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1-**Crime and punishment mean in persian.....**

1. مجازات و تخلف
2. جنایت و مجازات
3. خیانت و جزا
4. جرم و جنایت

2-**When we say cause in fact,the conduct must be a ..... of the consequence.**

1. negligible
2. unusual
3. potent
4. sine qua non

3-**An aspect of the actus reus that can cause problems is the ..... of causation.**

1. scope
2. requirement
3. existence
4. omission

4-**The actus reus is the physical element of a .....**

1. act
2. responsibilty
3. crime
4. conduct

5-**The actus reus of murder contains three elements of a crime.Which one is not one of them?**

1. conduct
2. circumstance
3. without the person's consent
4. consequence

6-**" Duress " means in persian:**

1. اضطرار
2. خشونت
3. ارعاب
4. اکراه

7-**..... is always a sufficient condition of criminal liability.**

1. aspect of crime
2. negligence
3. proof of intention
4. action

8-**A person is .....where they take un unjustified risk of committing the offence.**

1. subjective
2. objective
3. justified
4. reckless

9-**It apply where a criminal act directed at one person or item of property results , in fact , injury , loss or damage to another person or item of property.The sentence refers to.....**

1. transferred malice
2. public interest offence
3. strict liability
4. nature of the offence

10-**"offence" means:**

1. defence
2. crime
3. appropriates
4. Voluntary

11-**"manslaughter" means in persian:**

1. قتل عمد
2. سرقت
3. قتل غیر عمد
4. تجاوز

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۱۲- " diminished responsibility " معنای کدام واژه است؟

۱. مسئولیت مطلق
۲. انطباق جرم
۳. مسئولیت کاهش یافته
۴. مجازات کیفری

13-**"Necessity " often referred to as.....**

1. duress of circumstances
2. self defence
3. duress by threat
4. use of force

14-**"Surgical treatment" means....**

1. جنایت بی رحمانه
2. معامله به قصد کلاهبرداری
3. جنحه معاملاتی
4. معالجه از طریق جراحی

15-**Which one is the meaning of insanity?**

1. عدم اراده
2. بی اختیاری
3. جنون
4. مسلوب الاراده

16-**" injury " means:**

1. jury
2. purpose
3. loss
4. permission

۱۷- کدامیک عنصر روانی جرم قتل عمد نیست؟

۱. intention to kill
۲. financial compensation
۳. intention to cause grievous bodily harm
۴. express malice

18- **"Aforethought" means:**

1. intention
2. willing
3. oblique intent
4. all of them

19-**Three partial defences of voluntary manslaughter are:**

1. constructive manslaughter-diminished responsibility- provocation
2. killing in pursuance of a suicide pact-diminished responsibility- provocation
3. gross negligence manslaughter -diminished responsibility- provocation
4. homicide-diminished responsibility- provocation

20-**" circumstance " means:**

1. condition
2. consume
3. defence
4. position

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21- **The theft with violence or threat of violence , refers to...**

1. robbery 2. steal 3. burglary 4. tresspass

22-**.....Entering a building or part of a building as a trespasser,refers to.**

1. theft 2. robbery 3. arson 4. burglary

۲۳- " **قصد محروم ساختن دائمی** " معنای کدام واژه است؟

۱. permanently deprive

۲. dishonest deprive

۳. intention to permanently deprive

۴. intention to possession belonging to another

24- **what does mean "deception"?**

1. فریب و خدعه 2. تقلب 3. تصرف عدوانی 4. اغوا به قصد ورود

۲۵- "حریق عمدی" معادل کدام واژه است؟

۱. arson ۲. criminal damage

۳. aggravated damage ۴. fire

26-**The preliminary offence sometimes called .....offence.**

1. attempt 2. complete 3. inchoate 4. mere

۲۷- " **ترذیلی یا بازدارندگی**" معنای کدام واژه است؟

۱. punishment ۲. discourage ۳. deterrence ۴. intoxicated

28-**The actus reus of secondary participation is:**

1. aiding 2. abetting 3. counseling 4. all of them

29-**The severity of punishment should be proportionate to the ..... of the offence.**

1. gravity 2. approach 3. sentencing 4. informing

۳۰- "دادستان " معنای کدام واژه است؟

۱. the jury ۲. the prosecution

۳. the judge ۴. the court

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شماره سوال	پاسخ صحیح	وضعیت کلید
1	ب	عادي
2	د	عادي
3	ب	عادي
4	ج	عادي
5	ج	عادي
6	د	عادي
7	ج	عادي
8	د	عادي
9	الف	عادي
10	ب	عادي
11	ج	عادي
12	ج	عادي
13	الف	عادي
14	د	عادي
15	ج	عادي
16	ج	عادي
17	ب	عادي
18	د	عادي
19	ب	عادي
20	د	عادي
21	الف	عادي
22	د	عادي
23	ج	عادي
24	الف	عادي
25	الف	عادي
26	ج	عادي
27	ج	عادي
28	د	عادي
29	الف	عادي
30	ب	عادي

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Choose the best choice and mark it on your answer sheet.

Part A: Fill in the Blanks

1-**The physical element of a crime is the .....**

1. mens rea
2. actus reus
3. offence
4. intention

2-**A person is ..... where they take an unjustified risk of committing the offence.**

1. defendant
2. reckless
3. drunk
4. mentally disordered

3-**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.**

1. the transaction principle
2. continuing offences
3. transferred malice
4. mens rea

4-**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) .....**

1. action
2. innocent
3. automaton
4. offender

5-**The defence by showing that the defendant was forced to commit the crime is known as acting under.....**

1. duress
2. self-defence
3. automatism
4. insanity

6-**An unlawful act that causes the death of another human being is the *actus reus* of.....**

1. assault
2. murder
3. provocation
4. suicide

7-**..... is the dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with an intention to permanently deprive the other of it.**

1. theft
2. deception
3. assault
4. suicide

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

1. anti-social conduct
2. novus conduct
3. subjective capacity
4. illegal capacity

9-**Almost all strict liability offences are created by.....**

1. victim
2. purpose
3. statute
4. person

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

1. intention
2. service
3. property
4. 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.**

1. conspiracy
2. attempt
3. rea
4. aiding

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

1. to deprive
2. to be liable
3. to obtain
4. to incite

13-**" crime" means:**

1. intention
2. object
3. aware
4. offence

14-**" circumstance" means:**

1. position
2. formation
3. mistake
4. 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:

1. The act is guilty when the person is victim.
2. The act is not guilty unless the mind is also guilty.
3. The existence of a second cause will only break the causal link.
4. 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.

