree vested the ownership of all land in the country in the _____. As a result, everbody in Nigeria became a tenant

- ☐ Individual
- ☐ Government
- ☐ property owners
- ☐ community

Q24 The Land use decree of _____ was another bold legislation meant to bring social justice in the use of land

- ☐ 1973
- ☐ 1975
- ☐ 1978
- ☐ 1972

Q25 In terms of law enforcement, the modern police force did not emerge until _____

- ☐ 1820
- ☐ 1975
- ☐ 1978
- ☐ 1972

Q26 In pre-colonial societies, _____ were a by product of the life experience of the people

- ☐ Law
- ☐ customary rules
- ☐ customary laws
- ☐ Edicts

Q27 Prior to 1861, there was no _____ talkless of a legal system. There were just relatively autonomous tribal societies

- ☐ Nation
- ☐ Nigeria
- ☐ Unity
- ☐ Cohesion

Q28 A situation where the traditional system is treated as so inferior that only aspects of it that are compatible with the present legal system are allowed to survive is _____

- ☐ Progressive
- ☐ Productive
- ☐ counter productive
- ☐ anti-developed

Q29 The _____ principle has also been roundly criticised as a vestige of colonisation. This has also caused problems in the North and the recent sharia crisis was part of the problems

- ☐ Repugnant
- ☐ Customary
- ☐ Traditional
- ☐ Primitive

Q30 Customary law can only be applied by the judges if it is not _____ to natural justice

- ☐ inferior
- ☐ superior
- ☐ subordinate
- ☐ repugnant

Q31 The major issue in substantive law is the _____ status given to customary rules as a source of law

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ Subordinate
- ☐ Inferior
- ☐ Above the law

Q32 In nature, a majority of Nigerians are still _____ and prefer informal/modes of dispute settlement carried out by familiar faces

- ☐ Traditional
- ☐ Cultural
- ☐ Customary
- ☐ Primitive

Q33 In theory, the post colonial system rests on humane, rational and _____ principles

- ☐ Rational
- ☐ goal oriented
- ☐ customary
- ☐ independent

Q34 Government organisations such as the prison service, or welfare department are in charge of punishment

- ☐ punishment
- ☐ sentencing
- ☐ corrections
- ☐ prison

Q35 _____ is the agency charged with law enforcement. It makes arrests and in lower courts, conduct most of the prosecutions.

- ☐ Lawyers
- ☐ Police
- ☐ Intelligence agency
- ☐ Military

Q36 While the criminal code operates in the southern part of Nigeria, the _____ operates in the northern part of Nigeria

- ☐ civil code
- ☐ sharia
- ☐ penal code
- ☐ civil law

Q37 On 15th, January, _____ the military struck in a coup d'etat. The constitution was suspended by virtue of the constitution decree no 1 of 1966

- ☐ 1967
- ☐ 1966
- ☐ 1965
- ☐ 1967

Q38 One immediate impact of the colonialisation of Nigeria, was that there was a change in the _____ administering justice

- ☐ peoples
- ☐ colonial
- ☐ customs
- ☐ personnel

Q39 The major principle of liability was that everyone should be presumed ____ until proven guilty

- ☐ guilty
- ☐ liable
- ☐ innocent
- ☐ not guilty

Q40 A significant difference between substantive criminal laws of colonial Nigeria from the pre-colonial Nigeria, is that the criminal laws of colonial Nigeria could be formed in _____

- ☐ staff
- ☐ written
- ☐ coded
- ☐ abstract

Q41 The major sources of law during the colonial period was the received _____ -

- ☐ Scotland law
- ☐ Colonial law
- ☐ English law
- ☐ British law

Q42 On _____, the protectorates of Northern and Southern Nigeria were established

