



سنتر المستشار
ELMOSTASHAR CENTER

— أينما وجدت الثقة —

المستشار

يدير الحاضر & يبني المستقبل

الفرقة الأولى

ميد تيرم (اللغة الانجليزية)



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سنتر المستشار (حقوق بنها)

الإدارة والسنتر : أمام كلية الحقوق
(برج سما ١) الدور الأول

القسم الأول : دكتور محمد الصاوي

اختر الترجمة الصحيحة وظل حرفها بالورقة المعدة للإجابة:

السؤال	م
العادة العرفية (العرف) <input type="checkbox"/>	١.
<input type="radio"/> (A) moral element <input type="radio"/> (B) material element <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) customary habit	
العادة الاتفاقية <input type="checkbox"/>	٢.
<input type="radio"/> (A) repeating behavior <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) convention habit <input type="radio"/> (C) customary rule	
العنصر المادي <input type="checkbox"/>	٣.
<input type="radio"/> (A) moral element <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) material element <input type="radio"/> (C) customary Habit	
العنصر المعنوي <input type="checkbox"/>	٤.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) moral element <input type="radio"/> (B) material element <input type="radio"/> (C) customary Habit	
عرف ناقص <input type="checkbox"/>	٥.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) incomplete custom <input type="radio"/> (B) current habit <input type="radio"/> (C) contract	
اتفاق	٦.
<input type="radio"/> (A) due to <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) agreement <input type="radio"/> (C) contract	
يرجع الي (بسبب) <input type="checkbox"/>	٧.
<input checked="" type="radio"/> (A) due to <input type="radio"/> (B) current habit <input type="radio"/> (C) contract	
تعود علي - اعتاد علي <input type="checkbox"/>	٨.
<input type="radio"/> (A) due to <input type="radio"/> (B) current habit <input checked="" type="radio"/> (C) Accustomed to	
يلتزم	٩.
<input type="radio"/> (A) due to <input checked="" type="radio"/> (B) abide <input type="radio"/> (C) contract	

١٠. يتفق علي <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ due to Ⓑ agree to Ⓒ contract
١١. عقد <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ due to Ⓑ current habit Ⓒ contract
١٢. تكرر سلوك <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ repeating behavior Ⓑ conventionally habit Ⓒ customary rule
١٣. قاعدة عرفية <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ repeating behavior Ⓑ conventionally habit Ⓒ customary rule
١٤. محتوي <input type="checkbox"/> مضمون <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ due to Ⓑ content Ⓒ contract
١٥. الركن المادي <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ a binding behavior Ⓒ material pillar
١٦. الركن المعنوي <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ a binding behavior Ⓒ material pillar
١٧. سلوك ملزم <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ a binding behavior Ⓒ material pillar
١٨. خصائص <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ characteristics Ⓒ material pillar
١٩. مناسبات معينة <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ certain occasions Ⓒ material pillar
٢٠. روابط اجتماعيه <input type="checkbox"/>	Ⓐ External behavior Ⓑ Social ties Ⓒ As stipulated

كما هو منصوص عليه	٢١.
Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ As stipulated Ⓒ Social ties	
السلوك الخارجي	٢٢.
Ⓐ Rules of religion Ⓑ External behavior Ⓒ material pillar	
النوايا والأغراض	٢٣.
Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ Intentions and purposes Ⓒ material pillar	
قواعد الدين	٢٤.
Ⓐ External behavior Ⓑ Rules of religion Ⓒ Rules of courtesy	
قواعد المجاملات	٢٥.
Ⓐ Rules of religion Ⓑ Rules of courtesy Ⓒ material pillar	
إجراءات التقاضي	٢٦.
Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ Litigation procedures Ⓒ Rules of religion	
تشريعات الضمان الاجتماعي	٢٧.
Ⓐ Social ties Ⓑ Social security legislation Ⓒ material pillar	
السلطة التشريعية	٢٨.
Ⓐ the moral pillar Ⓑ Legislative power Ⓒ As stipulated	
سوء سلوك	٢٩.
Ⓐ External behavior Ⓑ Misbehavior Ⓒ Rules of religion	
سلوك غير منضبط	٣٠.
Ⓐ Social ties Ⓑ uncontrolled behavior Ⓒ Contract	
روابط ثقافيه واجتماعيه	٣١.
Ⓐ Misbehavior Ⓑ social and cultural ties Ⓒ Social ties	
علاقات متبادلة	٣٢.
Ⓐ Contract Ⓑ interrelationships Ⓒ Ⓐ Misbehavior	