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

17-**The mens rea is the .....element of crime.**

1. objective
2. mental
3. intention
4. criminal

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

1. steal
2. intention
3. assault
4. infection

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19-**An aspect of the actus reus that can cause problems is the requirement of.....**

1. causation 2. cosequence 3. positive 4. crime

20-**What does mean 'burglary'?**

1. entry to a building or part of a building as a trespasser.
2. the use of force on any person.
3. putting any person in fear of force.
4. 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?**

1. information 2. publicity 3. objectivity 4. punishment

22-**"Damage" means":**

1. loss 2. intention 3. purpose 4. strict

23-**children .....years of age not criminally responsible for their actions.**

1. over 20 2. under 10 3. under 15 4. over 18

۲۴- معادل فارسی کلمه "omission" چیست؟

۱. رفتار ۲. ترک فعل ۳. جرم ۴. ارتکاب

۲۵- معادل فارسی کلمه "insanity" کدام است؟

۱. مستی ۲. اختیار ۳. جنون ۴. علم

۲۶- معادل فارسی کلمه "manslaughter" کدام است؟

۱. قتل ۲. فوت ۳. خودکشی ۴. قتل غیر عمد

۲۷- معادل فارسی کلمه "robbery" کدام است؟

۱. سرقت همراه با خشونت ۲. سرقت دریایی

۳. کیف قاپی ۴. خشونت

۲۸- معادل انگلیسی کلمه "حبس" چیست؟

۱. imprisonment ۲. deprivation ۳. death ۴. damage

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

۱. guilty ۲. attempt ۳. acquittal ۴. mens rea

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

۱. application ۲. collision ۳. battery ۴. attack

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شماره سوال	پاسخ صحیح	وضعیت کلید
1	ب	عادي
2	ب	عادي
3	الف،ج	عادي
4	ج	عادي
5	الف	عادي
6	ب	عادي
7	الف	عادي
8	الف	عادي
9	ج	عادي
10	ج	عادي
11	الف	عادي
12	د	عادي
13	د	عادي
14	الف	عادي
15	ب	عادي
16	الف	عادي
17	ب	عادي
18	ج	عادي
19	الف	عادي
20	الف	عادي
21	ب	عادي
22	الف	عادي
23	ب	عادي
24	ب	عادي
25	ج	عادي
26	د	عادي
27	الف	عادي
28	الف	عادي
29	ب	عادي
30	ج	عادي

Vocabulary: choose the best synonym for the underlined words and mark it on your answer sheet.

۱- معادل انگلیسی واژه ی قابل مجازات کدام گزینه است؟

۱. malicious ۲. applicable ۳. durable ۴. punishable

۲- معادل انگلیسی واژه ی خشونت کدام گزینه است؟

۱. fear ۲. assault ۳. violence ۴. harm

۳- معادل انگلیسی واژه ی بازدارندگی کدام گزینه است؟

۱. approach ۲. punishment ۳. deterrence ۴. rehabilitation

4-**What word is DIFFERENT from others?**

1. murder 2. homicide 3. manslaughter 4. robbery

5-**The word *penalty* could best be replaced by which of the following words?**

1. actus rea 2. mens rea 3. punishment 4. insanity

6-**Which word is DIFFERENT from others?**

1. manslaughter 2. wounding
3. criminal damage 4. bodily harm

7-**What word is DIFFERENT from others?**

1. steal 2. theft 3. rape 4. robbery

Fill in the Blanks: choose the best answer to fill in each blank space and mark it on your answer sheet.

8-**For liability to arise , the defendant must have ..... the *actus reus* while, at the same time, having formed the *mens rea*.**

1. considered 2. established 3. committed 4. created

9-**Children under 10 years of age are called .....**

1. youngs 2. minors 3. criminals 4. olds

10-**..... is placing another in fear of immediate and unlawful personal violence.**

1. Battery 2. Assault 3. Robbery 4. Burglary

11-..... **is the application of unlawful personal violence on another.**

1. Assault
2. Battery
3. Bodily harm
4. Suicide

12-**A ..... is someone who enters the building or part of a building without permission or authority.**

1. robber
2. killer
3. trespasser
4. murder

13-**Entring to a building or part of a building as a trespasser is the *actus reus* of .....**

1. theft
2. robbery
3. burglary
4. criminal damage

14-**The dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with an intention to permanently deprive the other of it is .....**

1. theft
2. robbery
3. burglary
4. obtaining property by deception

15-**A(n) ..... is deliberate where the deceiver knows his representation is false and that the other person will or may believe it is true.**

1. harm
2. deception
3. arson
4. violence

16-..... **means to instigate the commission of a crime through advice, encouragement, persuasion or compulsion.**

1. Conspiracy
2. Incitement
3. Paricipation
4. Attempt

17-**Those who commit the *actus reus* of an offence are referred to as the .....**

1. abettors
2. principal offenders
3. secondary offenders
4. counsellors

18-**A person may have a defence where they can show they were forced to commit the crime because of threats made to them by another person. *Defenece* referes to.....**

1. intoxication
2. insanity
3. duress
4. nessessity

19-***Appropriation* is any ..... of the rights of an owner.**

1. argument
2. inclusion
3. assumption
4. intention

20-**The concept of ..... applies where a criminal act directed one person or item of property results, in fact, in injury, loss or damage to another person or item of property.**

1. mens rea
2. public interest
3. transferred malice
4. recklessness

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21 **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 an .....**

1. responsible 2. conscious 3. automaton 4. offender

22-**..... is designed to cover those situations where, because of some mental infirmity, the dfendant should not be held responsible for their actions.**

1. Mistake 2. Intoxication 3. Insanity 4. Incapacity

Persian equivalents: choose the best Persian equivalent for the underlined words and mark it on your answer sheet.

23-**What is the meaning of *imprisonment* in criminal law ?**

1. مسئولیت 2. محکومیت 3. حبس 4. ارزیابی

24-**What is the meaning of *arson*?**

1. معافیت 2. تخریب زدایی 3. سوء نیت 4. حریق عمدی

25-**What is the meaning of *participation*?**

1. مشارکت 2. معاونت 3. تبانی 4. تحریک کردن

26-**What is the meaning of *victim*?**

1. قربانی 2. مسئولیت 3. حریق 4. فریب

27-**What is the meaning of *acquittal*?**

1. حکم ویژه 2. تحریک 3. توافق 4. تبرئه

28-**What is the meaning of *manslaughter* in criminal law?**

1. تخریب کیفری 2. قتل شبه عمد 3. تهدید به حمله 4. ایراد صدمه جسمانی

29-**What is the meaning of *malicious* in criminal law?**

1. قابل کیفر 2. توام با سوء نیت 3. بحث انگیز 4. حبس ابد

30-**What is the meaning of *revenge* in law?**

1. متهم 2. انتقام 3. کیفر 4. صدمه

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شماره سوال	پاسخ صحیح	وضعیت کلید
1	د	عادي
2	ج	عادي
3	ج	عادي
4	د	عادي
5	ج	عادي
6	ج	عادي
7	ج	عادي
8	ج	عادي
9	ب	عادي
10	ب	عادي
11	ب	عادي
12	ج	عادي
13	ج	عادي
14	الف،د	عادي
15	ب	عادي
16	ب	عادي
17	ب	عادي
18	ج	عادي
19	ج	عادي
20	ج	عادي
21	ج	عادي
22	ج	عادي
23	ج	عادي
24	ج،د	عادي
25	ب	عادي
26	الف،ب	عادي
27	ج،د	عادي
28	ب	عادي
29	ب	عادي
30	ب	عادي

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

Part A: Fill in the Blanks

1. The physical element of a crime is the ……
a. mens rea b. actus reus c. offence d. intention

2. A person is …… where they take an unjustified risk of committing the offence.
a. reckless b. defendant c. drunk d. mentally disordered

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. An unlawful act that causes the death of another human being is the *actus reus* of……
a. assault b. murder c. provocation d. suicide

7. …… 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

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.

