



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)

الادارة والسكن : أمام كلية الحقوق

(برج سما ١) الدور الأول

القسم الأول : دكتور محمد المصاوي

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(A) due to

(B) agree to

(C) contract

عقد

١١

(A) due to

(B) current habit

(C) contract

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(A) repeating behavior

(B) conventionally habit

(C) customary rule

قاعدة عرفية

١٣

(A) repeating behavior

(B) conventionally habit

(C) customary rule

محظوظ

١٤

(A) due to

(B) content

(C) contract

الركن المادي

١٥

(A) the moral pillar

(B) a binding behavior

(C) material pillar

الركن المعنوي

١٦

(A) the moral pillar

(B) a binding behavior

(C) material pillar

سلوك ملزم

١٧

(A) the moral pillar

(B) a binding behavior

(C) material pillar

خصائص

١٨

(A) the moral pillar

(B) characteristics

(C) material pillar

مناسبات معينة

١٩

(A) the moral pillar

(B) certain occasions

(C) material pillar

روابط اجتماعية

٢٠

(A) External behavior

(B) Social ties

(C) As stipulated

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(A) the moral pillar	(B) As stipulated	(C) Social ties	
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القسم الثاني

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

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

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

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

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

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

اختبار ١

الرقم	السؤال	الإجابة
1.	The traditional definition of public international law is that it governs relations between states	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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

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) equal 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) community

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 necessary (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

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

□ الاختبار الثاني

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

8.	<input type="checkbox"/> It allows the use of the seas for atomic tests and storing nuclear weapons.	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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 checked="" 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"/>

(A) Rules of religion

(B) Rules of courtesy

(C) material pillar

١

(A) the moral pillar

(B) Litigation procedures

(C) Rules of religion

٢

(A) Social ties

(B) Social security legislation

(C) material pillar

٣

(A) the moral pillar

(B) Legislative power

(C) As stipulated

٤

Ⓐ External behavior	Ⓑ Misbehavior	Ⓒ Rules of religion	.٥
Ⓐ Social ties	Ⓑ uncontrolled behavior	Ⓒ Contract	.٦
Ⓐ Misbehavior	Ⓑ social and cultural ties	Ⓒ Social ties	.٧
Ⓐ Contract	Ⓑ interrelationships	Ⓒ Ⓐ Misbehavior	.٨
Ⓐ moral element	Ⓑ material element	Ⓒ customary habit	.٩
Ⓐ repeating behavior	Ⓑ convention habit	Ⓒ customary rule	.١٠
Ⓐ moral element	Ⓑ material element	Ⓒ ustomary Habit	.١١
Ⓐ moral element	Ⓑ material element	Ⓒ ustomary Habit	.١٢
Ⓐ incomplete custom	Ⓑ current habit	Ⓒ contract	.١٣
Ⓐ due to	Ⓑ agreement	Ⓒ contract	.١٤
Ⓐ due to	Ⓑ current habit	Ⓒ contract	.١٥
Ⓐ due to	Ⓑ current habit	Ⓒ Accustomed to	.١٦
Ⓐ due to	Ⓑ abide	Ⓒ contract	.١٧
Ⓐ due to	Ⓑ agree to	Ⓒ contract	.١٨
Ⓐ due to	Ⓑ current habit	Ⓒ contract	.١٩
Ⓐ repeating behavior	Ⓑ conventionally habit	Ⓒ customary rule	.٢٠

معاكُ أخر
المشوار

النسمة

الانحراف

المستشار

المحاسبة

التمييز

الدقة

المستشار

يدير الحاضر & يبني المستقبل