القسم الثاني

الرقم	السؤال	الاجابة
1.	Traditional international law was mainly concerned with the relations between independent States.	✓
2.	According to the traditional definition, individuals were considered direct subjects of international law.	✗
3.	The Permanent Court of International Justice defined international law in the Lotus case.	✓
4.	Contemporary international law focuses on economic, commercial, and financial relations between States.	✓
5.	The GATT agreement made the world a single trade market without customs barriers immediately in 1995.	✗
6.	Contemporary international law treats individuals as subjects of international concern, not only as nationals of a State.	✓
7.	The characteristics of international law focus only on the distribution of power within the international community.	✗
8.	International law is considered consensual because its rules are based on the common will of States.	✓
9.	The rules of international law are imposed on States by a global legislative authority.	✗
10.	Customary rules, treaty rules, and general principles of law are all recognized as sources of international law.	✓
11.	International law is characterized by the lack of concentration of power in the international community.	✓
12.	In the international community, some states have authority and will that dominate all other states.	✗
13.	The international equilibrium is disrupted if hegemony and domination prevail among major powers.	✓

14. [	Members of the international community retain their sovereignty and national jurisdiction.]	✓
15. [	The United Nations is allowed to violate the sovereignty of States in certain cases.]	✓
16. [	Members of the international community retain their sovereignty and national jurisdiction.	✓
17. [	The United Nations is allowed to violate the sovereignty of States in certain cases.	✗
18. [	No State, large or small, is allowed to interfere with the sovereignty of another State.]	✓
19. [	A State can be forced to submit to international jurisdiction without its consent.	✗
20. [	International law respects the dominance of State will at the international level.	✓
21. [	Consent of the State is required for international jurisdiction to apply.	✓
22. [	Major States dominate the main organs of international organizations like the UN.	✓
23. [	The Security Council applies all decisions equally without influence from major powers.	✗
24. [	Double standards often appear in the making and application of international law due to the influence of major States.	✓
25. [	International law currently has a strong and independent executive authority.	✗
26. [	Strengthening executive authority could help impose penalties fairly and equally among States.	✓
27. [	A permanent international army under the UN could support justice in applying international law.	✓

28.	International law still only regulates traditional relations between States.	✗
29.	New legal personalities, such as international organizations, have expanded the scope of international law.	✓
30.	Economic, humanitarian, and social activities were always considered outside the domestic jurisdiction of States under contemporary international law.	✗
31.	The emergence of new international legal personalities, like international organizations, has narrowed the scope of international law.	✗
32.	Economic, humanitarian, and social activities, once considered internal matters, are now part of international law	✓
33.	General principles of public international law include rules related to the sources and subjects of international law.	✓
34.	Protection of civilians during armed conflicts is not considered part of general principles of public international law.	✗
35.	The peaceful resolution of international disputes is a principle contained in general public international law.	✓
36.	The law of international organizations regulates their establishment and structural organs.	✓
37.	It does not cover the relations between international organizations and States.	✗
38.	The law of international organizations specifies the means to achieve the objectives for which they were established.	✓
39.	The law of international organizations regulates their establishment and structural organs.	✓
40.	It does not cover the relations between international organizations and States.	✗
41.	The law of international organizations specifies the means to achieve the objectives for which they were established.	✓

42.	International humanitarian law aims to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms.	✓
43.	It only deals with economic cooperation between States.	✗
44.	Respect for human dignity is a core principle of international humanitarian law.	✓
45.	International economic law regulates economic relations between States.	✓
46.	It also includes organizing investments and transferring technology.	✓
47.	International economic law ignores the role of international organizations in achieving economic cooperation.	✗
48.	International administrative law regulates the rights and obligations of international civil servants	✓
49.	It does not provide legal or judicial means to protect the rights of international civil servants.	✗
50.	International administrative law deals with the organization of international public service.	✓
51.		
52.	The Security Council is the only UN body that can impose sanctions	✓
53.	The permanent members of the Security Council have a veto power that affects the Council's work	✓
54.	Contemporary international law is concerned with the individual abstracted from his nationality	✓
55.	Protecting individuals from slavery and human trafficking is a concern of contemporary international law	✓
56.	Individuals can be held criminally accountable before international courts for certain crimes	✓
57.	The relationship between states in the international community is based on equality in sovereignty	✓

