**NAME………..SURNAME…………….ID…………**

1. **Which of the following is not one of the criteria for a business to be considered a commercial enterprise?**
2. Aiming to provide income.
3. Continuity of activity
4. Continuing its activities independently from another enterprise
5. Activities exceeding the limit of tradesman activities.
6. The operator is a natural person or a private law legal entity.
7. **Which of the following is correct for tradesmen?**
8. Tradesmen cannot use trademarks.
9. It is possible to appoint a commercial representative for artisan businesses.
10. None of the provisions regarding merchants shall apply to tradesmen.
11. Tradesmen enterprises may be subject to commercial enterprise pledge.
12. It is possible for tradesmen to use a trade name.
13. **General provisions regarding the transfer of a commercial enterprise and its merger with another enterprise are included in which of the following pair of laws?**
14. Turkish Civil Code - Turkish Commercial Code
15. Commercial Enterprise Pledge Law - Turkish Commercial Code
16. Capital Market Law - Turkish Commercial Code
17. Law on the Protection of Competition - Turkish Commercial Code
18. Turkish Code of Obligations - Turkish Commercial Code
19. **In which of the following options is the definition of a commercial enterprise correctly stated?**
20. It is an enterprise that continues its activities continuously and independently even if it does not aim to generate income.
21. It is a group of persons with a legal personality formed by at least seven real or legal persons by continuously combining their knowledge and work in order to realise a specific and common purpose not prohibited by law.
22. It is an enterprise in which activities aiming to provide income at a level exceeding the limit stipulated for a tradesman enterprise are carried out continuously and independently.
23. An enterprise that generates income regardless of its purpose and where activities are carried out continuously and independently.
24. Legal entities established by individuals or institutions and whose duties and powers are determined by law.
25. **In the transfer of a commercial enterprise, how long is the period during which the transferor and the transferee are jointly and severally liable for the debts of the enterprise?**

a) 1 b) 4 c) 3 d) 2 e) 5

1. *"It is the giving of a property to the creditor by the debtor as a guarantee for the payment of a debt, provided that it is taken back when paid."* **Which of the following options is the correct answer to the definition?**
2. Bankruptcy
3. Fee
4. Trade Registry
5. Penalty clause
6. Pledge
7. **Which of the following is the main feature that distinguishes a commercial enterprise from a tradesman enterprise?**
8. Income level
9. Continuity of operations
10. Existence of income purpose
11. Independence of activities
12. Membership to professional chambers
13. I. Commercial customs and traditions

II. Imperative provisions

III. General provisions

IV. Provisions of the partnership agreement

In which of the following options is the order of the above provisions to be applied to commercial companies correctly stated?

1. I-II-III-IV
2. II-IV-I-III
3. IV-I-II-III
4. III-I-IV-II
5. Which of the following is not one of the elements of a commercial enterprise?
6. Continuity
7. Independence
8. Revenue generation objective
9. Registration in the trade registry and announcement in the trade registry gazette
10. Activities aimed at generating income exceed the dimensions of a tradesman enterprise
11. Which of the following is one of the material elements included in the assets of a commercial enterprise?
12. Working capital
13. Trade name
14. Brand
15. Patent
16. Know-how
17. In places where there is no commercial court, commercial cases are heard in which of the following courts?
18. Magistrate Law Court
19. Civil Court of First Instance
20. Council of State
21. Regional Court of Appeal
22. Supreme Court
23. What is the name given to the right that a commercial enterprise has due to the favorable impact of its management and direction on its customer base?
24. Know-how
25. Concession
26. Goodwill
27. Creditworthiness
28. Trade name
29. Which can be said if a faculty member, who is prohibited by law from engaging in commerce, engages in commerce?
30. Gains the title of merchant.
31. He becomes liable like a trader.
32. He is considered a trader.
33. Gains the title of tradesman.
34. He becomes responsible like a tradesman.
35. Which of the following is one of the types of interest in terms of its source and is currently 9%?
36. Capital
37. Default
38. Simple
39. Compound
40. Statutory
41. Which of the following information about a commercial enterprise is correct?
42. The loss of a business prevents it from being considered a commercial enterprise.
43. Seasonal activities cannot be carried out under the roof of a commercial enterprise, since the commercial enterprise must be continuous.
44. Businesses that carry out activities carried out under another business may also be commercial enterprises.
45. The level of income generated by the enterprise is also important for it to be considered a commercial enterprise.
46. Incidental activities do not prevent the existence of a commercial enterprise.
47. I. A natural person who operates an existing commercial enterprise on his own behalf, even partially

II. A civil servant operating a commercial enterprise

III. a poor relief organisation that operates a restaurant and is not of public benefit

When the regulations on the acquisition of the title of merchant are evaluated, which of the above can be referred to as a merchant?

