

## Introduction to Legal Sciences – Examination

Academic Year: 2025/2026

First Year – Licence

### Section A: Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following best describes the concept of positive law (*droit positif*)?
  - a) The ideal law imagined by philosophers
  - b) The body of law actually in force in a given country at a given time
  - c) Only international treaties and conventions
  - d) Rules based solely on religion and morality
2. A legal rule is said to be both “general” and “abstract”. In this context, what does “abstract” mean?
  - a) It applies only to specifically named individuals
  - b) It is derived exclusively from moral principles
  - c) It is impersonal and applies to anyone who meets the described conditions
  - d) It is written in deliberately vague language
3. According to the course, which characteristic primarily distinguishes a legal rule from an individual administrative order?
  - a) A legal rule is issued by a higher authority
  - b) A legal rule is general, abstract, and not exhausted by a single application
  - c) A legal rule must always be in writing
  - d) A legal rule always carries a financial penalty
4. What is the main function of an imperative legal rule?
  - a) To interpret private contracts
  - b) To safeguard public order, morals, or vulnerable persons
  - c) To offer guidelines that parties can modify by agreement
  - d) To record long-standing customs

### Section B: Short Answer Questions

6. Clearly explain the difference between “generality” and “abstraction” as characteristics of a legal rule. Provide one concrete example for each. (2 marks)
7. Describe the moral (or objective) criterion used to distinguish imperative rules from complementary rules. Why is this criterion considered flexible? (4marks) –
8. Why does law generally focus on external behaviour rather than on a person’s internal thoughts or intentions? (4 marks)

Section C: Essay Questions Analyze the role of judges in interpreting and applying legal rules. Your analysis must refer to the concepts of judicial discretion, equity, and the principle of equality before the law.

9. Compare and contrast imperative rules and complementary rules. In your answer, discuss:
  - o Their binding nature

- **Their relationship with public order**
- **Examples from different branches of law**

**Section D: Case Study**

**Read the following scenario carefully.**

**A new law states:**

*“No person may operate a commercial vehicle for more than 10 hours in a 24-hour period, unless otherwise agreed in a collective bargaining agreement between the employer and a legally recognised trade union.”*

**A delivery company requires its drivers to sign individual contracts agreeing to work up to 12 hours per day. Driver Ali refuses and is dismissed.**

**Questions:**

- 11. Based on the wording of this rule, is it imperative or complementary? Justify your answer using both the verbal criterion and the moral criterion discussed in the course.**
- 12. If Ali challenges his dismissal in court, how might a judge apply principles of equity or justice (for example, referring to Article 231 of the Civil Code) when interpreting this rule?**

**Good luck**

**Pr. Chekirine Dilmi**