58.	The dominance of hegemonic and dependency relations between major powers and other countries does not affect the international equilibrium	✗
59.	The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) is concerned with the legal problems resulting from air navigation	✓
60.	International law prohibits the use of the high seas for storing atomic weapons	✓
61.	Customary rules in international law are not based on states' belief in their binding nature.	✗
62.	Human trafficking is considered an international crime according to what the International Court of Justice indicated	✓
63.	Economic and social cooperation between states is no longer a concern of modern international law	✗
64.	Crimes of ethnic cleansing are considered war crimes and crimes against humanity	✓
65.	Any state has the right to impose its laws on another state on the grounds that it is the stronger	✗
66.	The GATT agreement is considered one of the most prominent agreements that organized world trade	✓
67.	Delimiting territorial sea boundaries is considered a subject of international maritime law	✓
68.	Protecting nature from pollution is a concern of international environmental law, which may be a branch of maritime law or independent	✓
69.	The International Court of Justice is a judicial body for disputes between states only.	✓
70.	The "rules relating to the protection of civilians during armed conflicts" are part of international humanitarian law.	✓
71.	The "rules relating to diplomatic immunities and privileges" are part of the general principles of public international law.	✓

72.	Traditional international law is only concerned with regulating relations between states	✓
73.	2. Contemporary international law is concerned with economic and commercial relations between states	✓
74.	International organizations are considered subjects of public international law	✓
75.	The current international community knows a system of centralized power as exists within the state	✗
76.	The rules of international law are the product of the common will of states.	✓
77.	International jurisdiction can be imposed on a state without its consent.	✗
78.	Respecting state sovereignty is one of the fundamental principles of international law.	✓
79.	Sanctions in international law are effective and applied equally to all states.	✗
80.	The making and application of international law is controlled by states themselves, especially the major ones.	✓
81.	International law no longer recognizes absolute immunity for former heads of state.	✓
82.	Among the branches of international law are the law of international organizations and international humanitarian law	✓
83.	International economic law is only concerned with regulating international trade	✗
84.	International administrative law regulates the relationship between the international civil servant and the organization for which they work.	✓
85.	An international criminal court was established to try perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity.	✓
86.	The extermination of the Palestinian people and the liquidation of the children of the intifada are considered war crimes.	✓

87.	International air law regulates air navigation and the use of airspace for peaceful purposes.	✓
88.	International maritime law is only concerned with exploiting the natural resources of the seas.	✗
89.	International human rights law is a branch completely separate from international humanitarian law.	✗
90.	The GATT agreement entered into force in 1995 for a transitional period of ten years.	✓
91.	The GATT agreement contributed to removing customs barriers and making the world a single trade market.	✓
92.	The International Court of Justice is the main judicial organ of the United Nations.	✓
93.	The ICJ's judgment in the Barcelona case of 1970 emphasized the importance of human rights as peremptory norms.	✓
94.	The International Criminal Court has automatic jurisdiction over all countries of the world	✗
95.	Human rights rules are considered peremptory norms (jus cogens) in international law.	✓
96.	The prohibition of physical torture is considered a human right that may be a peremptory norm.	✓
97.	Freedom of belief and thought are rights stipulated in many international covenants	✓
98.	The abolition of the death penalty contradicts the provisions of Islamic Sharia according to the Egyptian and Arab position	✓
99.	All human rights rules have become part of customary international law	✗
100.	The International Court of Justice is the main judicial organ of the United Nations	✓
101.	Human rights rules are considered peremptory norms (jus cogens) in international law	✓

