

Question Bank

- Q1. What is meant by 'common law'?
- Q2. What does equity mean?
- Q3. Explain the concept of 'law' and provide a definition?
- Q4. Distinguish between (i) law (ii) morality, and (iii) religion?
- Q5. What are the different functions or purposes of law?
- Q6. What are the sources of law?
- Q7. Name the three kinds of legislations that exist in Iraq and Kurdistan region? And discuss one type of legislation only.
- Q8. How does the implementation of ordinary Legislation is effectively put into action?
- Q9. Which law in the constitution deals with classifying the sources of law?
- Q10. Discuss the characteristics of the legal rules?
- Q11. What are the main branches/authorities/organs in the legal system?
- Q12. Translate the following phrases:
- Binding individuals
 - Maintains order
 - Avoids or settle disputes
 - Rights and Obligations/duties
 - Social Conduct
 - Moral Disputes
 - Reconciliation
 - Rule of Justice
 - Public Rights and Freedoms
 - Welfare of Humanity
- Q14. What is meant by 'binding institutions? Give an example.
- Q15. Describe the role of a parliamentary system in Kurdistan Region?
- Q16. Explain what a constitution is and what it does?
- Q17. How may an individual be punished under the law?
- Q18. In relation to the law what is meant by the phrase 'binding individuals'?
- Q19. Outline the rule of law?
- Q20. ' A body of general and abstract conduct rules'. Explain.
- Q21. Define a ' Religion' in social rules?
- Q22. Define a 'Morality' in social rules?
- Q23. Enumerate the various types of social rules that exist in Iraq and Kurdistan Region.
- Q24. In Kurdistan, how are disputes typically resolved considering both moral principles and legal frameworks?
- Q25. Explain the role of reconciliation and the court system in achieving resolution.
- Q26. Describe the process of resolving disputes in Iraq, taking into account the moral aspects as well as the legal procedures.

UK Parliament Quiz

1. When is there usually a general election?
2. Who becomes the Prime minister?
3. Who is the opposition?
4. What is a coalition government?
5. What are the three parts of the UK Parliament?
6. How do you become an MP?
7. What do the members of the House of Lords do?
8. What do the members of the House of Commons do?
9. What is the role of the Monarch?
10. When does parliamentary 'ping-pong' happen?
11. Who has to sign a Bill to make it into a law?
12. How rules and laws are similar and different?
13. Is it a Rule or a Law? Sort them out?