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

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

۲٤. معادل فارسی کلمه **omission** چیست؟

الف. رفتار ب. ترک فعل ج. جرم د. ارتکاب

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

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1	ب	عادي	
2	الف	عادي	
3	ج	عادي	
4	ج	عادي	
5	الف	عادي	
6	ب	عادي	
7	الف	عادي	
8	الف	عادي	
9	د	عادي	
10	ج	عادي	
11	الف	عادي	
12	د	عادي	
13	الف	عادي	
14	الف	عادي	
15	ب	عادي	
16	الف	عادي	
17	د	عادي	
18	ج	عادي	
19	د	عادي	
20	الف	عادي	
21	ب	عادي	
22	د	عادي	
23	الف	عادي	
24	ب	عادي	
25	ج	عادي	
26	د	عادي	
27	الف	عادي	
28	الف	عادي	
29	ب	عادي	
30	ج	عادي	

Part 1 – mark the best options in your sheets: (8 points)

1. " actus reus" means:
   a. Mental element b. physical element
   c. Subjective element d. intention
2. A person is …… where they take an unjustified risk of commiting the ofence.
   a. Reckless b. recklessness c. unaware d. commited
3. For liability to arise, the criminal act and criminal state of mind must …….. .
   a. Match b. justify c. coincide d. distinguish
4. Automatism results in ……..
   a. Special verdict b. punishment c. Liability d. acquittal
5. " bona fide " means ……
   a. good faith b. bad faith c. reliance d. false statement
6. where a child is killed during the first year of its life by its mother, the appropriate offence may be ……..
   a. child dsctruction b. homicide c. infanticide d. suicide
7. insanity is defence to …… .
   a. murder only b. manslaughter only c. suicide only d. all crime
8. ……. Is placing another in fear of immediate and unlawful personal violence.
   a. assault b. wounding c. robbery d. burglary
9. ……. means leaving the place at which payment is expected or required.
   a. theft b. deception c. liability d. making off
10. …….. is theft with violence or the threat of violence.
    a. arson b. robbery c. burglary d. battery
11. …… means to instigate the commission of a crime through advice , encouragement or compulsion.
    a. conspiracy b. participation c. incitement d. attempt

12. ……. Means the provision of material assistance to the principal at the time the offence is committed.

a. aiding b. abeting c. counseling d. procuring

13. what,s the meaning of the “ conspiracy ” in Persian.

a. تحریک b.توطئه و تبانی c.خیانت d.ضرب و جرح

14. What’s the meaning of the “ deterrence ” in Persian.

a. بازداشت b.مجازات c.بازدارندگی d.اعاده وضع

۱۵. معادل انگلیسی واژه « تناسب » کدام است؟

a. Rehabilitation b. promptness c. retribution d. proportionality

۱۶. معادل انگلیسی واژه « تصاحب » کدام است؟

a. appropriation b. obtaining c. possession d. ownetrship

Part 2 – please translate the following sentences.(6 points)

1. It is important to distinguish between intention / purpose and motive/ desire. A person may intend a particular consequence without either desiring it or it being the motive for their actions.

2. A person will be guilty of attempting to commit an offence to which the applies where, with intent to commit the full offence, they do an act that is “ more than merly preparatory ” to the commission of that offence.

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	شماره سوال	الف	ب	ج	د	پاسخ صحیح	وضعیت کلید
1	ب	عادي					
2	الف	عادي					
3	ج	عادي					
4	د	عادي					
5	الف	عادي					
6	ج	عادي					
7	د	عادي					
8	الف	عادي					
9	د	عادي					
10	ب	عادي					
11	ج	عادي					
12	الف	عادي					
13	ب	عادي					
14	ج	عادي					
15	د	عادي					
16	الف	عادي					

A. mark the best option in your answer sheet.

1. What is the meaning of Causation in criminal law?

a. شرط علّيت b. مسئوليت c. سوء نيت انتقالى d. سوء نيت مطلق

2. What is the concept of "transferred malice"?

a. سوء نيت مقيّد b. سوء نيت غير منجز c. سوء نيت تبديلى d. سوء نيت احتمالى

3. A person is ……..where they take an unjustified risk of committing the offence.

a. guilty b. reckless c. at fault d. permitted

4. ……..is theft with violence or the threat of violence.

a. robbery b. battery c. assault d. burglary

5. Proof of commission of the actus reus together with formation of the required mens rea will give rise to prima facice …….

a. consent b. self- defence c. duress by threats d. criminal liability

6. what is the meaning of incapacity in the law?

a. مستى b. جنون c. عدم اهليت d. اضطرار

7. The defendant argues that at the time of comiting the ……., he had no conscious, voluntary control over his actions.

a. establishing b. actus reus c. mens rea d. consent

8. The distinction between automatism and insanity is important because while the former results in an…….. the latter results in the special verdict.

a. acquittal b. allow c. relationship d. immunity

9. ……..is application of unlawful personal violence on another.

a. battery b. theft c. erading by deception d. burglary

10. Children under 10 years of are not criminally ……for their actions.

a. incapacity b. responsible c. presumed d. incapable

11. A person may have a defence where they can show they were forced to ……the crime, because of threats made to them by another person.

a. must b. show c. commit d. violent

12. Where the defendant has been forced to act, not as a result of threats made by another person , but in response to the ……..in which he finds himself.

a. victs b. defendant c. duress d. circumstances

13. Murder is an offence …….common law subject to a mandatory sentence of life …….

a. in- acts b. at – unlaw c. under – offence d. at – imprisonment

14.Where a child is killed during the first year of it's life by its mother, the appropriate offence may be ……..rather than murder.

a. discussion b. infanticide c. amount d. implied

15. What is the concept of "diminished responsibility" in the law?

a. مسئولیت نقصان یافته b. تحریک

c. بی احتیاطی d. اختلال ذهنی

16. It is voluntary manslaughter where one person kills anther as part of a ……..between them.

a. object b. suicide pact c. malice aforethought d. tolal

17. Placing another in fear of immediate and unlawful personal personal……is assault.

a. violence b. violent c. violating of d. defrude

18. Words alone (and even menacing silence) can amount to an assault, provided the victim fears immediate ……..

a. raise b. negate c. violence d. effect

19. Any degree of physical contact without consent is …….for concept of Battery.

a. sufficient b. pulls c. emphasizes d. not enough

20. What is the concept of "obtaining services deception" in the law.

a. تحصیل خدمات از طریق خدعه b. فرار از تعهد مسئولیت با خدعه

c. فرار از دین با تقلب d. ورود غیر مجاز

B. translate the following sentences in Persian.

- The preliminary offences (sometimes called in choate offences) concern criminal liability for the preparation of criminal acts.(نمره ۲)

-Where a person is faced with a violent, unlawful or indecent assault, he may be justified in using in self – defence to repel that assault.(نمره ۲)

	عادي	الف	1
	عادي	ج	2
	عادي	ب	3
	عادي	الف	4
	عادي	د	5
	عادي	ج	6
	عادي	ب	7
	عادي	الف	8
	عادي	الف	9
	عادي	ب	10
	عادي	ج	11
	عادي	د	12
	عادي	د	13
	عادي	ب	14
	عادي	الف	15
	عادي	ب	16
	عادي	الف	17
	عادي	ج	18
	عادي	الف	19
	عادي	الف	20

Choose the best answer and then mark it on your answer sheet

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

a. anti-social conduct b. social conduct

c. legal capacity d. illegal capacity

2. The……..is the physical element of a crime. It can include conduct, circumstance and consequence.

a. causation b. actus reus c. mens rea d. recklessness

3. The idea of fault is present in the principal maxim of the criminal law: *actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea*. What does the underlined part mean?

a. The act is guilty when the mind is also guilty.

b. Not every act that is a sine qua non of the consequence will attract criminal liability.

c. The act is not guilty unless the mind is also guilty.

d. The existence of a second cause will only break the causal link.