- ☐ January, 1901
- ☐ Jan 1, 1902
- ☐ Jan 1, 1903
- ☐ Jan 1, 1990

Q43 In _____, a supreme court was established in Lagos, but it was in name only

- ☐ 1861
- ☐ 1862
- ☐ 1863
- ☐ 1864

Q44 The colonial period _____ marked the period of the establishment of a formal legal system in Nigeria

- ☐ 1862-1960
- ☐ 1860-1960
- ☐ 1861-1860
- ☐ 1861-1961

Q45 In 1861, King Dosunmu of Lagos, who could neither read or write, signed a document called the _____

- ☐ Treaty of Lagos
- ☐ Treaty of cession
- ☐ Treaty of 1861
- ☐ colonial acquisition treaty

Q46 The Quranic laws are seen as divine, higher and _____ laws which man made law should imitate

- ☐ Superior
- ☐ special
- ☐ strict
- ☐ liberal

Q47 Predominantly, the personnel of the sharia legal system are learned ____

- ☐ scholars
- ☒ islamic scholars
- ☐ islamic judges
- ☐ Judges

Q48 The _____ system of the pre-colonial northern Nigeria also gave expression to all the modern ideas about the goals of punishment

- ☐ Customary
- ☐ Traditional
- ☒ Shariah
- ☐ Customs and traditions

Q49 The basic source of law in the islamic North was the _____. The laws are deemed to have been given by God and so are divine

- ☐ Christain Beliefs
- ☒ Holy quran
- ☐ Customary law
- ☐ Customs and traditions

Q50 By the time the British Colonial adventure began in Nigeria in 1861, the northern part had been under the influence of _____ for close to a century

- ☐ French rule
- ☐ German rule
- ☐ British rule
- ☒ Islamic rule

Q51 In pre-colonial southern Nigeria societies , age grades and _____ were more important in performing the arrest function

- ☒ secret societies
- ☐ cheif priest
- ☐ palace guards
- ☐ community police

Q52 _____ refers to the rules regulating the treatment of an offender after he has been found guilty, as well as measures of execution and philosophes behind them

- ☐ sentencing
- ☐ deference
- ☒ penal measures
- ☐ substantive penalty

Q53 The most talked about aspect of pre-colonial southern Nigeria Justice Process is the _____ system

- ☐ rule of law
- ☒ trial by ordeal
- ☐ equiti
- ☐ customs

Q54 In pre-colonial southern Nigeria, the sources of procedural laws were not distinct from the source of _____

- ☒ substantive laws
- ☐ customary law
- ☐ common law
- ☐ equity

Q55 _____ refers to rules governing how the justice machinery is invoked against an accused person and the proceedings that follow thereafter up to the point at which he is set free, made to redress the wrong or punished for this crime

- ☐ substantive laws
- ☒ procedural laws
- ☐ common law
- ☐ equity

Q56 The concept of _____ is used to denote those bodies of law which defines offences as well as the rights and duties of citizens

- ☐ Qualitative laws
- ☐ customary law
- ☐ common law
- ☐ substantive

Q57 In all the villages, towns, kingdoms and empires, the applicable law prior to colonization was ____ law

- ☐ common law
- ☐ customary law
- ☐ unwritten customary law
- ☐ equity law

Q58 The effective colonialization of Nigeria by Britain began with the cession of Lagos to Britain (in a Treaty of cession) in _____ by King Dosunmu of Lagos

- ☐ 1860
- ☐ 1861
- ☐ 1851
- ☐ 1841

Q59 A major critique of the rules is that it rests upon the ----- theory of society which sees the state as a partnership between the ruled and the rulers

- ☐ social contract
- ☐ fair trial
- ☐ legality
- ☐ substantive

Q60 _____ requires that the whole process of justice, from arrest to eventual sentence of an offender, must be conducted in such a way as to minimise the chances of convicting the innocent

- ☐ legality
- ☐ one process
- ☐ equal justice
- ☐ rule of law

Q61 _____ means that things are done in society according to law rather than by the whims and caprices of man

