



زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۷۵ تشریحی: --

تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: --

نام درس: متون حقوقی ۲ زبان خارجی تخصصی

رشته تحصیلی / کُد درس: حقوق (۱۲۱۲۱۷۸)

مجاز است.

استفاده از:

CHOOSE THE BEST CHOICE AND MARK IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET.

Part A: Fill in the Blanks

- The physical element of a crime is the .....  
a. mens rea                      b. actus reus                      c. offence                      d. intention
- A person is ..... where they take an unjustified risk of committing the offence.  
a. reckless                      b. defendant                      c. drunk                      d. mentally disordered
- The concept of ..... applies where a criminal act directed at one person or item of property results, in fact, in injury, loss or damage to another person or item of property.  
a. the transaction principle                      b. continuing offences  
c. transferred malice                      d. mens rea
- When the defendant argues that at the time of committing the *actus reus* he had no conscious, voluntary control over his actions—he was acting as a(n) .....  
a. defence                      b. innocent                      c. automaton                      d. offender
- The defence by showing that the defendant was forced to commit the crime is known as acting under.....  
a. duress                      b. self-defence                      c. automatism                      d. insanity
- An unlawful act that causes the death of another human being is the *actus reus* of.....  
a. assault                      b. murder                      c. provocation                      d. suicide
- ..... is the dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with an intention to permanently deprive the other of it.  
a. Theft                      b. Deception                      c. Assault                      d. Suicide



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8. Crime can be defined as ..... that is sufficiently serious to require state intervention and punishment.

- a. anti-social conduct  
b. novus conduct  
c. subjective capacity  
d. illegal capacity

9. For most crimes, it is not sufficient to prove only that the defendant committed the unlawful act. It must also be shown they had a particular state of mind. The need to show a criminal state of mind emphasizes the ..... nature of criminal liability and highlights the central role of fault.

- a. extended  
b. purposeful  
c. objective  
d. subjective

10. .... includes "money and all other things, real or personal, including, things in action and other intangible things."

- a. Intention  
b. Service  
c. Property  
d. Burglary

11. A(n) ..... is an agreement between two or more persons to pursue a course of conduct that, if carried out in accordance with their intentions, would result in the commission of an offence by one of the parties to the agreement.

- a. conspiracy  
b. attempt  
c. rea  
d. aiding

12. .... means to instigate the commission of a crime through advice, encouragement, persuasion or compulsion. It is an offence at common law.

- a. To deprive  
b. To be liable  
c. To obtain  
d. To incite

13. One of the main reasons for having a criminal justice system is the belief that .....

- a. those who engage in anti-social conduct should be held responsible for their actions and punished.  
b. property belongs to any person having possession or control of it.  
c. a person initially borrows a book from another.  
d. omissions do not attract criminal liability.



مجاز است.

استفاده از:

## Part B: Vocabulary

14. Emergency surgical treatment without consent would appear to be justified either on grounds of public policy or necessity.

- a. permission      b. negligence      c. mistake      d. incapacity

15. What does the underlined part mean?

The idea of fault is present in the principal maxim of the criminal law: actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea.

- a. The act is guilty when the mind is also guilty.  
b. The act is not guilty unless the mind is also guilty.  
c. The existence of a second cause will only break the causal link.  
d. Not every act that is a sine qua non of the consequence will attract criminal liability.

16. What does the following statement mean?

The defendant must show that, at the time of committing the offence, he was suffering from a defect of reason.

- a. The defendant must have been totally deprived of the power to reason.  
b. Because of some mental infirmity, the defendant should be held responsible.  
c. The defendant will be held to have caused all the reasonable consequences of his conduct.  
d. The defendant may intend a particular consequence without either desiring it or it being the motive for their actions.

17. Which of the following items is **NOT** of the *actus reus* of negligence manslaughter?

- a. a duty of care owed by the defendant to the victim  
b. a breach of that duty by the defendant  
c. causes for the death of the victim  
d. the jury justifies a criminal conviction

18. It is defined as placing another in fear of immediate and unlawful personal violence. What is it?

- a. steal      b. intention  
c. assault      d. infection



کُد سری سؤال: یک (۱)

حضرت علی(ع): ارزش هر کس به میزان دانایی و تخصص اوست.

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مجاز است.

استفاده از:

19. What is the maximum sentence for *robbery*?

- a. no imprisonment
- b. 2 years imprisonment
- c. seven years imprisonment
- d. life imprisonment

20. What is 'burglary'?

- a. entry to a building or part of a building as a trespasser.
- b. the use of force on any person.
- c. putting any person in fear of force.
- d. dishonesty to use force.

21. What is the act of "informing people (through the education system and by other means) about the criminal justice system and the consequences of crime" called?

- a. Promptness
- b. Publicity
- c. Objectivity
- d. Punishment

22. For which offences there is no requirement of *mens rea* regarding one or more elements of the *actus reus*?

- a. all offences
- b. traffic offences
- c. continuing offences
- d. offences of strict liability

23. What does the following statement mean?

*The judge gave him a custodial sentence*

- a. The judge sent him to prison.
- b. The judge gave him right.
- c. The judge gave him certainty.
- d. The judge justified him.

**Part C: Persian Equivalent**۲۴. معادل فارسی کلمه **omission** چیست؟

د. ارتکاب

ج. جرم

ب. ترک فعل

الف. رفتار



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۲۵. معادل فارسی کلمه **insanity** کدام است؟

الف. مستی      ب. اختیار      ج. جنون      د. علم

۲۶. معادل فارسی کلمه **manslaughter** کدام است؟

الف. قتل      ب. فوت      ج. قتل عمد      د. قتل غیر عمد

۲۷. معادل فارسی کلمه **robbery** کدام است؟

الف. سرقت همراه با خشونت      ب. سرقت دریایی

ج. کیف قاپی      د. خشونت

## Part D: English Equivalent

۲۸. معادل انگلیسی کلمه "حبس" چیست؟

a. imprisonment      b. deprivation      c. death      d. damage

۲۹. معادل انگلیسی کلمه "شروع به جرم" چیست؟

a. guilty      b. attempt      c. acquittal      d. mens rea

۳۰. معادل انگلیسی کلمه "ضرب و جرح" چیست؟

a. application      b. collision      c. battery      d. attack