4. 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 …… of criminal liability and highlights the central role of fault.

a. objective nature b. discretion

c. purpose d. subjective nature

5. *Money and all other things, real or personal, including , things in action and other intangible things* is called …….

a. property b. intention c. legal services d. offers

6. The defendant must show that, at the time of committing the offence, he was suffering from a defect of reason. What does the underlined part mean?

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. A person may intend a particular consequence without either desiring it or it being the motive for their actions.

d. The defendant will be held to have caused all the reasonable consequences of his conduct.

7. A person may have a defence where they can show they were forced to commit the crime because of threats made to them by another person. This is known as acting under…….

a. necessity b. self-defence

c. insanity d. duress

8. The actus reus of negligence manslaughter is all of the following items EXCEPT:

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

9. Placing another in fear of immediate and unlawful personal violence is called……

a. Assault b. harm c. wounding d. infection

10. …….. is dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with an intention to permanently deprive the other of it.

a. Offence b. Deception c. Theft d. Burglary

11. According to your text book, property belongs to ……..

a. money and all other property, real or personal.

b. any person having possession or control of it, or having in it any proprietary right or interest.

c. defendant.

d. a person initially who borrows a book from another

12.Theft with violence or the threat of violence is a definition for …….

a. rape b. damage c. robbery d. harm

13. The maximum sentence for Theft is……...

a. life imprisonment b. seven years imprisonment

c. no imprisonment d. five years imprisonment

14. The maximum sentence for robbery is……..

a. five years imprisonment b. no imprisonment

c. seven years imprisonment d. life imprisonment

15. 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. incitement

c. participation d. aiding

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

a. Mens rea b. Incitement c. Punishment d. Deterrence

17. Those who commit the actus reus of an offence are referred to as the ……..

a. abet b. procures

c. principal offenders d. joint enterprise

18. *Informing people (through the education system and by other means) about the criminal justice system and the consequences of crime* is called……..

a. Publicity b. Promptness

c. Certainty d. Punishment

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

a. omissions do not attract criminal liability.

b. problems are the requirement of causation.

c. not every act that is a sine qua non of the consequence will attract criminal liability.

d. those who engage in anti-social conduct should be held responsible for their actions and punished.

20. ……. is always a sufficient condition of criminal liability. For some offences, such as murder, it is also a necessary condition.

a. Proof of intention

b. The mens rea

c. The crime mental element

d. Non-insane automatism

Translate the following texts to Persian. (6 points)

1. It is also important to distinguish between intention/purpose and motive/desire. A person may intend a particular consequence without either desiring it or it being the motive for their actions. (e.g. "mercy killings", where a person gives an overdose of medication to a terminally-ill relative. Here, while they do not desire the death of their loved one, and their motive is to relieve suffering, they nevertheless intend to kill). (2 points)

2. Insanity, in this context, is a legal, not medical concept. It is designed to cover those situations where, because of some mental infirmity, the defendant should not be held responsible for their actions. Where raised successfully, it results not in an acquittal, but in a special verdict of "not guilty by reason of insanity". This allows the court considerable discretion in dealing with the defendant, ranging from an absolute discharge to detention in hospital. (2 points)

3. The two main criticism of the present law are that:

a. the test for gross negligence manslaughter is circular, in that the jury is directed to convict the defendant if they think his conduct was criminal;

b. the scope of constructive manslaughter is too broad, encompassing both conduct which is little short of murder and that which is little more than an accident. (2 points)

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عادي	ب	2
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عادي	الف	6
عادي	د	7
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عادي	الف	9
عادي	ج	10
عادي	ب	11
عادي	ج	12
عادي	ب	13
عادي	د	14
عادي	الف	15
عادي	ب	16
عادي	ج	17
عادي	الف	18
عادي	د	19
عادي	الف	20

Part One

Mark the best options in your answer sheet.(9 points)

1. "mens rea" means:

a. legal element b. physical act c. mental element d. causation

2. Where a person gives an overdose of medication to a terminally-ill relative?

a. mercy killing b. murder c. manslaughter d. homicide

3. …… is the dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with an intention to permanently deprive the other of it.

a. burglary b. theft c robbery d. arson

4. In order to be deserving of punishment, a person must have acted in a ……. manner.

a. recklessly b. voluntary c. intentionally d. blameworthy

5. Automatism result in ……

a. acquittal b. liability c. special verdict d. punishment

6. "Bona Fide" means:

a. malice b. dishonest c. afore thought d. good faith

7. Where a person is faced with a violent and unlawful assault, he may justified in using force in …… to repel that assault.

a. self-control b. self-help c. self-defence d. self-interest

8. Where a child is killed during the first year of his life by her mother, the appropriate offence may be ……

a. murder b. infanticide c. child destruction d. manslaughter

9. Cause of insanity is ……

a. internal b. external c. either of them d. neither of them

10. At Common law there was only form of voluntary mans laughter.

a. killing in pursuance of a suicide pact b. killing by gross carelessness

c. reckless killing d. killing under provocation

11. "Assault" means:

الف. جرم ب. ضرب و جرح ج. حمله یا تهدید د. وود غیرقانونی به ملک دیگری

12. Whats the meaning of "robbery"?

الف. سرقت ب. راهزنی ج. فریب د. خیانت

13. Criminal damage or aggravated criminal damage caused by fire is regarded as ……

a. arson b. deception c. conspiracy d. aggravated damage

14. …… means to instigate the commission of a crime through advice, encouragement, persuasion or compulsion.

a. conspiracy b. participation c. retribution d. incitement

15. The severity of the punishment should be …… the gravity of the offence.

a. quite apart b. regardless c. proportionate to d. under certainty

۱۶. معادل انگلیسی کلمه «بازدارندگی» کدام گزینه است؟

a. rehabilitation b deterrence c. evasion d. deprivation

۱۷. معادل انگلیسی واژه «توطئه و تبانی» چیست؟

a. conspiracy b. abetting c. appropriation d. deception

۱۸. معنی فارسی واژه "suicide" چیست؟

الف. آدم‌کشی ب. قتل غیرعمد ج. خودکشی د. قتل نفس گروهی

۱۹. مترادف کلمه "wounding" کدام واژه است؟

a. burglary b. inflicting c. causing d. battery

۲۰. مترادف کلمه "crime" کدام واژه است؟

a. punishment b. offence c. felon d. victim

Please translate the following sentences:(5 points)

1. The idea fault present in the principal maxim of the criminal law.

2. Whether intoxication (by drink or drugs) should be a defence raises a dilemma between policy and principle.

3. Words alone (an even menacing silence) can amount to an assault, provided the victim immediate violence.

4. Criminal damage is an offence to, without lawfull excuse, intentionally or reacklessly destroy or damage property belonging to another.

