

Name: _____

Date: _____

Complete the passage by filling in the blank with the most appropriate sentence.

1. Human rights are universally recognised moral principles that establish standards of human behaviour and that are often protected by national and international law alike. They are considered inherent and inalienable, belonging to every individual simply by virtue of being human, regardless of nationality, ethnicity, religion, gender, disability or socioeconomic status. ---- While ideas related to such rights long predate modernity, the modern concept of them gained its prominence only after the Second World War, and largely in response to the atrocities committed during it.

- A)** In practice most states restrict them to their own citizens, which is why they are set out in national constitutions rather than in international treaties.
- B)** Debate continues over whether economic and social rights can be enforced by courts in the same way that civil and political ones are.
- C)** These instruments are monitored by expert committees which report to the General Assembly of the United Nations once every year.
- D)** They encompass a broad range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, among them the right to life, freedom of speech, protection against enslavement and the right to education.
- E)** The Universal Declaration adopted in 1948 remains by some distance the best known single statement of these principles anywhere in the world.

2. Criminology is the interdisciplinary study of crime and of deviant behaviour, and the word itself is built from the Latin crimen, meaning accusation, and the Greek logos, meaning reason or word. ---- Because it is assembled in this way, its concerns are correspondingly wide: the nature of crime and of criminals, the origins of criminal law, the causes of offending, social reactions to it, and the working of law enforcement agencies and of the penal system.

- A)** Courses in the subject are now taught in most universities, usually within departments of sociology or of law rather than as a faculty of their own.
- B)** It is a multidisciplinary field in both the behavioural and the social sciences, drawing on the work of sociologists, economists, psychologists, psychiatrists, biologists and scholars of law.
- C)** The discipline has been criticised for paying far more attention to street crime than to offences committed inside corporations and public institutions.
- D)** Such methods are borrowed almost entirely from statistics, and they are applied to data that police forces themselves collect and publish.
- E)** Its founders in the nineteenth century believed that criminal behaviour could be predicted from the physical characteristics of the offender.