- ☐ Rule of law
- ☐ Fair justice
- ☐ Fundamental human rights
- ☐ Legal Rights

Q62 Freedom of speech and of the press is protected but it is not used to _____ the public or publish defamatory stories

- ☐ Investigate
- ☐ Incite
- ☐ cause chaos in
- ☐ blackmail

Q63 The Universal Declaration of Human rights of _____, spear-headed by the United Nations organisations is binding upon all the nations signatory

- ☐ 1958
- ☐ 1938
- ☐ 1928
- ☐ 1948

Q64 In limiting the freedom of individuals therefore, the law is in effect expanding the _____ of the whole

- ☐ Rights
- ☐ Liberty
- ☐ Freedom
- ☐ Fairness

Q65 When the law is itself unjust even when it is impartially administered, it still amounts to _____

- ☐ injustice
- ☐ Impartial judgment
- ☐ Legal injustice
- ☐ Illegality

Q66 When a case is settled according to the dictates of the law, we say _____ has been done

- ☐ Justice
- ☐ Legal justice
- ☐ Fair judgement
- ☐ Judgement

Q67 The principle of equity which underlines _____ demands that factors motivating the crime, as well as the total situation of the individual to be considered

- ☐ Equity
- ☐ Judicial precedence
- ☐ substantial justice
- ☐ Justice

Q68 Formal justice does not question the justness of rules and procedures themselves, but it is only concerned with whether the _____ are being adhered to.

- ☐ Law
- ☐ rules
- ☐ Equity
- ☐ Morals

Q69 The element of force is absent in _____. There is no regular international police force to enforce it, yet it is law

- ☐ Natural law
- ☐ Equity
- ☐ International law
- ☐ common laws

Q70 _____ constitutes of a body of rules of conduct which members of the society recognize and consider obligatory of their part to observe

- ☐ Constitution
- ☐ Law
- ☐ Statutes
- ☐ Constitutions

Q71 ____ is another concepts which has close association with law. For any definition of law to be complete, it must contains an aspect about what happens to violations of the law

- ☐ Power
- ☐ Force
- ☐ Authority
- ☐ Justice

Q72 Again the lack of an enforcement/ administrative organs as well as lack of records, meant that the _____ as well as adjudication of custom was largely arbitrary and indiscriminate

- ☐ Administration
- ☐ Enforcement
- ☐ adjudication
- ☐ Customs

Q73 The lack of centralized organs of _____ and administration of customs also translates into lack of records

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Justice
- ☐ enforcement
- ☐ power

Q74 Law tends to be more precise in its definitions and her ingredient that must be present before particular _____ is

complete

- ☐ Sanctions
- ☐ Judgment
- ☐ Crime
- ☐ Offence

Q75 _____ is the yardstick by which many judges the validity of law and whether to obey it or not

- ☐ Equity
- ☐ Morals
- ☐ Fairness
- ☐ Diligence

Q76 To the _____, law is not just an abstract set of rules that a sovereign imposes on society, it is an integral part of the society, it is an integral part of society and is deeply rooted in the social order

- ☐ Classical school
- ☐ historical school
- ☐ Neo-classical school
- ☐ Traditional school

Q77 The major figure in this quest and who is widely acclaimed as the founding father of historical school is

-
- ☐ Jeremy Bentham
 - ☐ Freidrich carl von savigny
 - ☐ Aristotle
 - ☐ John Austin

Q78 The historical school of jurisprudence proceeds from the premise that law is not a creation of a _____ or whoever his representative might be.

- ☐ Natural law
- ☐ soveriegn
- ☐ Customary law
- ☐ Customs

Q79 _____, through described as a utilitarian, is one of the founding fathers or proponent of legal positivism

- ☐ Stoicism
- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ Jeremy Bentham
- ☐ John Austin

Q80 _____ argued that there was a universal law of the nature which can only be ascertain by reason.

- ☐ Aristotle
- ☐ stoicism
- ☐ Augustine
- ☐ Saint Aquinas