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| TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG | **ĐỀ THI, ĐÁP ÁN KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN** |
| **KHOA THƯƠNG MẠI**  | Học kỳ: 1 | Năm học: | **2021 - 2022** |
| Mã học phần: 7TM0030 Tên học phần: Bảo hiểm và vận tải quốc tế  |
| Mã nhóm lớp HP: | 211\_7TM0030\_01 |
| Thời gian làm bài: | 75 (phút) |
| Hình thức thi: | **Trắc nghiệm** |

Code: **A401 Thi Lần: 01**

Mr and Mrs Jones are the only shareholders in Acme Transport Ltd which has a contract to provide transport between Birmingham and London. Mr and Mrs Jones sell their shareholding to Mr and Mrs Green. Insofar as the contract is concerned, Acme Transport Ltd

1. must continue to operate the contract
2. may only continue with the contract if the customer gives written agreement
3. cannot continue to operate the contract
4. may decide whether or not to operate the contract

ANSWER: A

Three individuals wish to set up in business together. They want minimal formation formalities and are each prepared to accept all of the responsibilities and liabilities that the business might incur. Which of these business types is likely to be the most appropriate?

**A.** Partnership

**B.** Sole trader

***C****.* Private limited company

***D****.* Public limited company

ANSWER: A

The rights of various classes of shareholders in a limited company must be contained in its

1. Articles of Association
2. Memorandum of Association
3. Certificate of Incorporation
4. Certificate of Trading

ANSWER: A

A driver is a school governor and has to attend committee meetings from time to time during normal working hours. Under Employment Protection Legislation

1. the driver must be given reasonable time off to attend such meetings
2. the driver is only entitled to time off to attend if the working hours missed through attending the meeting are made up
3. the employer is not obliged to give the driver any time off to attend such meetings
4. the driver must be given reasonable time off with pay to attend such meetings

ANSWER: A

Third party motor insurance must provide cover for

1. all passengers
2. employee passengers only
3. fire damage to the policy holder’s vehicle
4. theft of the policy holder’s vehicle

ANSWER: A

Transportation requires interaction of three groups

1. Shippers, carriers and warehouses
2. Railroads, trucks lines and airlines
3. Users, providers, and government
4. Harbors, terminals and warehouses

ANSWER: A

To maximize profit and remain sustainable, which of the following should not be done:

1. Maximize empty handing
2. Maximize vehicle capacity
3. Match vehicle capacity to route demand and required service frequency
4. Minimize empty mileage

ANSWER: A

How does transportation help to enhance economic value of products?

1. By placing goods where they are needed
2. By adding freight charges to price of the product
3. Allowing the producer to ship their product
4. Allowing the producer to overcome distance to the market

ANSWER: A

Free on board (FOB) is a common Incoterm used in maritime shipments. The buyer – seller terms of FOB is:

1. Carriage to be arranged by the buyer
2. Carriage to be arranged by the seller
3. Carriage to be arranged by the carrier
4. Carriage and insurance to be arranged by the seller

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not a distinguishing feature for cargo aircrafts?

1. Number of engines
2. Wide Fuselage
3. High wings
4. Large number of wheels

ANSWER: A

Which of the following was the first purpose built cargo aircraft?
**A**. Arado Ar 232

**B**. MD 80
**C**. Handley Page HP.42
**D**. Boeing 747-8F

ANSWER: A

What is the range of Boeing 777F?

1. 4,900 nautical miles
2. 7,000 nautical miles
3. 3,000 nautical miles
4. 5,500 nautical miles

ANSWER: A

What established the main regulatory framework for air transport including the fire freedoms?

1. Chicago Convention
2. Boston Tea Party
3. Bermuda Report
4. New York Agreement

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not the function of Transportation organization?

