|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 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: **A402 Thi Lần: 01**

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

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

Under an Aircraft Financial Interest Endorsement (AVN 28B), what minimum notice period of cancellation of the endorsement needs to be given in writing to the appointed broker by the insurer?

1. 30 days
2. 7 days.
3. 14 days.
4. 28 days.

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

ANSWER: A

If insurance cover for damage to third parties due to risks of war or terrorism is unavailable to an aircraft operator on a per accident basis, EU Regulation 285/2010 will be satisfied by the operator insuring on

1. an aggregate basis.
2. an agreed value basis.
3. a catastrophe reinsurance basis.
4. a first loss basis.

ANSWER: A

Which body, based in the US, is responsible for the operation of air traffic services and the provision of air navigation facilities?

1. The Federal Aviation Administration.
2. The Civil Aviation Authority.
3. The National Air Traffic Services.
4. The Safety and Airspace Regulation Group.

ANSWER: A

Under the review and cancellation provisions of an Extended Coverage Endorsement (Aviation Liabilities) (AVN 52E), what notice period is typically given by an insurer who intends to cancel policy coverage as a result of a hostile detonation of a nuclear weapon?

1. 48 hours
2. 1 hour.
3. 12 hours.
4. 24 hours.

ANSWER: A

What is typically covered under an aircraft spares all risks insurance policy?

**A**. Engines, spare parts and equipment destined to be fitted to an aircraft.

***B.*** Engines and equipment destined to be fitted to an aircraft only.

**C**. Engines and spare parts destined to be fitted to an aircraft only.

**D**. Spare parts and equipment destined to be fitted to an aircraft only.

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

Under the Aircraft Laying-Up Clause (AVN 26A), no return will be paid by an insurer in respect of an aircraft unless the period of lay-up is at least

1. 30 consecutive days
2. 5 consecutive days.
3. 10 consecutive days.
4. 20 consecutive days.

ANSWER: A

How would an aircraft financier or lessor require to be treated in respect of liability coverage?

1. Named as an additional insured for its respective rights and interests.
2. Confirmed as a party to the 50/50 provision.
3. Jointly liable with no severability of interest.
4. Named as the loss payee.

ANSWER: A

What is a key benefit for an airline of having its insurance placed on a verticalized basis?

1. It increases competition between insurers on price
2. All insurers must follow the lead insurer’s price.
3. It always provides wider cover at no additional cost.
4. It reduces the need for reinsurance.

ANSWER: A

Where an underwriter is assessing the number of locations, volume of throughput and tarbox agreements, he is most likely to be considering

1. Refuellers
2. airport owners and operators.
3. ground handlers.
4. maintenance repair and overhaulers.

ANSWER: A

The document covering the transportation of the total consolidation is called?

1. Master Air Waybill

**B**. House Air Waybill

**C**. Consolidation Manifest

**D**. Cargo label for Consolidation

ANSWER: A

Which one of the following statements describes a shipment in bond?

1. A shipment on which import duty has been paid
2. A shipment that is ready for carriage*.*

**C**. A shipment that has been cleared through Customs.

**D**. A shipment on which export duty has not been paid

ANSWER: A

Which of the following statement about a cargo door is false?

1. It opens only inward

**B**. It may serve one or two cargo compartments

**C**. It opens either outwards or inwards

**D**. A lower deck cargo door is located on the aircraft’s right side

ANSWER: A

Which are the three functional areas of a cargo terminal?

**A**. Export, Import and interline/Transshipment

**B**. Warehouse, security, Customs

**C**. Landside, airside, Customs

**D**. Export, Import, warehouse

ANSWER: A

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

**A.** When all documentary procedures have been completed and all physical checks performed.

**B.** When all documentary procedures have been completed and the cargo has been screened.

**C.** When all documentary procedures have been completed and security check performed.

**D**. When all documentary procedures have been completed and dimension of the packages have been checked against the air waybill

ANSWER: A

Free alongside ship (FAS) means that

**A**. the buyer is responsible for the transportation of his goods as soon as they are being loaded aboard

1. the goods don't belong to anybody as long as they are alongside the ship.
2. the seller has to pay for the transport until the goods are being unloaded at the port of destination.
3. the goods have to be delivered by sailboat.

ANSWER: A

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

1. The Air Waybill is a contract for transportation only

**B.** The Air Waybill represents the value of merchandise entered in the waybill

**C.** The Air Waybill must be endorsed by the party accepting the goods.

**D.** The Air Waybill can be used as a means of payment without a bank acting as intermediate.

ANSWER: A

Which terms apply to DDP?

**A.** The seller pays insurance and transport costs up to the port of destination.

**B.** The buyer has to cover all the costs, including marine insurance and customs duty.

**C.** The seller pays all costs, including customs duty.

**D.** The seller pays all the costs and bears the risk until the goods have been delivered on his side of the border

ANSWER: A

\_\_\_\_\_ are common terms and rules developed to mitigate language barriers in international shipping**.**

1. Incoterms
2. Maritime laws
3. Steerage laws
4. Maritime codes

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

ANSWER: A

Title of transfer, payment terms, remedies for breach of contract, any other non - delivery related clause in a comprehensive sales contract