102.	The United Nations is allowed to intervene in matters that are within the domestic jurisdiction of states	✓
103.	The permanent members of the Security Council have a veto power that affects the Council's work	✓
104.	Contemporary international law is concerned with the individual abstracted from his nationality	✓
105.	Contemporary international law is concerned with the individual abstracted from his nationality	✓
106.	The relationship between states in the international community is based on equality in sovereignty	✓
107.	International law prohibits the use of the high seas for storing atomic weapons	✓
108.	Human trafficking is considered an international crime according to what the International Court of Justice indicated	✓
109.	Crimes of ethnic cleansing are considered war crimes and crimes against humanity	✓
110.	The International Court of Justice is a judicial body for disputes between states only	✓
111.	The "rules relating to the protection of civilians during armed conflicts" are part of international humanitarian law	✓

اختباراً

الرقم	السؤال	الاجابة
1.	The traditional definition of public international law is that it governs relations between states	✓

2.	The modern definition of public international law is that it governs relations between subjects of international law	✓
3.	Public international law has only moral value	✗
4.	Public international law is the general framework for the branches of international law	✓
5.	The contemporary definition of public international law is that it deals with solving economic problems	✗
6.	Public international law is characterized as the product of the common will of states	✓
7.	The application of international law depends on the will of states themselves, especially major powers	✓
8.	States are subject to international judiciary only with their consent	✓
9.	International law is still in need of an executive authority	✓
10.	International criminal law is one of the branches of public international law	✓
11.	International law governs the establishment of international organizations	✓
12.	International economic law governs international public service	✗
13.	International air law governs maritime navigation	✗
14.	International judicial law governs air navigation	✗
15.	International administrative law governs international public service	✓
16.	International law is not a product of the collective will of states	✗
17.	International law is characterized by its preservation of state sovereignty	✓
18.	International law still requires an executive authority to impose sanctions on those who violate international obligations	✓
19.	The establishment and application of international law depend on the will of the states themselves	✓

20. International treaties are among the sources of international law



اختر الاجابة الصحيحة من بين الاقواس:

21. عدالة اجتماعية-
 (A) the will (B) tyranny (C) violate (D) **social justice**
22. حقوق متساوية-
 (A) **equai rights** (B) forbid (C) prohibit (D) duties
23. يحمي-
 (A) social justice (B) **protect** (C) behavior (D) appropriate
24. جريمة-
 (A) violate (B) appropriate (C) **offense** (D) prohibit
25. تنازل-
 (A) **concession** (B) justice (C) violate (D) communtty
26. يخالف-
 (A) protect (B) **violate** (C) protect (D) require
27. وسائل-
 (A) social (B) forbid (C) misbehavior (D) **means**
28. عند الضرورة-
 (A) misbehavior (B) social (C) **when nessary** (D) will
29. استبداد-
 (A) **tyranny** (B) forbid (C) justice (D) security
30. يحظر-
 (A) community (B) misbehavior (C) **prohibit** (D) guarantees
31. -Uncontrolled behavior
 (A) **سلوك غير منضبط** (B) تحقيق العدالة (C) العدالة (D) روابط ثقافية
32. -Disputes
 (A) مبدأ (B) **منازعات** (C) قاضي (D) تسهيلات
33. -The will

	Ⓐ مصالح	Ⓑ تتعارض	Ⓒ الإرادة	Ⓓ حقوق
34. -When necessary□	Ⓐ توفير الامن	Ⓑ عند الضرورة	Ⓒ عدالة	Ⓓ استقرار
35. -Concession□	Ⓐ افراد	Ⓑ تنازل	Ⓒ العدالة	Ⓓ الامن
36. -Provide security□	Ⓐ عدالة اجتماعية	Ⓑ توفير الحماية	Ⓒ الامن والسلم	Ⓓ توفير الامن
37. -Community□	Ⓐ تسهيلات	Ⓑ الإرادة	Ⓒ جماعة	Ⓓ نزاعات
38. -intellectual freedom□	Ⓐ عند الضرورة	Ⓑ الحرية الفكرية	Ⓒ حقوق المساواة	Ⓓ العدالة
39. -Likewise□	Ⓐ يخالف	Ⓑ نزاعات	Ⓒ قاضي	Ⓓ يماثل
40. -Performing duties□	Ⓐ الامن والسلم	Ⓑ توفير الحماية	Ⓒ اداء الواجبات	Ⓓ مخالفات

