

نام درس: متون حقوقی ۱

رشته تحصیلی: گرایش: حقوق

کد درس: ۱۲۱۲۱۷۷

تعداد سؤال: نسی ۶۰ تکمیلی — تشریحی ۲

زمان امتحان: تستی و تکمیلی ۶۵ دقیقه تشریحی ۳۵ دقیقه

تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

* استفاده از فرهنگ لغات مجاز نیست.

Part I - Vocabulary -**A- Fill in the blanks with the right words. Mark the related number on your answer sheet.**

1. property 2. monopoly 3. security 4. private

1. One of the main aims of law is to increase people's sense of
2. Anything that has a money value and can be cashed or exchanged is referred to as
3. Rights to.....property encourage people to work harder and be more productive.
4. One objection to a of patent right or copyright is the drawback of denying others free access to what has been created.

1. owner 2. insolvent 3. consent 4. possessor

5. In the law of property, by' ' it is meant the person who has the best right to control the thing in the long run.
6. To transfer a property to another, the owner's is a requisite.
7. In protecting property rights, law has two main aims: 1) to protect the owner and 2) to protect the
9. When a person is not able to pay his creditors, he becomes

1. negotiable instrument 2. passage of time 3. intestate succession 4. Land Register

9. To be on the safe side, you check with , which records registration of title, before you buy a house or an apartment.
10. A check that you draw on a bank to pay someone, is called a “.....”
11. If you lose something and you take no steps, within a legal time limit, to recover it from the present possessor -you lose your ownership through
12. Where a person dies without making a will, and where there are no apparent people to benefit from property they leave -the law ofdeals with the problem.

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1. version

2. possession

3. conventions

4. lessee

13. A 'lease' is a good example to show that an owner is always entitled to possess a thing in the long run, but not always in the short run. Once a lease runs out, the..... loses the right of possession and will have to hand over the property to the lessor.

14. All systems of law protectas well as ownership.

15. Possession is a refined..... of the phrase "control of property."

16. Talking of possession of property, customs and social.are also taken into account.

1. dispossessed

2. restitution

3. stability

4. rescind

17. Laws that protect a possessor lay down that if you were wrongfully..... of your property you could get it back from the person who took it.

18. Domestic and economic life in a society require short-term and long-term....., which becomes possible through protecting possession and ownership legally rather than people taking the law in their hands.

19. The law can allow a party to withdraw from an agreement which the other party is clearly not going to carry out. In other words, the law allows him. tothe contract.

20. If you have made an advance payment for some goods or services and the owner does not make them available as agreed, you can recover the advance payment i.e. you can claim for.....

1. dispute

2. position

3. arbitration

4. treaties

21. If a legally binding contract is not carried out, state force should be used to see that it is, or that the other party is put in as **good** a.....as if it had been.

22. Writing provides proof of what was agreed and helps to avoid.....about whether there has really been an agreement.

23. The remedies for breaking.....are, to some extent, similar to those for breaking contracts.

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24. As to the enforcement of treaties, often there is no competent court to give damages if a treaty is broken. Therefore, many treaties provide for.....and give arbitrators power to award compensation if need arouse.

1. enforcing

2. Charter

3. damages

4. Convention

25. The.....of the United Nations, as a treaty, lays down that states may not use or threaten to use force against on another's territory. Aggression is forbidden, no matter how powerful the reason for it.

26. The European Court of Human Rights is entitled to decide whether a member state has violated human rights as provided for by European.....of Human Rights.

27. An agreement is a guarantee of future conduct only if there is some way of..... it.

28. If agreements are to be respected, it should be made clear that the party who fails their promise will have to pay compensation, or.....

1. entitled

2. binding

3. commitment

4. foundations

29. One reason why some agreements have to be made legally.....is as a guarantee that they will be carried out.

30. A bank or society that lends you the money to buy a house is.....to have the house resold to collect the loan they have paid you, If you tall to return the loan.

31. The saying that "agreements ought to be kept", forms one of the of..... international law.

32. If we agree that I will take you on holidays if I can, this should not be taken as a seriousbecause I have not made a firm promise.

B- MACHING OF WORDS WITH DEFINITIONS

Choose the right words for each definition and mark the related number on your answer sheet:

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1. loan**2. register****3. debt****4. proceeds**

33. Government official who or office that records an event, an act, or a document

34. Profits that you receive for performance of a duty or for selling of a product

35. Money a bank or an organization lends you

36. Money that you owe somebody

1. allot**2. mortgage****3. intestate****4. will**

37. Legal agreement by which you leave your immoveable property with a bank or with somebody to borrow money and to pay the loan back gradually.

38. A legal document that says what is to happen to somebody's property after they die

39. To die without making a will

40. Making available time, money or energy which is to be spent on a particular phase or purpose of a project.

1. ransom**2. challenge****3. salary****4. manuscript**

41. Money that employees receive monthly or yearly for the job they do, as opposed to wages which are paid hourly or daily

42. Money demanded by a person or group of people to set free someone they have illegally kept as a prisoner.

43. A copy of a written material which might be in handwriting and or before it has been printed

44. To question the legality of an action or the competence of an authority to deal with a situation

1. enterprise**2. share(s)****3. lease****4. domestic**

45. A company or business .

46. To let property in exchange for rentals or regular payments

47. Of or inside a particular country; not foreign or international

48. Part (s) of something that is divided between two or more people

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تعداد کل صفحات: ۶

*1. restitution**2. withdraw**3. charter**4. 'rescind*

49. To officially state that a law, contract, or decision, etc. is no longer valid

50. The act of giving back something that was lost or stolen

51. Moving back or away from an activity or an organization; to stop taking part in an activity

52. Written statement of principles and aims of an organization; constitution

*1. arbitration**2. hard-hearted**3. complaint**4. deed*

53. The official process of settling an argument or disagreement out of court by people who are not involved

54. The initial pleading that starts a civil action and shows the basis for plaintiffs claim and the relief sought

55. A written instrument that is signed, sealed, and delivered and that conveys some interest in property

56. Giving no importance to feelings or problems of other people; not caring

*1. vendetta**2. insurance**3. gift**4. civil war*

57. The thing you give somebody on a special occasion, for example in a wedding present

58. An arrangement with a company in which you pay them regularly or at one sum lump so that the company pays you or pays the costs for accidental loss and damages when they arouse

59. Long violent disputes between families or tribes, in which people are murdered in return for previous murders

60. War between groups of people in the same country.

Part II -Discussion**Answer the followin!! Question:**

1. What is meant by property and what are the different types of property?

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*Part III – Discussion***Translate the followin!! text into Persian:**

Two ideas about ownership, then, compete. One is that a person cannot be deprived of his ownership without his consent. This idea gives priority to long-term security. **It** follows that if I lend or hire my lap-top computer to you or you steal it or find it left in your office and you then sell it to Jane, I can claim it back from Jane. This is true even if Jane thought it was yours and paid for it as if it was. I do not have to pay Jane what she paid for it. When she bought the computer she took the risk that it did not belong to you.

The alternative idea is that when a person buys som~thing in good faith the buyer's security has priority over the owner's. On this view Jane is entitled to assume that you own the computer unless she knows or there is something to indicate that you do not (for example it is stamped with my name). **It** follows that once the computer is handed to her she owns it and it no longer belongs to me. Of course I can claim compensation from you, but that may not be worth much.