1. Review the management of various organizations responsible for road management in the country
2. Organize the construction and functioning of transportation facilities and services
3. Implementing strategies to manage the demand for transportation
4. Establishing the linkage between land use strategies and transportation investments

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is the best way to make public transportation efficient?
**A**. Separate bus lanes
**B**. Carpooling
**C**. Increasing tax
**D**. Providing toll booths

ANSWER: A

What is B/L stand for?

**A**. Bill of Landing

**B**. Bill of lading

**C**. Boat Load

**D**. Bill of loading

ANSWER: A

What does RORO stand for?

1. Roll-on / Roll-off
2. A. Roll-in / Roll-Out
3. Robust Owners Rolling Out shires
4. Rolling Materials Only

ANSWER: A

The ICAO was founded by the Chicago Convention in the year?

 **A**. 1947

 **B**. 1990

 **C**. 1950

 **D**. 1951

ANSWER: A

IATA was formed in the year

1. 1945
2. 1919
3. 1940
4. 1950

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not a service provided by IATA Cargo Agent?

**A**. Fills out necessary documents prior to air transportation

**B**. Prepare airline document, i.e. complete Air Waybill including charges

**C**. Ensure that packaging certificates and declarations are in compliance with government and IATA regulations.

**D**. Check that export and import licenses are in order and comply fully with Government regulations

ANSWER: A

Membership in FIATA is?

1. . Open to Customs an firms specializing in warehousing, trucking and brokerage services
2. Limited to National Freight forwarders Associations.
3. Limited to national freight forwarders and freight forwarding firms
4. Limited to freight forward firms

ANSWER: A

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ANSWER: A

Which of the following statements about the rights and obligations of IATA Cargo Agent is False?

1. IATA Cargo Agent have the option of either settling accounts using CASS in countries where it is available or through the traditional method.
2. IATA Cargo agent can lose their registration for repeated late payment of freight accounts.
3. IATA Cargo Agents receives a commission from IATA Airlines on export cargo.
4. IATA Cargo Agent must present shipments to the Airlines “Read for carriage”.

ANSWER: A

Which of the following functions apply to the consolidator?

1. Negotiates the sales contract between the shipper and the consignee
2. Charges the customer the published airline air freight rates
3. Assumes responsibility beyond delivering the shipment to the airline.
4. Deliver direct shipment to the carrying airline

ANSWER: A

When can a consignment be considered as “Ready for Carriage”?

1. When all documentary procedures have been completed and all physical checks performed.
2. C. When all documentary procedures have been completed and security check performed.
3. When all documentary procedures have been completed and dimension of the packages have been checked against the air waybill
4. When all documentary procedures have been completed and the cargo has been screened.

ANSWER: A

The air waybill is a non-negotiable document. What does this indicate?

1. The Air Waybill is a contract for transportation only
2. The Air Waybill represents the value of merchandise entered in the waybill
3. The Air Waybill must be endorsed by the party accepting the goods.
4. The Air Waybill can be used as a means of payment without a bank acting as intermediate.

ANSWER: A

Which terms apply to DDP?

1. The seller pays insurance and transport costs up to the port of destination
2. The buyer has to cover all the costs, including marine insurance and customs duty.
3. The seller pays all costs, including customs duty.
4. The seller pays all the costs and bears the risk until the goods have been delivered on his side of the border

ANSWER: A

FAS (Free Alongside Ship) and FOB (Free On Board) are rules for which kind of transport?

1. Inland waterway or sea transport
2. Rail transport only
3. Air transport only
4. Any kind of transport - sea, land or air

ANSWER: A

FCA ?

