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| TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC VĂN LANG | **ĐỀ THI, ĐÁP ÁN KẾT THÚC HỌC PHẦN** |
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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?

1. Partnership
2. Sole trader
3. Private limited company
4. Public limited company

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

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?
**A**. Number of engines
**B**. Wide Fuselage
**C**. High wings
**D**. Large number of wheels

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is a military cargo aircraft?
**A**. Airbus A330 MRTT
**B**. Boeing 747 Freighter
**C**. Boeing 767
**D**. Douglas DC-3

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not the function of Transportation organization?
**A**. Review the management of various organizations responsible for road management in the country

**B**. Organize the construction and functioning of transportation facilities and services
**C**. Implementing strategies to manage the demand for transportation
**D**. Establishing the linkage between land use strategies and transportation investments
ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not an International Transport Organisations?
**A**. International Maritime Health Association

**B**. International Freight Forwarders Association
**C**. International Air Transport Association
**D**. International Union of Railways

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?

**A**. Roll-on / Roll-off

**B**. Roll-in / Roll-Out

**C**. Robust Owners Rolling Out shires.

**D**.  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

Membership in FIATA is?

**A**. Open to Customs an firms specializing in warehousing, trucking and brokerage services

**B**. Limited to National Freight forwarders Associations.

**C**. Limited to national freight forwarders and freight forwarding firms

**D**. Limited to freight forward firms

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

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

**A**. IATA Cargo Agent have the option of either settling accounts using CASS in countries where it is available or through the traditional method.

**B**. IATA Cargo Agents receives a commission from IATA Airlines on export cargo.

**C**. IATA Cargo Agent must present shipments to the Airlines “Read for carriage”.

**D**. IATA Cargo agent can lose their registration for repeated late payment of freight accounts.

ANSWER: A

Which of the following functions apply to the consolidator?

**A**. Negotiates the sales contract between the shipper and the consignee

**B**. Charges the customer the published airline air freight rates

**C**. Assumes responsibility beyond delivering the shipment to the airline.

**D**. Deliver direct shipment to the carrying airline

ANSWER: A

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

**A**. Master Air Waybill

**B**. House Air Waybill

**C**. Consolidation Manifest

**D**. Cargo label for Consolidation

ANSWER: A

What is the name given to the practices of assembling a number of individual shipments and dispatching them as a single shipment on one Master Air Waybill.

1. Consolidator

**D**. Freight Forwarder

**C**. Unitization

**D**. Breaking bulk

ANSWER: A

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

**A**. A shipment on which import duty has been paid.

**B.** 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?

**A**. 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?

1. Export, Import and interline/Transshipment
2. Warehouse, security, Customs
3. Landside, airside, Customs
4. 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

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

**A**. 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 are cheapest for the seller?

1. EXW
2. DDP
3. CIF
4. FAS

ANSWER: A

What does CIF include?

1. Transport cost and insurance
2. Insurance and customs duty
3. Transport costs and customs duty
4. All of these.

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

FCA means

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

**B**. Which incoterm syntax include departure

**C**. Which incoterm syntax include destination

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

ANSWER: A

Can be used for any type of product

**A**. Scope of CPT

**B**. Scope for FOB

**C**. Modality of FAS

**D**. Scope of FAS

ANSWER: A

Can be used for any mode transport

**A**. Modality of FCA

**B**. Scope of FCA

**C**. Modality of EXW

**D**. they de. Scope of FAS

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

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

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

ANSWER: A

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

**A**. With DAT practices are

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

**C**. Arrival contract

**D**. DAP is meant to replace

ANSWER: A

CIP, CPT, DAP, FCA means

**A**. which incoterms can be used for any type of product

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

**C**. C terms

**D**. Non containerized cargo

ANSWER: A

DAP

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

**B**. incoterms expressed tactically

**C**. Scope at DAT

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

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**. 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

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

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

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 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

The physical point in the supply chain where the shift of risk of loss or damage to the goods is completed and responsibility for shipping costs ends is not in the same place

**A**. C Terms important note

**B**. Arrival Contracts

**C**. FCA carrier’s premise

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

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

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

ANSWER: A

When FOB is used with an air shipment

**A**. most frequent misuse

**B**. incoterm reflect

**C**. Modality of CIP

**D**. Maritime cargo term

ANSWER: A

D terms the seller is responsible for risk or loss or damage to the goods up to a named 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

 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

 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

 Which tasks will performed by the exporter, which tasks will be performed by the importer, which activities will be paid by the exporter, which activities will be paid by the importer, the exact point at which the responsibility for the goods transfers from the exporter to the importer

**A**. Incoterm define

**B**. Incoterms reflect

**C**. Arrival Contracts

**D**. Shipment Contracts

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

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

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

ANSWER: A

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

**A**. Insurance under CIF

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

**C**. DAP and DAT both

**D**. Shipment Contracts

ANSWER: A

 serves as a document of title to the goods and must be presented to the railway office at the destination to take delivery.

* 1. Railway receipt
	2. Railway risk

**C**. Owners risk

**D**. none of these

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

Once a ship has discharged cargo, which of the terms of carriage require the cargo owner to notify the shipowner within three days of any loss or damage to the cargo during the carriage by sea?

1. CIM.
2. CMR.
3. Hague-Visby Rules.
4. Hamburg Rules.

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

*Ngày biên soạn: 18 Oct 2021*

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*Ngày kiểm duyệt:*

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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**).

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