5. Retribution is where punishment is seen as the way in which society gains revenge on the criminal.

	عادي	ج	1
	عادي	الف	2
	عادي	ب	3
	عادي	د	4
	عادي	الف	5
	عادي	د	6
	عادي	ج	7
	عادي	ب	8
	عادي	الف	9
	عادي	د	10
	عادي	ج	11
	عادي	ب	12
	عادي	الف	13
	عادي	د	14
	عادي	ج	15
	عادي	ب	16
	عادي	الف	17
	عادي	ج	18
	عادي	د	19
	عادي	ب	20

Part One: ***Fill in the blank with the best option.***

1. An aspect of the actus reus that can cause problems is the requirement of……
   a. liability b. causation c. consequence d. void
2. The …….. is the mental element of a crime.
   a. actus reus b. insanity c. intention d. mens rea
3. " Strict Liability" means……..
   a. مسئولیت مطلق b. مسئولیت کیفری c. مسئولیت حقوقی d. مسئولیت نسبی
4. "Placing another in fear of immediate and unlawful personal violence" refers to ……..
   a. battery b. assault c. victim d. harm
5. " The application unlawful personal violence on another", refers to……
   a. assault b. physical c. mental d. Battery
6. " Intangible" means ……
   a. اقامه دعوا b. دینی c. شایسته d. عيني
7. "The theft with violence or the threat of violence", refers to…….
   a. robbery b. steal c. trespass d. burglary
8. …… is someone who enters the building or part of a building without permission or authority.
   a. theft b. robbery c. trespasser d. battery
9. "Aggravated" is opposite of……
   a. increased b. mitigated c. created d. regarded
10. The preliminary offence sometimes is called …… offence.
    a. complete b. attempt c. action d. inchoate
11. The actus reus of secondary participation <u>is not</u> included:
    a. participating b. aiding c. abetting d. counseling
12. "Retribution" means…….
    a. بارندگی b. کیفر c. اعاده بر وضع سابق d. جرم
13. "This is where punishment is intended to discourage further crime", refers to …….
    a. punishment b. crime c. participation d. deterrence
14. " To incite" means……..
    a. to punish b. to instigate c. to arise d. to outrage
15. …… means leaving the place at which payment is expected prepared.
    a. making out b. arson c. dishonesty d. making off
16. "Deception" means ……..
    a. طفره رفتن b. فریب c. کاهش d. فرار

17. "Abatement" means…….

a. reduction b. sentence c. deception d. exception

18. …….. refers to property that does not physically exist.

a. intellectual property b. copyright

c. intangible property c. land

19. Almost all strict liability offences are …… by attitude.

a. completed b. created c. braked d. transferred

20. "Duress" means…….

a. اضطرار b. تهدید c. خشونت d. اکراه

« سؤالات تشریحی »

Part two: ***Translate the following texts into fluent Farsi***.

1. The distinction between outomatism and insanity is important because while the former result in an acquittal, the latter results in the special verdict. The purpose behind this distinction is to allow those whose mental condition does not represent a continuing danger to the public to go free, while permitting the detention of those who, though they are not criminally responsible for their actions, do remain a threat.

2. It is voluntary manslaughter where one person kills another as part of a suicide pact between them. A suicide pact is a "common agreement between two or more persons having for its object the death of all of them, whether or not each is to take his own life" and "nothing done by a person who enters into a suicide pact shall be treated as done by him in pursuance of the pact unless it is done while he has the settled intention of dying in pursuance of the pact."

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	عادي	ب	1
	عادي	د	2
	عادي	الف	3
	عادي	ب	4
	عادي	د	5
	عادي	ب	6
	عادي	الف	7
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	عادي	الف	11
	عادي	ب	12
	عادي	د	13
	عادي	ب	14
	عادي	د	15
	عادي	ب	16
	عادي	الف	17
	عادي	ج	18
	عادي	ب	19
	عادي	د	20

1. The actus reus is the …….. element of a crime.

a. mental b. physical c. natural d. personal

2. "Transferred malice" means …….

a. سوء نیت انتقالی b. سوء نیت احتمالی c. سوء قصد احتمالی d. سوء نیت معمولی

3. The distinction between automatism and insanity is important while the former results in an ……, the latter results in the special …… .

a. acquittal – defence b. verdict – acquittal

c. verdict – defence d. acquittal – verdict

4. "A person may have a defence where they can show they were forced to commit the crime because of threats made to them by another person, "refers to ……

a. necessity b. duress c. mistake d. incapacity

5. "Diminished responsibility" means …….

a. مسئولیت مشدده b. مسئولیت منفرده c. مسئولیت مخففه d. مسئولیت مرکب

6. Theft is the dishonest …… of property belonging to another with an intention to permanently deprive the other of it.

a. appropriation b. apportion c. approve d. appreciate

7. This kind of property refers to property that does not physically exist, such a debt or copyright.

a. tangible b. real c. personal d. intangible

8. The use or threat of force must be ……. in order to steal.

a. do b. doing c. done d. does

9. "Arson" means ……..

a. خدعه b. مستی c. سرقت d. حریق

10. The preliminary offences sometimes called ……. offences.

a. complete b. inchoate c. total d. full

11. These are simply factors to be taken ……. account in deciding whether the defendant's conduct was reasonable.

a. during b. between c. into d. with

12. "The actus reus of murder" means ……

a. عنصر مادی قتل عمد b. عنصر معنوی قتل عمد c. عنصر معنوی قتل غیرعمد d. عنصر مادی قتل غیر عمد

13. It is the application of unlawful personal violence on another. "It" refers to …….

a. theft b. robber c. battery d. burglary

14. He appropriates the property in the belief that he has a(n) …….. right to deprive the other person of it.

a. intentional b. legal c. law d. criminal

15. Who enters the building or part of a building without permission or authority, called ……

a. shopper b. theft c. trespassing d. trespasser

16. Where the defendant is aiding or abetting the principal in the commission of the principal offence, they are engaged in a ……..

a. joint enterprise b. withdrawal c. common steal d. theft

17. "This simply means leaving the place at which payment is expected or required", refers to ……

a. steal b. damage c. making off d. arson

18. The ……. of Attempt is an act that is more than merely preparatory to the commission of the full offence.

a. mens rea b. malice c. guilty d. actus reus

19. The actus reus of secondary participation <u>is not</u> included:

a. aiding b. participating c. abetting d. counseling

20. "Deterrence" means …….

a. نگهداری b. بازدارندگی c. هولناک d. کیفر

Part two: Translate the following texts into fluent Persian.

1. Where a person is faced with a violent, unlawful or indecent assault, he may be justified in using force in self-defence to repel that assault. Both the decision to use force and the degree of force used must be reasonable in the circumstances as he believed them to be. In deciding the question of reasonableness regarding both issues, some factors must be considered.

2. Incitement is an offence at common law. To incite means to instigate the commission of a crime through advice, encouragement, persuasion or compulsion. The actus reus of the offence is the act of incitement, whether this is in writing, speech or by conduct. As with attempts, a person may be liable for incitement even where commission of the offence is factually impossible – impossibility is only a defence where the act incited is not, in fact, a crime. The mens rea is an intention that the offence will be carried out.

