

eExam Question Bank

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | Question Type | Question | A | B | C | D | Answer | Remark |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|----------------------|---|---|---|--------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | A major strength of the UN structure is the universality of its <input type="text"/> | membership | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Who is the secretary general of the United Nations <input type="text"/> | Ban Ki Moon | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Diplomacy originated from the <input type="text"/> | Greek City State | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The Extraordinary Territoriality theory was propounded by <input type="text"/> | Hugo Groitus | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | In international law, the principle that a person cannot be a judge in his own case is known as <input type="text"/> | pacta sunt servanila | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | At the beginning of 16th century, the practice of <input type="text"/> _diplomatic envoys started spreading to other countries of Europe | Accreditory | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The functions of diplomatic missions are spelt out in the Vienna convention of <input type="text"/> | 1961 | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Article 2 of the Havana Convention of February 20, 1928 has classified diplomatic officers as ordinary and <input type="text"/> | extraordinary | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The beginning of a diplomatic mission starts immediately when the letters of <input type="text"/> _are presented to the head of the receiving state | Credence | | | | | <input type="button" value="eExam"/> |

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|--------------------------|-----|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Article 2 of the Havana Convention of February 20, 1928 has classified diplomatic officers as ordinary and <input type="text"/> | extraordinary | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | <input type="text"/> _are the main instruments of conducting international relations | Treaties | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The Bidault Plan was for the creation of an <input type="text"/> _assembly | European | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The Concert of Europe was founded after the world war <input type="text"/> | second | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Stalin died in what year <input type="text"/> | 1953 | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Article 38 of the ECSC Treaty provided for the development of a plan for a federal structure to oversee and control democracy in Europe <input type="text"/> | True | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | NATO was established in Washington in April of <input type="text"/> | 1949 | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The treaty establishing the European coal and steel community was signed in <input type="text"/> | Paris | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | <input type="text"/> _proposed the pooling of coal and steel in 1950 | Jean Monet | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The idea of creating a European industrial pool began in the <input type="text"/> | French press | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The idea of integrating Germany in a permanent European structure was formulated by <input type="text"/> | Schuman plan | | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The commentary of the International Law Commission which prepared the draft provides a helpful explanation to the provisions in which any gap in the convention is to be filled by reference to <input type="text"/> | Customary law | | | | | | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The law of Treaties is contained principally in the _____ on the law of treaties which was signed on 23 May 1969 and entered into force on January 27 1980 | Vienna Convention | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | In International Law, Jurisdiction is a positive complement of _____ | Sovereignty | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | While jurisdiction means the authority of the state to enforce _____ on them on its own territory/quasi-territory | legislation | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | According to Bin Cheng (1955), jurisdiction is the authority of the state to legislate for its _____ in a foreign state | nationals | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | In Bin Cheng's (1955) classification jurisdiction can be divided into territorial, quasi-territorial and _____ | Personal | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The International Criminal Court at the Hague set up for the trial of war crimes, crimes against peace and genocide was constituted by _____ of 2000 | The Rome Treaty | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Article 227 of the Treaty of Versailles 1919, following the First World War' provided that _____ should be tried by an international court | Emperor Wilhelm II | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | States are entitled to try and punish guilty persons who commit any crime that is contrary to the international law whether or not they are committed in their _____ irrespective of the accused nationality | territories | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Counterfeiting currency, conspiracy to overthrow a government and procuring the national passport through corrupt means are examples of which principle? _____ | Protective territorial principle | | | | | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|---|------------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Which of these principles allows a state to punish a non-national who is guilty of serious crime that is generally repressed and for which the state in which the accused is present has refused to try or extradite him? <input type="text"/> | Universality principle | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | A state has limitation over all of the following except <input type="text"/> _state within the state | an Island | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Extraordinary jurisdiction covers Pirates, war criminals, and <input type="text"/> _among others | slave traders | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | One major weakness and huge limitation to international law is the issue of compliance and <input type="text"/> | enforcement | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The newest member of the United Nations bringing the organisation to 193 is <input type="text"/> | South Sudan | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | A major strength of the UN structure is the universality of its <input type="text"/> | membership | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The United Nations (UN) was founded in 1945 in San Francisco by <input type="text"/> States | 51 | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The implementation of decisions of arbitrators do not distinguish arbitration from <input type="text"/> _procedure in the strict sense of the word | judicial | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | In 1905, President Roosevelt tendered his good offices to Japan and Russia to end the war between Russia and <input type="text"/> | Japan | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | One of the following is not an outstanding example of systems of collective security in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries <input type="text"/> | The General Assembly | | | | | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | According to Quincy Wright the concept of collective security shares both complementary and antagonistic relationship with <input type="text"/> | Balance of power | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | <input type="text"/> _defines the concept of Collective security as "machinery for joint action in order to prevent or counter any attack against an established international order" | George Scharzenberger | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The <input type="text"/> _school of thought accepts the notion of international regimes because states agree to participate in regimes out of their self interest | Behavioural | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Because regimes depend on state power for their enforcement, there is an argument that regimes are most effective when power in the international system is most concentrated. This is called <input type="text"/> | Hegemony | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | In inter-state relations, the term anarchy means the absence of a <input type="text"/> | central authority | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | All of the following Social Contractarians share their view of this concept and emphasizes the absolutism, illimitability, indissolubility and indivisibility of the sovereign powers in the state except <input type="text"/> | Immanuel Kant | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | <input type="text"/> _is the supreme political characteristic and central legal formula of the international system which refers to the appearance of a centralized power that exercises law-making and law-enforcement within its territory | Sovereignty | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Law of <input type="text"/> is an area of law that is largely codified in the Vienna Convention 1969 | treaties | | | | | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Article [] of the Treaty of Versailles 1919 rejected the unilateral abrogation of a treaty but allowed the League Council to decide by a unanimous vote that a treaty had become inapplicable due to a change of circumstances | 19 | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | []_is a ground for terminating or withdrawing from a treaty | Impossibility of performance | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The doctrine where one party dictated unconscionable terms to the other when they were not in a position of legal equality is called doctrine of [] | unequal treaties | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | Under Article 2 (b) of the UN Charter, the organization shall ensure that non member act in accordance with the principle of the organization so far as is necessary for the maintenance of [] | International Peace and Security | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The practice developed by the UN General Assembly adopts a treaty by [] | Resolution | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | An example of a treaty by accession is the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN [] | 1946 | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | An accession or adhesion is the declaration of a state's intent to be bound by a treaty it had [] | Not signed | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | The African Charter on Human and People's Right require [] of AU states for its ratification | a simple majority | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | In most international treaties, a treaty usually takes effect after [] _following the last ratification | 90 days | | | | | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|---|--|---|---|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | In a dispute, when a third party intervenes and such intervention is accepted where good offices is intervenes between the disputants <input type="text"/> follows | Mediation | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | <input type="text"/> _is an acknowledged source of international law but not always easy to ascertain, because it involves deciding when a practice has become acceptable which is not always a satisfactory basis of making law | Custom | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | FBQ | <input type="text"/> _refused to receive Mr. Keley as Ambassador of the United States of America in 1885 because Mr. Keley protested in 1871 against the annexation of the Papal States. | Italy | | | | | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | What classification of jurisdiction allows the US to require its citizens, wherever they may reside, to do military service and Britain to make criminal for British wherever they may be to commit certain serious offences such as murder, treason and bigamy? | Territorial | Ordinary | Quasi-territorial | Personal | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | One major contribution of the Paris Conference of 1856 was | The declaration on the abolition of privateering which became securely fixed in international law | The classification of diplomatic agents | The free navigation of international rivers of Europe | The agreement on the jurisdiction of a state in relations with other states | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Though still subject to all the obstacles that capricious sovereignty may devise, there is some evidence that states feel a stronger moral obligation to accept | International Law | International Treaty | International Legislation | International Custom | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | A state can exercise a measure of jurisdiction extraterritorial only when | Acts performed within the territory/quasi-territory have harmful consequences without | Acts performed outside the territory/quasi-territory have harmful consequences therein | Acts performed outside the territory/quasi-territory have benevolent consequences therein | Acts performed within the territory/quasi-territory have harmful consequences on other states | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Therefore, it is upon that the making of international law has largely depended | Treaties | Customs | General principles | Multilateral arrangements | A | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The United Nations and its affiliated organisations and agencies have contributed about laws to International Law | Over twenty thousand | Over thirty thousand | Over forty thousand | Over fifty thousand | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The statement "until the creation of League of Nations, attempts at codification of international law were haphazard and infrequent" could be credited to | Professor Fenwick | Professor Oppenheim | Professor Eagleton | Professor Singer | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The famous conference that adopted conventions on codifications of the rights and duties of neutrals and in certain phases of the conduct of naval warfare was | The Hague Conference of 1899 | The Hague Conference of 1907 | The Brussels Conference of 1874 | The London Conference of 1909 | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Official codification of International Law began when the representatives of twelve states assembled at | Geneva in 1864 | Geneva in 1861 | Geneva in 1818 | Geneva in 1891 | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The year 1873 saw the founding of | International Law Association | Institut de Droit International | Laws of War Institute | Association of International Law Codifiers | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Between 1800 and 1914 all of the following contributed to the codification of International Law except | Francis Lieber | David Dudley Field | Wilhelm Florent | Pasquale Fiore | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The first practical step towards the codification of International Law was the précis formulated in by an Austrian Jurist | 1648 | 1789 | 1861 | 1919 | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Proposals for the codification of international law dates from the century | Fifteenth | Sixteenth | Seventeenth | Eighteenth | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | After World War I, the constitutions of specifically made international law part of municipal law | Great Britain | United States | Australia | Italy | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | This controversy finds expression in the works of and | Oppenheim and Claude Eagleton | Oppenheim and Cloud Eagleton | Oppenheim and Claude Eaglton | Oppenheim and Clyde Eagleton | D | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|--|--|---|---|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The controversy between international law and municipal law centers around what? | The event of conflict between international law and domestic law, must a national court apply international law? | The fact that they are the same | That the criminal law is the problem | All of the above | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | One major similarity between international law and municipal law is that | Both are laws that have legal interpretation | Both are usually applied by national courts | Both are called law because states make them | Both are usually dependent on states' willingness to observe them | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The major difference between International law and municipal law is that | While international law is global and all encompassing, municipal law is local and restricted | While international law is set in motion by all the actors in the international system comprising states, international organisations and individuals, municipal law is made by states national assemblies | While international law is largely but not altogether concerned with relations between states, municipal law controls relations between individuals within a state and between individual and the state | There is no major difference as both international law and municipal laws are to be respected and observed by the international community | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Criticizing the laws of peace, pointed out that there are deficiencies in the law that has been generally agreed upon characterized by weakness, importing gaps, and extraordinary paradoxes | Grotius | Dickson | Nicolson | Charles | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The first of the "six grand aspects or divisions of the subjects" relating to the laws of peace speaks to | The law relating to the nation states | The law relating to international actors | The law relating to units within a state | The law relating to international organisations | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Germany's use of the submarine in the First World War was to which of the following Presidents a clear violation of America's rights as a neutral | Theodore Roosevelt | Franklin Roosevelt | Woodrow Wilson | Harry Truman | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | In diplomatic history, which of the following states is usually referred to as a neutral state | USSR | Switzerland | Prussia | Hungary | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Before the First World War, an important offshoot of the laws of war was the | Laws of peace | International conventional laws | Laws of neutrality | Laws of friendliness | C | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|--|---|---|---|--|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The laws of war have helped to warfare, if such a thing is possible | Rationalize | Humanize | Centralize | Decentralize | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Conventions of the International laws of wars make provision for all of the following except | The care of sick and wounded | Protection for medical personnel and facilities | The qualifications of lawful combatants | The title and honour to victor and demotion to vanquished after warfare | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | One of the notable conventions on the laws of war on land, and sea was drafted at | Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 | Hague Conferences of 1899 and 1919 | Hague Conferences of 1898 and 1907 | Prague Conferences of 1899 and 1907 | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | According to International law, Laws of War are necessary because | War is a continuation of diplomacy by other means according to constitutional conventions | Warring states cannot do without negotiating terms of war that are operationalised during warfare | War itself, may in some instances, be lawful and necessary and should be prosecuted by states with obligation | War itself, in most cases, are bound to happen in inter-state relations and must be accommodated by states | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The subject matter and study of international law can be better understood by studying which of these documents | The International Court of Justice Listing of 25 topics in the field | The International Criminal Court Listing of 25 topics in the field | The Economic and Social Council Listing of 25 topics in the field | International Law Commission Listing of the 25 topics in the field | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The was that public international law is made up of two separate and distinct branches namely laws of war and peace | Philosophical view | Conventional view | Academic view | Legal view | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The law of war being necessary to regulate the rights and obligations of and when the law of peace is no longer applicable | Peaceful and friendly | Hostile and warring | belligerent and neutral | belligerent and hostile | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | And | Fear by states to respect international law they voluntarily enter into | knowing just when a rule agreed to by some states but not by all becomes international law | arriving at such international law without the approval of the national assemblies of their respective states | entering contradictory laws between what is international law and what is municipal laws | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Two difficulties presented by International Law as fixed by treaty or convention are | These laws are often hard to interpret | International laws are often violated by states | There is nothing like international law | International laws are only observed at international conventions | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Text writers in international law can be any of the following except | Eclectics | Naturalists | All of the above | Behaviouralists | D | eExam |