1. II and III
2. I and III
3. I and II
4. Only I
5. I, II and III
6. Considering the criteria of commercial business, which of the following is not considered commercial business?
7. Drawing cheques between two shopkeepers
8. Renting a lodging house for the accommodation of employees of the commercial enterprise
9. A trader who operates technology equipment purchases a printer from a non-trader with a clear statement that it is for his own home
10. Product contract between an officer and a merchant
11. A few people coming together and establishing a trading company
12. Which of the following is one of the consequences of a commercial business?
13. In order for the succession to be in question in commercial business, it must be agreed upon by the parties.
14. Interest cannot be charged in commercial business unless it is agreed separately in the contract.
15. Compound interest may be agreed in some commercial transactions.
16. Every dispute arising from commercial business is characterised as a commercial case.
17. The statute of limitations stipulated in the law in commercial matters may be amended by the parties.
18. Which of the following is not among the consequences of a place being considered as a branch?
19. Branches having their head office in Turkey shall be registered in the registry of the place where they are located.
20. Each branch must use the title of the head office, indicating that it is a branch; additions related to the branch may be made to this title.
21. The authorisation of the commercial representative may be limited by the branch.
22. In business transfers to be made pursuant to Article 11/3 of the TCC and Article 202 of the TCO, branches are not included in the scope of the transfer.
23. In disputes arising from the transactions of a branch, a lawsuit may be filed and proceedings may be conducted at the place where the branch is located. However, bankruptcy proceedings shall be filed at the place of the head office.
24. Which of the following information regarding the provisions and consequences attached to the title of merchant is correct?
25. Merchants are subject to bankruptcy only for their commercial debts.
26. Merchants are obliged to choose and use a business name.
27. Within the scope of the obligation to act as a prudent businessman, merchants are obliged to show subjective care in their business.
28. Merchants may request a reduction of a fee or penal clause agreed in the contract.
29. Merchants are subject to the presumption of commercial business.
30. Which of the following is the purpose of the provision stipulating that the parties are jointly and severally liable for commercial debts unless they have agreed otherwise?
31. Protection of business operation
32. Uncovering commercial disputes of business partners
33. Establishment of operating partnerships with banks only
34. Non-payment of debts in commercial enterprises
35. Protection of credit order and confidence in commercial life
36. "*The assets of the enterprise generally refer to tangible assets that can be held by hand, seen with the eye, that is, tangible assets (tangible). Such as installations, working capital, raw materials, produced/stock goods. On the other hand, installations include immovable properties and their integral parts (TMK art.684) and annexes (TMK art.686) and movable properties (movable business installations such as machines, tools, vehicles, cars)."*

According to the text, which characteristic of the business can be mentioned? Which of the following options is correct?

1. Making profit every year
2. Independence
3. Intangible elements
4. Continuity
5. Material elements
6. "The objective criterion is applied, not the care shown by the merchant in his own affairs (subjective criterion), and the behaviour of a normal merchant under the same conditions is taken as a criterion." Which of the following options is the correct answer to the definition?
7. Being subject to bankruptcy
8. Invoice issuance
9. Behaving Like a Prudent Businessman
10. Registration in the trade registry
11. Charge fees and interest
12. Which of the following is not correct in terms of the transfer of a commercial enterprise?
13. The transferor of the commercial enterprise loses the title of merchant.
14. The liability of the transferor of the commercial enterprise arising from the business debts ends.
15. The basic elements of the commercial enterprise are transferred to the transferee.
16. The written execution of the transfer agreement creates convenience in terms of proof.
17. The transferee of the commercial enterprise is responsible for the old debts of the enterprise.
18. Considering the articles on commercial litigation, which of the following examples cannot be the subject of commercial litigation?
19. Cases arising from commercial enterprise pledge
20. Compensation for damages arising from the collision of a lorry belonging to a transport company with a pedestrian
21. A lawsuit arising from the non-payment of the sales price of the product purchased by a merchant from another merchant for his company
22. Bankruptcy proceedings of a commercial company
23. Action for compensation for damage caused by damage to the product of a commercial company caused by damage to the product of another commercial company

Good luck on your mid-term exam.

Asst. Prof. Fatih SERBEST