عادي	ب	1
عادي	الف	2
عادي	د	3
عادي	ب	4
عادي	ج	5
عادي	الف	6
عادي	د	7
عادي	ج	8
عادي	د	9
عادي	ب	10
عادي	ج	11
عادي	الف	12
عادي	ج	13
عادي	ب	14
عادي	د	15
عادي	الف	16
عادي	ج	17
عادي	د	18
عادي	ب	19
عادي	ب	20

1. At Common law, assault and ……. Were two seperate offences.
   a. battery b. malicious c. intent d. criticism
2. Assault, placing another in fear of immediate and unlawful personal…… .
   a. menacing b. violence c. provided d. amount
3. It would not be an ……to raise one's fists while saying "if you were a younger man, I woluld thump you".
   a. negate b. provided c. assault d. acts
4. It is difficult , if not impossible, to produce a …….. definition of a crime.
   a. security b. comprehensive c. coincidence f. malice
5. Commonly, people think of crimes as acts that threaten public ……, security to morality.
   a. safety b. definition c. reasons f. intention
6. What is the meaning of " Cause in fact"?
   a. سبب حقیقی b. غفلت c. سبب قانونی d. ظنّ قانونی
7. What is the meaning of "Strict liability" in the criminal law?
   a. استعداد جدّی b. سوء نیت مطلق c. سوء نیت تبدیلی d. سوء نیت احتمالی
8. The defendant argues that at the time of committing the actus reus he had no …….. ..
   a. Conscious b. action c. Consent d. mistake
9. A person can not be held at fault regarding conduct over which they had no …… .
   a. operation b. rebut c. justified d. control
10. What is the meaning of the " express malice"?
   a. سوء نیت احتمالی b. سوءقصد معمولی c. سوء قصد منّجرّ d. قصد غیر معین
11. The dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with an intention to permantly deprive the other of it, is …… .
   a. deception b. theft
   c. burglary d. making off with out payment
12. To incite means to instigate the commission of a crime through advice, encouragement , persuation or ……..
   a. compulsion b. attempt c. conspiracy d. abetting
13. The participation is aiding or …… or counselling or procuring.
   a. aware b. Abetting c. awaring d. embarded upon
14. Retribution is where punishment is seen as the way in which society gains revenge on the …….. .
   a. response b. children c. criminals d. aims

1. Rehabilitation (نمره ۰/۵) , proportionality(نمره ۰/۲۵) , promptness.(نمره ۰/۲۵)

2. The victim must be a living human being . It is not possible to murder someone not get born or already dead.(نمره ۲)

3. Property includes:" money and all other property, real or personal including thinghs in action and other intangible property.(نمره ۳)

۴. لطفاً راجع به شروع به جرم به انگلیسی مختصر توضیح دهید

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الف	1
ب	2
ج	3
ب	4
الف	5
الف	6
ب	7
الف	8
د	9
ج	10
ب	11
الف	12
ب	13
ج	14

سامانه اخبار و اطلاع رسانی دانشگاهی
سعد نیوز

A- Fill in the blanks with the right words . Mark there lated number on your answer sheet.

a. proportionality b. aims c. sentencing d. punishment

1. Without the ……. , there is no reason to commit minor rather than serious offences.
2. You will be able to describe the …… of punishment.
3. Explain the current approach to …….. .
4. …… is seen as the correct moral outcome of criminal activity.

a. attempting b. commit c. incite d. counseling

5. A person will be guilty of attempting to ……. An offence.
6. Thus , the actus reus of …… is an act that is more than merely preparatory to the commission of the full offence.
7. To ….. means to instigate the commission of a crime through advice , encouragement , persuasion or compulsion.
8. The …….. is the provision of assistance , advice or encouragement to the principal prior to the commission of the offence.

a. in the belief b. in fear of c. robbery d. deception

9. The …….. is theft with violence or the threat of violence .
10. Putting or seeking to put any person ……. Being then and there subjected to force
11. He appropriates the property …….. that he has a legal right to deprive the other person of it.
12. Describe the actus reus and mens rea of obtaining property by…….. .

B- Maching of words with definitions:

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

a. implied malice b. murder c. battery d. in voluntary

13. The application of unlawful person violence on another .
14. The manslaughter includes: Killings without malice aforethought , (and) takes two forms.

15. There is no need to show that the defendant knew or foresaw, any risk of death resulting from his actions.
16. It is an offence at common law subject to a mandatory sentence of life imprisonment.

"Part II – Translation"

Please translate the following text in to Persian:

(1-4) Burglary is: entering a building or part of a building as a trespasser – a trespasser is someone who enters the building or part of a building without permission or authority , or , if they have some limited permission or authority , acts in a manner outside its scope.

Part III – Discussion

Please read the following text and answer the question:

(5-6) Property includes: money and all other property , real or personal, including thing in action and other intangible property , that refers to property that does not physically exist , such as a debt or copyright.

(7-8)Question: What is the difference of real property and intangible property?

الف. عبارات زیر را به فارسی روان ترجمه کنید (از نوشتن عبارات زاید پرهیز گردد و کوتاه و مختصر ترجمه شود.)

1.Describe the concept of the mens rea and intention.

2. What do you evaluate the role of strict liability in the criminal law?

3. Property includes real or personal, including things in action and other intangible property.

4. To incite means to instigate the commission of a crime through advice, encourage ment, persuation or compulsion. The actus reus of the offence is the act of incitement, whether this is in writing, speech or by conduct.

ب.در جای خالی حروف اضافه مناسب بگذارید.

5.He appropriate the property …….. the beief that he has a legal right …… deprive the other person ……. it.

6. Therefore, it will not be theft where A appropriates property belonging ……..B but intents, …….some point, to return it.

7. Icitement is an offence …….. common law.

ج. به سئوال ذیل به انگلیسی پاسخ دهید.

8. What is the intangible property? Please reply in English .

د. لغات ذیل را به فارسی ترجمه نمائید؟

9. outrage( ) – 10. Abetting ( ) – 11. deterrence ( )

12. current approach ( ) – 13. rehabilitation ( )

14. promptness ( ) – 15. assumption ( ) 16. fine ( )

هـ لغات ذیل را به انگلیسی ترجمه کنید؟

۱۷. قطعیت ( ) ۱۸. تناسب ( ) ۱۹. اعلام عمومی ( )

۲۰. مداخله ( ) ۲۱. تصاحب ( ) ۲۲. محروم ساختن ( )

Directions: Choose the best answer(a, b, c or d) and mark it on your answer sheet.

1. The……is the physical element of a crime.

a. mens rea b. actus reus c. sine qua non d. actus non facit

2. In some circumstances, a but for test is applied in order to determine the…… .

a. mens rea b. actus reus c. causation d. sine qua non

3. ……rarely gives rise to criminal liability.

a. Negligence b. Proof of intention c. Direct intent d. oblique intent

4. A person is……where they take an unjustified risk of committing the offence.

a. subjective b. objective c. justified d. reckless

5. Where the actus reus of the offence is of a continuing nature (e.g. rape) …… .

a. mens rea is out of question

b. no mens rea is necessary at all for the defendant to be guilty

c. mens rea hast to be present from the outset

d. mens rea need not be present from the outset

6. The concept of transferred malice applies where a criminal act directed at one person results, in fact, in injury or damage to…… .

a. a property b. another person c. the same person d. no one

7. The following are all arguments for strict liability **except**…… .

a. it results in unnecessary social stigmatization

b. while fault may not be relevant to liability, it is still taken into account in sentencing

c. it avoids the complications that would otherwise arise in seeking to establish corporate liability

d. imposition of strict liability may encourage positive steps to comply with the law rather than merely negative action to avoid non-compliance

8. Offences of strict liability are those for which there is ……requirement of mens rea regarding one or more elements of the actus reus.

a. some b. a little c. no d. a complete

9. Non-insane automatism is a defence where…… .

a. the automotive state is self-induced

b. an internal cause was held to trigger the crime

c. the defendant was held acting as an automaton committing the actus reus

d. the defendant's committing the crime was because of an illness

10. Insanity is a defence in the following **except**…… .

a. defect of reason

b. disease of the mind

c. lack of the knowledge of the nature and quality of the act

d. having the knowledge of the act being wrong

11. With non-insane automatism the cause of the automotive state must be …… .

a. internal b. external c. implicit d. uncommon

12. Involuntary intoxication is a defence where a person is ……to consume an intoxicating substance.

a. wrong b. forced c. stolen d. knowledgeable

13. Voluntary intoxication is not a defence where there is…… .

a. a crime of specific intent b. a Bona fide medical treatment

c. a crime of basic intent d. a crime of ulterior intent

14. Incapacity is a defence where the defendant's age is less than…… .

a. 11 b. 10 c. 12 d. 13

15. ……refers to situations where the defendant has been forced to act in response to the circumstances he finds himself in.