□ الاختبار الثاني

1. □	International criminal law defines international crimes and their penalties.	✓
2. □	It has no role in punishing war crimes or crimes against humanity.	✗
3. □	The establishment of the International Criminal Court has increased the importance of international criminal law.	✓
4. □	International air law governs air navigation, aviation, and the use of airspace for peaceful purposes.	✓
5. □	It ignores the role of international organizations like the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).	✗
6. □	International air law helps reconcile the interests of individual States with those of the international community.	✓
7. □	International maritime law regulates the use of public seas for maritime transport and resource exploitation.	✓

8. <input type="checkbox"/>	It allows the use of the seas for atomic tests and storing nuclear weapons.	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. <input type="checkbox"/>	International maritime law includes protecting seas from pollution.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
10. <input type="checkbox"/>	International judicial law includes the rules of forming international courts and their jurisdiction.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
11. <input type="checkbox"/>	It has no procedural aspect related to trial or arbitration methods.	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. <input type="checkbox"/>	International judicial law covers the authority and enforcement of judgments issued by international courts.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
13. <input type="checkbox"/>	Contemporary international law is concerned with economic and commercial relations between states	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
14. <input type="checkbox"/>	International organizations are considered subjects of public international law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
15. <input type="checkbox"/>	The rules of international law are the product of the common will of states	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
16. <input type="checkbox"/>	Respecting state sovereignty is one of the fundamental principles of international law	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
17. <input type="checkbox"/>	Sanctions in international law are effective and applied equally to all states	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. <input type="checkbox"/>	An international criminal court was established to try perpetrators of war crimes and crimes against humanity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
19. <input type="checkbox"/>	International jurisdiction can be imposed on a state without its consent	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. <input type="checkbox"/>	The GATT agreement contributed to removing customs barriers and making the world a single trade market	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

<input type="checkbox"/> قواعد المجاملات <input type="checkbox"/> إجراءات التقاضي <input type="checkbox"/> تشريعات الضمان الاجتماعي <input type="checkbox"/> السلطة التشريعية	١. <input type="checkbox"/> Rules of religion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rules of courtesy <input type="checkbox"/> material pillar ٢. <input type="checkbox"/> the moral pillar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Litigation procedures <input type="checkbox"/> Rules of religion ٣. <input type="checkbox"/> Social ties <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Social security legislation <input type="checkbox"/> material pillar ٤. <input type="checkbox"/> the moral pillar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Legislative power <input type="checkbox"/> As stipulated	١ ٢ ٣ ٤
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① External behavior	② Misbehavior	③ Rules of religion	٥. سوء سلوك	٥.
① Social ties	② uncontrolled behavior	③ Contract	٦. سلوك غير منضبط	٦.
① Misbehavior	② social and cultural ties	③ Social ties	٧. روابط ثقافيه واجتماعيه	٧.
① Contract	② interrelationships	③ Misbehavior	٨. علاقات متبادلة	٨.
① moral element	② material element	③ customary habit	٩. العادة العرفية (العرف)	٩.
① repeating behavior	② convention habit	③ customary rule	١٠. العادة الاتفاقية	١٠.
① moral element	② material element	③ customary Habit	١١. العنصر المادي	١١.
① moral element	② material element	③ customary Habit	١٢. العنصر المعنوي	١٢.
① incomplete custom	② current habit	③ contract	١٣. عرف ناقص	١٣.
① due to	② agreement	③ contract	١٤. اتفاق	١٤.
① due to	② current habit	③ contract	١٥. يرجع الي (بسبب)	١٥.
① due to	② current habit	③ Accustomed to	١٦. تعود علي - اعتاد علي	١٦.
① due to	② abide	③ contract	١٧. يلتزم	١٧.
① due to	② agree to	③ contract	١٨. يتفق علي	١٨.
① due to	② current habit	③ contract	١٩. عقد	١٩.
① repeating behavior	② conventionally habit	③ customary rule	٢٠. تكرار سلوك	٢٠.



المستشار

يدير الحاضر & يبني المستقبل