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|--------------------------|-----|---|---|---|--|--|---|-------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The study of international law usually gives credit to the writings of as a writer whose writings have influenced the study of International Law among others | Vattel | Victoria | Grotius | Smith | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Decisions of are also respected and referred to by the International Court of Justice | International lawyers | arbitral tribunals | Security Council | General Assembly | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | Subject to Article 59 which lays down that a decision of the court is binding only on the parties and in respect of that particular case is a subsidiary rules of law | Judicial decisions | ICJ resolutions | General Assemble resolutions | Security Council Resolution | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The early writers of the General principles of International Law draw their inspiration from the principles of | Italian law | Roman Law | European Law | Greek Law | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The civilized nations that observed the general principles of international aw were then called so to mean | Christian states | Muslim states | European states | Developed states | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The expression opinion jurrisive necessitatis or simply opinion juris in International law means | State must act in consonance to international law | State must act within its jurisdiction as having the power to determine the laws and its enforcement within the state | State must respect the jurisdiction of other sovereign states in accordance with International Law | State must act under the impression that the action is obligatory in International Law | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | remained the most important source of international law until recently when the situation was changed by the large number of multilateral law making treaties | Bilateral treaties | Customs | Conventions | General principles of law | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | For rules to become customs in International Law, there must be a and usage | Constant and uniform | Binding and uniform | Regular and binding | Peaceful and agreeable | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The principle that treaties normally bind only the parties is known as | pacta sunt servanda | pacta sunt nocent | pacta tertus nec nocent nec prosunt | pacta terusnec nocent nec prosunt servanda | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | is the one that merely regulates specific relationship between two or more states | A Contract treaty | A binding treaty | A law making treaty | Conventional treaty | A | eExam |