a. Duch courage b. Duress of circumstances

c. Self-defence d. Consent of the victim

16. For murder, death had to occur……after injury, historically.

a. within a month b. within a year c. within two years d. within three years

17. The following items exemplify voluntary manslaughter **except**…… .

a. diminished responsibility b. provocation

c. constructive manslaughter d. killing in pursuance of a suicide pact

18. Involuntary intoxication may result from the complete……of intoxicating properties of a substance.

a. attempt b. prescription c. mistake d. ignorance

19. The maximum penalty for "killing by gross carelessness would be ……years imprisonment.

a. 5 b. 8 c. 9 d. 10

20. Common assault is punishable by up to……imprisonment.

a. life b. seven-year c. one-year d. six-month

21. The term battery is defined as the application of ……violence on another

a. lawful personal b. unlawful government

c. unlawful personal d. lawful government

22. Complexities and……create additional burdens for the police and courts.

a. clarity b. confusions c. consistency d. transmissions

23. ……is the dishonest appropriation of property belonging to another with an intention to permanently deprive the other of it.

a. Theft b. Robbery c. Burglary d. Criminal damage

24. The mens rea, "intention or subjective recklessness with regard to the trespass", is related to…… .

a. burglary b. theft c. robbery d. incapacity

25. ……means leaving the place at which payment is expected or required on the spot.

a. Criminal damage b. Making off without payment

c. Arson d. Evading liability by deception

26. A deception is……where the deceiver knows his representation is false.

a. unintentional b. inclusive c. permanent d. deliberate

27. ……means instigating the commission of a crime through advice, encouragement, persuasion or compulsion.

a. Conspiracy b. Incitement c. Participation d. Attempt

28. Those who commit the actus reus of an offence are known as the……offenders.

a. principal b. minor c. material d. appropriate

29. ……means the severity of punishment should be proportionate to the gravity of the offence.

a. Publicity b Promptness c. Certainty d. Proportionality

30. Where a(n) ……is not justified, the court may consider a community sentence.

a. custodial sentence b. miscellaneous sanction

c. minimum and mandatory sentence d. imposing of a fine

عبارات ذیل را به فارسی روان ترجمه فرمائید (لطفاً از نوشتن عبارات زاید پرهیز گردد.)

1.The idea of fault is present in the principal maxim of the criminal law.

2. This is traditionally referred to as malice afore thought. It is a vital concept as it is the presence of malice afore thought which distinguishes murder from manslaughter. There are two forms of malice afore thought.

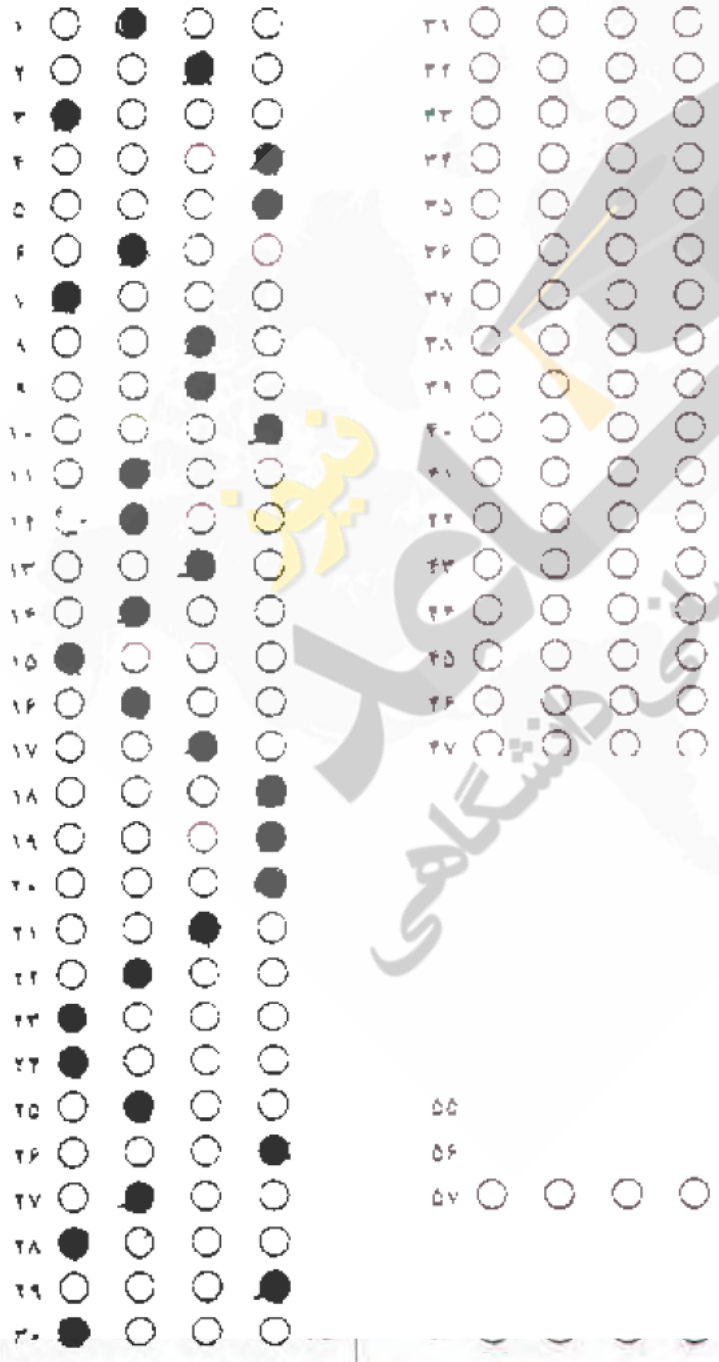
a. intention to kill (express malice).

b. intention to cause grievous bodily harm.(implied malice)

3. Placing another in fear of immediate and unlawful personal violence. This may be done by acts alone (e. g. raising one's fists at some one) or by acts and words together.

4. The preliminary offences (some times called in choate offences) concern criminal liability for the preparation or instigation of criminal acts. It is obviously necessary and desirable that the law enables the police to intervence to prevent planned criminal activity and the courts to punish those involved without having to wait for the full offence to be committed.

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تشریحی

$۱۵ \times \frac{۲}{۳} = ۱۰$

Directions: Choose the best answer (a, b, c or d) and then rk it on your answer sheet.