**A**. Fix for instead of FOB for air

**B**. higher level of insurance

**C**.\_\_\_\_\_\_[dock (or ship) in the Port of Departure where the goods are delivered] , incoterms 2010

**D**. Non containerized cargo

ANSWER: A

CIP, CPT, DAP, FCA means

1. which incoterms can be used for any type of product
2. Non containerized cargo
3. C terms
4. which incoterm does the exporter arrange and pay for the pre carriage, main carriage and insurance

ANSWER: A

They deliver container to terminals in the country of export and collect containers at terminal located in the country of import

1. With DAT practices are
2. DAP is meant to replace
3. Arrival contract
4. The new FOB transfer point is

ANSWER: A

**DAP**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_[Address in the city of destination where goods are delivered] incoterms 2010
2. incoterms expressed tactically
3. Scope at DAT
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_[addressed of the terminal where goods are delivered] incoterms 2010

ANSWER: A

When a trade term is referenced in a contract, that term takes on the force of law and any questions regarding delivery of the goods will be interrupted pursuant to the incoterms rules

**A.** If incoterms aren’t laws, how can they be enforced between an exporter in one country and an exporter in another?

**B**. DAT was meant to be used for containerized cargo delivered to a port, and to replace

**C**. Point at which responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with CIF

**D**. Which incoterms does the exporter arrange and pay for the pre carriage and main carriage

ANSWER: A

Facilitate the same of its products by assisting a new importer in the handling of equipment be flexible by offering a quote where they list several possible incoterm and let the importer decide

**A**. Strategic advantage by exporter with incoterms

**B**. Responsibilities of the exporter with DAT

**C**. Responsibilities of the exporter with CIP

**D**. Responsibilities of the exporter with EXW

ANSWER: A

FCA?

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[address in the city of departure where goods are delivered to the carrier], incoterms 2010
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[address in the city of destination where goods are delivered], incoterms 2010
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[ address of the terminal where goods are delivered ], incoterms 2010
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[ address of the dock in the port of departure where the goods are delivered], incoterms 2010

ANSWER: A

FCA exporter’s premise and FCA carrier’s premise

**A**. With FCA what are the two choices for the delivery of goods that the exporter and importer can agree on

**B**. Choosing the correct incoterms rule depends on

**C**. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from exporter to the importer with FAS

**D**. CIP (Carriage and insurance paid to) and CPT (Carrier paid to) are similar in what ways?

ANSWER: A

When the exporter delivers the goods to the port of departure, unloaded from the mode of transportation

1. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with FAS
2. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with CFR
3. CIF (Cost, insurance and freight) and CFR (Cost freight) are similar in what ways?
4. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with DDP

ANSWER: A

DAT?

1. which incoterm does the exporter arrange and pay for transportation to the terminal
2. which incoterms can be used for any mode of transportation
3. which incoterm can be used for any type of product
4. if incoterms aren’t laws, how can they be enforced between an exporter in one country and an importer in another?

ANSWER: A

DDU (Delivery duty unpaid)

1. DAT is meant to replace
2. DAT was meant to be used for containerized cargo delivered to a port, and to replace
3. Only term that don’t say provide documents necessary to clear customs in the importing country
4. Responsibilities of the importer with CIF

ANSWER: A

Which trade routes have the second highest movement of containers as measured by Twenty Equivalent Units?

1. China/Asia to Europe and vice versa.
2. China/Asia to the US and vice versa.
3. Europe to North America and vice versa.
4. Australasia to Europe and vice versa.

ANSWER: A

The sole legal purpose of a certificate of marine insurance is to establish

1. a contractual link between the marine cargo insurer and the buyer.
2. that the goods were despatched by the seller to the buyer.
3. that the marine cargo insurance arranged by the buyer satisfied the requirements of the Marine Insurance Act 1906.
4. that the seller arranged marine cargo insurance for the benefit of the buyer.

ANSWER: A

Goods being shipped under the Hamburg Rules are damaged. The liability to pay compensation will be based on

1. the presumed fault of the carrier.
2. the presumed fault of the shipper
3. a 50/50 split of liability between the shipper and the carrier.
4. a negotiated individual settlement of the cost of the damage.

ANSWER: A

What is specified in Clause 8 of the Institute Cargo Clauses (A) 1/1/09?

1. The points at which insurance cover attaches and terminates
2. The maximum time an assured has to submit a valid claim after a loss has occurred.
3. The maximum period of time before an actual total loss can be considered.
4. The maximum period of time before a constructive total loss can be considered

ANSWER: A

Under the Institute Cargo Clauses 1/1/09, cover remains in force for what maximum number of days?

