**Unit 13: Expanded Legal Exercises and Questions**

Here’s a comprehensive set of 100 questions covering various models based on the lessons provided. The questions are divided into fill-in-the-blank, true/false, and multiple-choice formats.

**Fill in the Blanks (40 Questions)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (القانون الدولي) governs the relationships between states.
2. Fundamental rights include the right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الحياة).
3. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الطلاق) is the legal dissolution of a marriage.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (قانون العمل) regulates the relationship between employers and employees.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الملكية الفكرية) protects the rights of creators.
6. Algeria’s healthcare system is primarily \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (عام).
7. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الميراث) concerns the transfer of property after death.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الإفلاس) is a legal process for individuals or entities unable to meet their debts.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (القانون التجاري) governs commercial transactions.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الشريعة) influences inheritance laws in Algeria.
11. An employment contract outlines job responsibilities and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الراتب).
12. Public health laws include measures for \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (التطعيم).
13. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الجرم) is any act that violates the law.
14. The Code of Family Law was enacted in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1984).
15. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (التحكيم) is a method to resolve disputes outside court.
16. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الحقوق المدنية) protect personal liberties.
17. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (قانون حماية البيئة) protects natural resources.
18. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الأجور) are governed by the Labor Code.
19. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (العقد) is a legally binding agreement.
20. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (قانون العقوبات) outlines criminal offenses.
21. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (المنافسة) laws protect consumers from unfair practices.
22. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (علامة تجارية) distinguishes goods and services.
23. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الحقوق السياسية) allow participation in the political process.
24. Administrative law ensures that public authorities act within their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (سلطة).
25. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (جناية) is a serious crime punishable by more than one year.
26. The right to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (خصوصية) is a civil right.
27. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (قانون الإجراءات الجنائية) outlines criminal procedures.
28. Algeria has a national \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (نظام التأمين الصحي) system.
29. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (القانون الإداري) regulates public administration.
30. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (القانون المدني) addresses non-criminal disputes.
31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الأعمال الإدارية) are decisions made by public authorities.
32. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الميثاق الأفريقي لحقوق الإنسان) promotes human rights.
33. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (عقد العمل) outlines employment terms.
34. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (قوانين الضرائب) define tax obligations.
35. Intellectual property law includes laws on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (براءات الاختراع).
36. Public health protection involves measures against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الأوبئة).
37. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (قانون الأسرة) governs family relationships.
38. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (قانون المشتريات العامة) governs public contracts.
39. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (عقد بيع) specifies terms of sale.
40. Judicial review allows individuals to challenge \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (القرارات الإدارية).

**True or False (30 Questions)**

1. The Constitution guarantees freedom of speech.
**True / False**
2. A trademark does not require registration to be protected.
**True / False**
3. Employees have the right to join trade unions under labor law.
**True / False**
4. Environmental law is concerned only with urban development.
**True / False**
5. Child custody is determined solely by the wishes of the parents.
**True / False**
6. The Labor Code sets the standard workweek at 40 hours.
**True / False**
7. Algeria is not a member of any international human rights organizations.
**True / False**
8. Inheritance laws are not influenced by Sharia law in Algeria.
**True / False**
9. Administrative law regulates the actions of private companies.
**True / False**
10. The Penal Code outlines various crimes and their punishments.
**True / False**
11. Public health laws are optional for the government to enforce.
**True / False**
12. A felony is typically punishable by imprisonment for one year or less.
**True / False**
13. Copyright law protects original works of authorship.
**True / False**
14. The right to a fair trial is guaranteed by the Constitution.
**True / False**
15. Algeria has established a minimum wage for workers.
**True / False**
16. Environmental impact assessments are required for all construction projects.
**True / False**
17. The Family Code addresses issues of marriage and divorce.
**True / False**
18. Judicial review is a process that allows for the assessment of administrative acts.
**True / False**
19. The Algerian Constitution prohibits discrimination based on gender.
**True / False**
20. All businesses must comply with competition laws.
**True / False**
21. Individuals can appeal their criminal convictions.
**True / False**
22. Public contracts must follow specific bidding procedures.
**True / False**
23. The right to privacy is not recognized in Algerian law.
**True / False**
24. Algeria’s healthcare system is entirely privatized.
**True / False**
25. The Commercial Code includes provisions for bankruptcy.
**True / False**
26. Public participation is encouraged in environmental decision-making.
**True / False**
27. The right to vote is a fundamental right in Algeria.
**True / False**
28. Labor law does not cover workplace safety regulations.
**True / False**
29. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) is an international treaty Algeria has ratified.
**True / False**
30. The administrative law framework allows citizens to seek compensation for unlawful actions by public authorities.
**True / False**