1. ……. is the act of finding a person guilty of an offense after trial.

a. Crime b. Conviction c. Punishment d. Imprisonment

2. The police granted powers to…….. suspected violations of the law.

a. prevent b. prosecute c. threaten d. investigate

3. The shoplifter has been put on…… .

a. probation b. evidence c. charge d. mischief

4. Law……. basic rights and liberties of the citizens.

a. institutes b. alleges c. secures d. releases

5. A……prepares cases for a barrister to present in court.

a. solicitor b. burglar c. defendant d. criminal

6. One of the……. was bribed to give false evidence.

a. confessions b. incentives c. procedures d. witnesses

7. The prosecution established his…….. beyond any doubt.

a. confession b. guilt c. prisoner d. magistrate

8. Five people were…… for drugs related offences.

a. pleaded b. pronounced c. arrested d. secured

9. He has served his……. and will now be released.

a. trial b. warrant c. rule d. sentence

10. The court of……. overruled the earlier decision.

a. appeal b. committal c. jury d. inquiry

11. We need more……. before we can accuse him of stealing.

a. prima facie b. proof c. presumption d. plea

12. Duress is not a ……. for murder.

a. larcency b. offence c. defense d. victim

13. Angry crowds…… the police van.

a. safeguarded b. swore c. recorded d. attacted

14. The jury finally delivered its…… .

a. prejudice b. verdict c. duty d. character

15. The enemy was ……in a decisive battle.

a. enhanced b. civilized c. defeated d. forbidden

16. The sentence is so…….. as to be meaningless.

a. vague b. retroactive c. impartial d. applicable

17. This case falls outside the……. of this court.

a. extradition b. constitution c. convention d. jurisdiction

18. I have……. him to act for me while I am away.

a. authorized b. declined c. extended d. surrendered

19. The new tax bill will…….. small businesses financially.

a. impose b. extend c. harm d. authorize

20. He acted with criminal…… .

a. theft b. intent c. omission d. liability

21. Many rivers were…… with chemical waste from factories.

a. bribed b. eliminated c. spelled out d. polluted

22. The UN imposed no sanction on Iraq following its ……. of Iran.

a. revocation b. revolution c. invasion d. legislation

23. A new penal……. has been in effect since last year.

a. excuse b. code c. good faith d. ignorance

24. If you…….. , you are chargeable with theft.

a. adobt b. incorporate c. steal d. pollute

25. Students were involved in …….. clashes with the police.

a. responsible b. fundamental c. violent d. culpable

26. The jury…… him for the charge of murder.

a. confirmed b. aggravated c. utilized d. acquitted

27. Poor people are being bled dry by the country's…….. taxes.

a. harsh b. narcotic c. sober d. imminent

28. A……. camp is set up for illegal immigrants.

a. enforcement b. detention c. destruction d. intoxication

29. He was recognized to be the…… heir.

a. evil b. peril c. lawful d. mitigating

30. The patient is suffering from a serious…… .

a. exemption b. retribution c. provocation d. concussion

B. Translate the following statements into Persian.

1. When criminal proceedings are initiated, the defendant is usually charged on a warrant or a summons. The former authorises the arrest of the defendant. In all cases of felony, the police have power of arrest without a warrant. Normally, a person who is arrested is entitled to demand particulars of the offence with which he is charged, and he must be brought before a magistrate within twenty-four hours of his arrest.

2. An act may be any kind of voluntary human behaviour. Criminal liability for the result also requires that the harm done must have been caused by the accused, The test of casual relationship between conduct and result is that the event would not have happened the same way without the direct participation of the offender.

3. One of the fundamental presumptions of the criminal law and criminal liability is that the defendant is able to function within normal range of mental and physical capabilities. So, it is universally agreed that persons suffering from serious mental disorders should be relieved of the consequences of their criminal conduct.

1. The police decided to …… the suspected accident once more.

a. investigate b. prohibit c. involve d. punish

2. An international tribunal has been established to …… war criminals.

a. inflict b. exceed c. prosecute d. impose

3. The …….. of their recent research was hopeful . We can apply this result in solving similar problems.

a. detention b. outcome c. penalty d. guilty

4. He was ……. after it became clear that he is innocent.

a. provided b. released c. violated d. represented

5. The …….. got into the shop forcefully to steal goods and money.

a. prisoner b. punishment c. embezzlement d. burglar

6. The rights of all people should be ……. against and shall not be impaired.

a. alleged b. appeared c. secured d. committed

7. The judge ordered to keep him in ……. until the day of his trial.

a. custody b. confession c. judgement d. responsibility

8. The government gives different …….. to encourage investment in this area.

a. protests b. witnesses c. conditions d. incentives

9. They searched everywhere to find and …… the escaped prisoners.

a. pronounce b. integrate c. arrest d. deceive

10. She received a …… to appear in the court to explain about the event.

a. proceedings b. summons c. sentence d. warrant

11. Every defendant has the right to …… to higher court to be judged again.

a. overrule b. charge c. accuse d. appeal

12. The ……. announced that the accused was not guilty.

a. jury b. offence c. felony d. inquiry

13. The witness didn't ……. on the Koran, so his claims were not acceptable to the court.

a. swear b. construct c. convict d. Validat

14. The government has programs to …… against crime and drug abuse.

a. refuse b. necessitate c. introduce d. safeguard

15. They believe that this plan is not …….. and something else should be substituted.

a. applicable b. neutral c. partial d. fundamental

16. The leader made certain …….. concerning the justice and equality.

a. qualifications b. recommendations c. generations d. judiciaries

17. Students are …… to change their pencils and ereasers during the exam.

a. interpreted b. translated c. forbidden d. enhanced

18. Our brave soldiers …… the enemy in the fronts and borders.

a. developed b. dedicated c. suggested d. defeated

19. His speech in the meeting was so …… that nobody understood him clearly.

a. evident b. vague c. illegal d. literal

20. The company has ……. me to conduct any agreements with you.

a. declined b. applied c. organized d. authorized

21. Nobody in this factory accepted the …….. for the fire of the store.

a. omission b. commission c. liability d. legality

22. The teacher …….. told students about date of exam.

a. expressly b. financially c. accidentally d. partially

23. Because of the shortage of time , he …… most of the details from his speech.

a. realized b. required c. promoted d. eliminated

24. A new penal …… has been in effect since last year.

a. fault b. faith c. code d. assault

25. If a violent , ……. crime occurs , society may demand a severe punishment.

a. personal b. gruesome c. exceptional d. productive

26. His letter …….. that he was not present in the accident.

a. confirmed b. damaged c. qualified d. aggravated

27. Intoxication is not usually treated as mental ……

a. indictment b. incapacity c. acceptance d. narcotics

28. When an armed …… attacked the bank, the guards could arrest him.

a. manager b. employer c. assailant d. defender

29. The charge was reduced from murder to …….. .

a. manslaughter b. category c. contract d. circumstance

30. His business, and other responsibilities …… his progress in university.

a. participate b. hinder c. substitute d. establisth

کلید سوالات درس متون حقوقی (۲) زبان خارجی تخصصی (کد : ۳۰۱۴۲)
در نیمسال پائیز سال تحصیلی ۸۶-۱۳۸۵

شماره	کلید سوال	توضیحات و اصلاحیه	شماره	کلید سوال	توضیحات و اصلاحیه
۱	گزینه الف		۱۶	گزینه ب	
۲	گزینه ج		۱۷	گزینه ج	
۳	گزینه ب		۱۸	گزینه د	
٤	گزینه ب		۱۹	گزینه ب	
۵	گزینه د		۲۰	گزینه د	
٦	گزینه ج		۲۱	گزینه ج	
۷	گزینه الف		۲۲	گزینه الف	
۸	گزینه د		۲۳	گزینه د	
۹	گزینه ج		۲٤	گزینه ج	
۱۰	گزینه ب		۲۵	گزینه ب	
۱۱	گزینه د		۲٦	گزینه الف	
۱۲	گزینه الف		۲۷	گزینه ب	
۱۳	گزینه الف		۲۸	گزینه ج	
۱٤	گزینه د		۲۹	گزینه الف	
۱۵	گزینه الف		۳۰	گزینه ب	