1. 60 days after discharge of the cargo from the ship at the destination port.
2. 30 days after arrival of the ship at the destination port.
3. 30 days after discharge of the cargo from the ship at the destination port.
4. 60 days after arrival of the ship at the destination port.

ANSWER: A

A vessel is due to sail to Jeddah carrying goods which are insured under Institute Cargo Clauses (A) 1/1/09. The vessel sails to Basra instead without the assured’s knowledge and the goods are damaged. Which party would bear the cost of the damage and for what reason?

1. The insurer as clause 10 of the Institute Cargo Clauses 1/1/09 provides such cover.
2. The shipowner as it changed the voyage.
3. The assured as clause 10 of the Institute Cargo Clauses 1/1/09 excludes such cover.
4. The assured’s shipping agent as it did not inform the assured of the change.

ANSWER: A

In respect of timber carried in bundles on the deck of a ship and which is exposed to the forces of the weather and the sea, cover under the Institute Timber Trade Federation Clauses 1/4/86 is restricted to the equivalent of

1. Institute Cargo Clauses (B) 1/1/09 plus theft, non-delivery and malicious damage.
2. Institute Cargo Clauses (B) 1/1/09 plus theft, pilferage and non-delivery.
3. Institute Cargo Clauses (B) 1/1/09 only.
4. Institute Cargo Clauses (B) 1/1/09 plus theft only.

ANSWER: A

A ship has been unloading its cargo in a port for 24 hours when war breaks out whilst some of the cargo is on the quayside. This cargo is quickly reloaded to the ship and whilst departing the port, cannon fire damages some of the cargo. How will the war insurers deal with the subsequent claim?

1. Only pay for damage to the cargo which was not unloaded.
2. Pay for damage to all the cargo, but apply a deductible.
3. Pay for damage to all the cargo without applying a deductible.
4. Only pay for damage to the cargo which was reloaded.

ANSWER: A

Under which types of law, if any, does a haulage driver have absolute liability for securing a load to his vehicle?

1. Road Traffic and Health and Safety.
2. A haulage driver does not have absolute liability.
3. Health and Safety and CIM Convention.
4. Road Traffic and CMR Convention

ANSWER: A

The legal liability for haulage contractors, in respect of goods they are carrying, arises under

1. private contract, common law, and statute or international convention**.**
2. common law, and statute or international convention only.
3. private contract and common law only.
4. private contract and statute or international convention only.

ANSWER: A

What is a Bill of Lading and by whom is it issued?

1. It is a receipt for the goods on board a vessel and it is issued by the master of the ship.
2. It is a receipt for the goods on board a vessel and it is issued by the port authority.
3. It is a sales invoice for the goods on board a vessel and it is issued by the freight forwarder.
4. It is a packing list for the goods on board a vessel and it is issued by the shipowner’s agent.

ANSWER: A

*Ngày biên soạn: 18 Oct 2021*

**Giảng viên biên soạn đề thi: MBA. Lê Thị Phượng Hoàng Yến**

*Ngày kiểm duyệt:*

**Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn kiểm duyệt đề thi: Nguyễn Thị Dỵ Anh**

Sau khi kiểm duyệt đề thi, **Trưởng (Phó) Khoa/Bộ môn** gửi về Trung tâm Khảo thí qua email:khaothivanlang@gmail.combao gồmfile word và file pdf (được đặt password trên 1 file nén/lần gửi) và nhắn tin password + họ tên GV gửi qua Số điện thoại Thầy Phan Nhất Linh (**0918.01.03.09**).

Khuyến khích Giảng viên biên soạn và nộp đề thi, đáp án bằng File Hot Potatoes. Trung tâm Khảo thí gửi kèm File cài đặt và File hướng dẫn sử dụng để hỗ trợ thêm Quý Thầy Cô.