**Multiple Choice (30 Questions)**

1. What type of law governs the relationship between individuals and public authorities?
A) Criminal Law
B) Administrative Law
C) Civil Law
D) Family Law
2. Which law outlines the rights and obligations of employees?
A) Penal Code
B) Labor Code
C) Civil Code
D) Commercial Code
3. What is required for a valid marriage in Algeria?
A) Parental consent
B) Financial stability
C) Mutual consent
D) Religious ceremony
4. Which of the following is a serious crime?
A) Misdemeanor
B) Infraction
C) Felony
D) Violation
5. What protects original works of authorship?
A) Trademark
B) Patent
C) Copyright
D) Industrial Design
6. Which of the following rights allows individuals to participate in the political process?
A) Civil Rights
B) Political Rights
C) Economic Rights
D) Social Rights
7. What does the Environmental Protection Law aim to prevent?
A) Economic growth
B) Pollution
C) Urbanization
D) Trade disputes
8. Who oversees public health initiatives in Algeria?
A) Ministry of Education
B) Ministry of Health
C) Ministry of Justice
D) Ministry of Labor
9. A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a legally binding agreement between parties.
A) Contract
B) Covenant
C) Agreement
D) License
10. Which type of law deals with the conduct of armed conflict?
A) Public International Law
B) Criminal Law
C) Administrative Law
D) International Humanitarian Law
11. What must public authorities follow according to administrative law?
A) Personal discretion
B) Legal authority
C) Financial guidelines
D) Political pressure
12. What is the primary purpose of consumer protection laws?
A) Regulate employee wages
B) Ensure fair treatment of buyers
C) Govern international trade
D) Protect patent rights
13. Which of the following is a requirement for a patent?
A) It must be expensive
B) It must be novel
C) It must be public
D) It must be easy to replicate
14. What type of organization monitors human rights violations?
A) Government agency
B) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)
C) Private corporation
D) International court
15. Which of the following rights is guaranteed by the Algerian Constitution?
A) Right to bear arms
B) Right to a fair trial
C) Right to free speech only
D) Right to public education only
16. What does the Labor Code regulate?
A) Criminal offenses
B) Employment relationships
C) Family matters
D) Environmental issues
17. Which law regulates the approval and distribution of medicines?
A) Health Law
B) Criminal Law
C) Environmental Law
D) Commercial Law
18. The right to refuse treatment is part of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (حقوق المرضى).
A) Labor Law
B) Contract Law
C) Health Law
D) Criminal Law
19. Which type of business entity is a public limited company?
A) SARL
B) SA
C) SAS
D) Sole Proprietorship
20. What must be demonstrated for a breach of contract claim?
A) Mutual consent
B) Clear damages
C) Verbal agreement
D) Financial loss only
21. Which law protects against unfair business practices?
A) Criminal Law
B) Family Law
C) Commercial Law
D) Environmental Law
22. What is a key component of public health legislation?
A) Tax regulations
B) Vaccination programs
C) Corporate governance
D) Trade agreements
23. What is the minimum age for marriage in Algeria?
A) 16
B) 18
C) 21
D) 25
24. Which law governs the sale of goods?
A) Family Law
B) Criminal Law
C) Commercial Law
D) Labor Law
25. The right to participate in elections is an example of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (الحقوق السياسية).
A) Civil Rights
B) Economic Rights
C) Political Rights
D) Social Rights
26. What type of contract is typically used for employment?
A) Sales contract
B) Lease contract
C) Employment contract
D) Service contract
27. Which organization does Algeria engage with for health policy?
A) WHO
B) WTO
C) UNHCR
D) UNESCO
28. What is the term for the legal consequences of a criminal offense?
A) Sentence
B) Punishment
C) Fine
D) Judgment
29. Which of the following is NOT a component of contract law?
A) Offer
B) Acceptance
C) Negotiation
D) Breach
30. What does Sharia law influence in Algeria?
A) Environmental regulations
B) Family law and inheritance
C) Labor relations
D) Trade agreements