



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۵۰ تشریحی: -

نام درس: متون حقوقی ۱

رشته تحصیلی / کُد درس: حقوق - ۱۲۱۲۱۷۷

مجاز است.

استفاده از: --

CHOOSE THE BEST ANSWER AND THEN MARK IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**I. VOCABULARIES**1. An offer may be **revoked** at any time prior to acceptance.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| a. produced | b. implied |
| c. limited | d. cancelled |

2. Death of the offeree **terminates** the offer.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| a. accepts | b. ends |
| c. defies | d. excludes |

3. In such circumstances, the debtor may be able to **rely** on the equitable doctrine of promissory estoppels.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. depend | b. forget |
| c. arrive | d. display |

4. Where injury or damage is caused wholly or in part by a defective product, those persons identified in the Act will be **liable**.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| a. explainable | b. central |
| c. responsible | d. prevailing |

II. FILL IN THE BLANKS

5. Offer, acceptance and consideration are characteristics of

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| a. agreement | b. bargain |
| c. contract | d. capacity |

6. An is a proposition put by one person to another with an indication.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| a. offer | b. offeror |
| c. offeree | d. acceptance |

7. Rejection by the offeree immediately the offer.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a. evocates | b. identifies |
| c. terminates | d. vitiates is |

8. An agreement must be supported by if it is to be a contract.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. acceptance | b. intent |
| c. offer | d. consideration |



مجاز است.

استفاده از:

9. Advertisements are generally regarded as

- a. offer
b. condition
c. bargain
d. invitation to treat

10. According to your text book, drunkards are given the same protection and are in the same position as the

- a. mentally disordered
b. judicial offerors
c. mental offerees
d. judicial creditors

11. Where a contract is the general rule is that the parties must be returned to their pre-contractual positions.

- a. certain
b. void
c. valid
d. mistaken

12. Where a statement made during contractual negotiations does not become a term of the contract, it remains a

- a. pre-contractual representation
b. promissory estoppel
c. valid consideration
d. valid minors

13. Which of the following items **IS NOT** of the three types of misrepresentation?

- a. Innocent
b. negligent
c. affirmative
d. fraudulent

14. The less significant or minor terms means

- a. conditions
b. warranties
c. innominate terms
d. express terms

15. Where one party is prevented from performing his obligations by the other, that failure of performance will not bar that party from bringing an action for breach of contract by the other. This is called in legal term.

- a. Prevention of performance
b. Substantial performance
c. Severable contracts
d. Acceptance of partial performance

16. The doctrine of is one area of non-performance where fault does play a part.

- a. illegality
b. impossibility
c. frustration
d. breach of condition

17. Which one gives the injured party a right to damages and the option to repudiate the contract?

- a. anticipatory breach
b. actual breach
c. breach of condition
d. breach of warranty



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استفاده از:

18. are intended to compensate the injured party for any loss suffered as a result of the breach of contract.

- a. Damages
b. Injunctions
c. Breaches
d. Warranties

19. The prevailing economic philosophy one of or free trade and, consequently, State intervention in and regulation of economic activity was kept to a minimum.

- a. laissez-faire
b. freedom of contract
c. Services of Goods
d. Supply of Goods

20. In contracts for the possession of goods is transferred for a specified period.

- a. transfer of goods
b. supply of service
c. supply of goods
d. hire of goods

21. A trade description is false if it is false to a degree.

- a. trivial
b. material
c. fitness
d. weak

22. Which of the following is a suitable definition for 'consumer'?

- a. any person who might wish to be supplied with the goods for his own private use or consumption
b. anyone who has the liability for dangerous products
c. anyone suffering the loss or damage
d. anyone suffering injury or loss

23. Any goods, including substances, crops, ships, aircraft and vehicles, in legal terms, is called

- a. loss
b. insurance
c. product
d. contract

III. PERSIAN EQUIVALENTS

24. What's the meaning of "exclusion clause" in Persian?

ب. اسباب

الف. شروط صریح

د. اسباب ایجاد

ج. شروط معافیت

25. What's the meaning of "vitiating factors" in Persian?

ب. عوامل احیاء کننده

الف. عوامل باطل کننده

د. عوامل مخففه

ج. عوامل مشدده



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26. These are responses that seek to vary or amend the original offer and, therefore, reject it and establish a new offer in its place.

ب. اصلاح کردن

الف. پایان دادن

د. پیشنهاد دادن

ج. تقبل کردن

27. There may be rare cases where the parties believe they have reached agreement but the courts decide that it is too vague or uncertain to be enforced.

ب. متعهد شدن

الف. درگیر شدن

د. اعمال شدن

ج. اعطا شدن

28. Property is regarded as private where it is of a type ordinarily intended for private use.

ب. منظور داشتن

الف. تقویت شدن

د. قضاوت کردن

ج. اختصاص یافتن

IV. ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS

۲۹. معادل انگلیسی واژه «دعوت به معامله» کدام است؟

- a. offer to contract
c. invitation to treat

- b. invitation to bargain
d. offer to agreement

۳۰. معادل انگلیسی اصطلاح «دستور جلوگیری» کدام است؟

- a. negative order
c. frustration

- b. injunction
d. restraint