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | An agreement creating binding obligations between subjects of international law can be any of the following except | Pact | Charter | Statute | Norm | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | These general principles of sources of law are contained in which document? | Statute of the International Criminal Court Article 38 | Article of the International Court of Justice Article 30 | Statute of the International Court of Justice Article 38 | Statute of the International Court of Justice Article 30 | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The sources of International Law are three in number treaties, customs and | Contracts to honour one another in diplomatic relationship | General principle of law recognised by civilized states | Diplomatic bargaining between friendly nations | Multilateral and Bilateral agreements between and among states | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | like Permanent Armies, were the means by which the rival princes and republics of Renaissance Italy in nineteenth century sought to achieve their ends | Consular services | Permanent Mission | Diplomatic mission | Diplomatic mission | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | A diplomat is expected at all times to seek to further the best interest of his own country however selfish this approach may seem to be. This is the bedrock of | The practice of diplomacy | Act of negotiation | Promotion of national interest | Interpretation of diplomatic functions and duties | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | According to Joseph C. Grew, United States Ambassador to Japan, the supreme purpose and duty of an ambassador is first and foremost an | Observer | Interpreter | Investigator | Organizer | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The functions of a diplomat as stipulated above can be found in | Article 3 of the Vienna Convention of 1961 | Article 5 of the Vienna Convention of 1961 | Article 5 of the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle of 1818 | Article 3 of the Vienna Convention of 1963 | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The major functions of a diplomatic mission are all of the following except | Information gathering and reporting | Representation | Protection of interest and nationals | Diplomatic pretext | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The details of the reasons and conduct diplomats as well as diplomatic immunities and privileges are contained in the | Vienna Convention of 1918 | Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1818 | Westphalia Treaty of 1648 | Vienna Convention of 1961 | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The principle that allows Embassies and legations, with all furnishings and their archives, protection from aggression by host states because such are regarded as part of the national territory of the states which diplomats represent in a host nation is called | Sovereignty of States | State Jurisdiction | Extraterritoriality | Territorial Inviolability | C | eExam |

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| <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | A diplomat can be recalled to return to his home State briefly or for a very long time, which could be caused by any of following except | A recall to briefly consult with him on a particular burning issue of commercial or political importance | A recall could be on account of misdemeanor of a diplomat | A recall could be done if a diplomat is religiously standing the ground of his own country as directed from home | A recall could be on account of carrying out his diplomatic duties in a social gathering | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | refused to receive Mr. Keley as Ambassador of the United States of America in 1885 because Mr. Keley protested in 1871 against the annexation of the Papal States | Great Britain | Italy | France | Germany | B | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | In the deployment of a diplomatic officer to a host State, particularly an Ambassador, the reception of and signal the acceptance of the officer | Letter of acknowledgment and red carpet reception | Letter of appointment and 21 gun salute | Letter of credence and red carpet reception | Letter of immunities and privileges and red carpet reception | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | While the Ambassadors are personal representatives of the governments of their nation-states having the highest honour in the diplomatic mission, represents the state where Ambassadors are present and in places where a diplomatic mission is not present | Charges d'affairs | Ministers | Extraordinary diplomats | Head of Government | A | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | What is meaning of diplomatic corps? | The traditional burial rite for a member of the diplomatic mission | Military and technical attachment to the diplomatic mission | The rights and privileges of members of the foreign mission of a state to another | All the envoys accredited to a particular country constitute a body | D | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | The attributes of being able to familiarize himself with the tradition, customs, language and circumstances of the state he is accredited to, and equally conduct himself in such a way as a good friend of the receiving state is known as | Gregariousness | Hospitality | Cosmopolitan | Sociability | C | eExam |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | MCQ | A diplomat should possess many attributes that allow him/her to carry out his/her function including being and | Sociable and retiring | Sociable and penetrating | Unsociable and penetrating | Classy and pretentious | A | eExam |

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