**A**. In a contract for sale between a seller and buyer incoterms do not cover

**B**. point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer to the importer with CIP

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

**D**. If Incoterm aren’t laws, how can they be enforced between an exporter in one country and an importer in another

ANSWER: A

CIP, CPT, DAP, FCA means

1. which incoterms can be used for any type of products

**B**. C terms

**C**. which incoterm does the exporter arrange and pay for the pre carriage, main carriage and insurance

**D**. Non containerized cargo

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 incoterm 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

Everything except responsibilities for the exporter

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

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

**C**. Type of product being sold, method of shipment, ability and willingness of either of the exporter and importer to perform the tasks involved and the amount of trust place by either of the parties in the other party

**D**. point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with DAT

ANSWER: A

Some possible problems may develop should cargo be damaged during the loading of a ship

**A**. If you don’t specify 2010 with FOB

**B**. the changes implemented in 2010 were designed to

**C**. In a contract for sale between a seller and buyer incoterms do not cover

**D**. DAP and DAT both

ANSWER: A

When the exporter delivers the goods onboard the ship in the port of departure

**A**. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with FOB

**B**. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with CIP

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

**D**. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with DAT

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 EXW

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

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

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

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

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

ANSWER: A

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

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

**B**. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with DDP

**C**. CIF (Cost, insurance and freight) and CFR (Cost freight) are similar in what ways?

**D**. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from the exporter to the importer with CFR

ANSWER: A

Minimum insurance (coverage C of the Institute Cargo Clause unless higher level coverage A)

**A**. Insurance under CIP

**B**. The new FOB transfer point is

**C**. Incoterms reflect

**D**. Most frequent misuse

ANSWER: A

DAT

**A**. which incoterm does the exporter arrange and pay for transportation to the terminal

**B**. which incoterm can be used for any type of product

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

**D**. which incoterms can be used for any mode of transportation

ANSWER: A

When the goods are delivered to the carrier, loaded on the truck

**A**. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from exporter to the importer with FCA

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

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

**D**. Point at which the responsibility of the goods switch from exporter to the importer with EXW

ANSWER: A

D terms the seller is responsible for risk or loss or damage to the goods up to a name point at destination and must always pay transportation cost up to that named point

**A**. Arrival Contract

**B**. Problem with EXW for the buyer

**C**. In a contract for sale between a seller and buyer incoterms do not cover

**D**. FCA carrier’s premise

ANSWER: A

Everything except responsibilities of the exporter

**A**. CIF (Cost, insurance and freight) and CFR (Cost and freight) are similar in what ways?

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

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

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

ANSWER: A

CFR

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

**B**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_[ address of the dock in the port of departure where the goods are delivered] incoterm 2010

**C**. There is big difference between who is responsible for the well being of goods in transit and who

**D**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_[address of the terminal where goods are delivered] incoterms 2010

ANSWER: A

CIP, CPT, DAP, DAT, DDP, EXW, FCA

**A**. Which incoterms can be used for any mode of transportation

**B**. the change implemented in 2010 were designed to

**C**. which incoterms does the exporter arrange and pay for the pre carriage, main carriage, and insurance

**D**. With DAP the exporter/ importer generally agree on location in the

ANSWER: A

CPT, CIP, DAP?

**A**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[ address in the city of destination where goods are delivered] incoterms 2010

**B**. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_[address in the city of departure where goods are made available] incoterms

2010

**C**. Once the goods had crossed the ship’s rail

**D**. \_\_\_\_\_[ address in the city of destination where goods are made available], incoterm 2010

ANSWER: A

Add maximum cover to the end

**A**. In the case of a higher level of insurance (coverage A) what would happen to the syntax

**B**. Until the 2010 version of incoterms rules, the transfer point for the responsibility for the goods was

**C**. There is big difference between who is responsible for the well being of goods in transit and who

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

ANSWER: A

The UNCTAD stands for

**A**. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

**B**. Urban National Congress for Tariff and Diversification

**C**. United Nations Consumers Trade and Development

**D**. None of these

ANSWER: A

A multimodal transport document contains

**A**. The name of the Consignor

**B**. The name of Consignee

**C**. Both of A and B

**D**. None of these

ANSWER: A

Tramps and tankers are parts of

**A**. Island waterways

**B**. Oversea shipping

**C**. Coastal shipping

**D**. None of these

ANSWER: A

Which Incoterms 2010® imposes the greatest duty on the seller?

1. Delivery Duty Paid.
2. Carriage Paid To.
3. Delivery At Terminal.
4. Ex Works.

ANSWER: A

Which two Incoterms 2010® can only be used for carriage of goods by sea?

1. Cost and Freight and Cost Insurance and Freight
2. Carriage Paid To and Delivery Duty Paid.
3. Delivery At Terminal and Delivery At Place.
4. Ex Works and Free Carrier.

ANSWER: A

Under the United Kingdom Warehousing Association Conditions for Logistics and the CMR Convention respectively, what is the standard compensation payable for loss or damage to goods?

1. £100 per tonne and SDR 8.33 per kilo
2. £100 per tonne and £800 per tonne.
3. £100 per tonne and £1,300 per tonne.
4. £100 per tonne and £2,000 per tonne.

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

How is computer aided design used to achieve efficiency in aircraft design?

1. It enables parts and assemblies to be more effectively integrated.
2. It identifies environmentally friendly fuels appropriate to the type of aircraft.
3. It proposes the use of electronic rather than mechanical instruments.
4. It reduces the need for more than one pilot on an aircraft.

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.com](mailto:khaothivanlang@gmail.com)bao 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.