

21 Multiple choice questions

1. a person who is imprisoned because he or she disagrees with the government
 - a. political rights
 - b. political prisoner
 - c. trade union
 - d. social rights

2. entitlements belonging to all people, that are to do with full participation in government, such as the right to vote
 - a. social rights
 - b. political prisoner
 - c. political rights
 - d. peace rights

3. the right of peoples to govern themselves and choose their own form of government
 - a. peace rights
 - b. trade union
 - c. self-determination
 - d. sovereignty

4. the idea that nations obey international law because they want other nations to do the same
 - a. peace rights
 - b. reciprocity
 - c. treaty
 - d. universality

5. a philosophy based on the idea that there exist certain 'natural' laws which apply to all humanity and which maintain people's basic dignity
 - a. treaty
 - b. universality
 - c. natural law
 - d. suffrage

6. something to which a person is entitled
 - a. treaty
 - b. right
 - c. protocol
 - d. refugees

7. the entitlement of people to have their government maintain peace and eliminate war
 - a. right
 - b. political rights
 - c. peace rights
 - d. social rights

8. entitlements that give people security as they live and learn together, such as rights involved in schools and other institutions
 - a. sovereignty
 - b. political rights
 - c. peace rights
 - d. social rights

9. a treaty that changes an existing treaty, by adding procedures or provisions
 - a. refugees
 - b. treaty
 - c. protocol
 - d. right

10. a characteristic of human rights which means they are to be enjoyed by all individuals regardless of their gender, race or status
 - a. reciprocity
 - b. universality
 - c. treaty
 - d. sovereignty

11. an association of wage earners which exists in order to maintain and improve the working conditions of its members
 - a. treaty
 - b. protocol
 - c. refugees
 - d. trade union

12. a document that is passed by an act of parliament, which sets out the basic rights to which every human should be entitled
 - a. peace rights
 - b. political rights
 - c. legislative charter of rights
 - d. social rights

13. the right to vote in elections
 - a. treaty
 - b. suffrage
 - c. right
 - d. refugees

14. a formal agreement between two or more nation-states
 - a. right
 - b. refugees
 - c. suffrage
 - d. treaty

15. an organisation that works towards a certain cause and operates separately from any government
 - a. sovereignty
 - b. non-government organisation (NGO)
 - c. self-determination
 - d. preventative detention

16. the idea that nations want to be seen by other nations as law-abiding
 - a. reciprocity
 - b. sovereignty
 - c. universality
 - d. legal responsibility

17. people who are outside their country of origin and who can prove that they have a fear of persecution if they return to their country of origin
 - a. suffrage
 - b. refugees
 - c. right
 - d. treaty

18. the imprisonment, without charge, of someone who is suspected of being about to engage in a terrorist activity
 - a. trade union
 - b. peace rights
 - c. preventative detention
 - d. self-determination

19. the distribution of power between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
 - a. separation of powers
 - b. protocol
 - c. political prisoner
 - d. political rights

20. the situation in which all adults have the right to vote in elections
 - a. natural law
 - b. suffrage
 - c. universality
 - d. universal suffrage

21. the existence within one country or nation-state of a group, person or body with supreme lawmaking authority
 - a. sovereignty
 - b. treaty
 - c. right
 - d. universality