



ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS DIPLOMA (ATD)

LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

WEDNESDAY: 3 December 2025. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which one of the following cases established the principle of separate corporate personality in incorporated associations?
A. Foss v Harbottle
B. Macaura v Northern Assurance Co Ltd.
C. Salomon v Salomon and Co Ltd.
D. Reylands v Fletcher (2 marks)

2. An agency by agreement is created _____.
A. only through the conduct of a party
B. by an express or implied contract
C. always by implication of law
D. only through an express agreement (2 marks)

3. Under a general partnership, the business relationship is best described as _____.
A. a company registered under the Companies Act
B. the relationship between persons running a business together for profit
C. a contract between two corporations
D. a business owned and managed by a single individual (2 marks)

4. A partner who allows his name to be used in the partnership but contributes no capital and does not participate in running the business is referred to as _____.
A. nominal partner
B. sleeping partner
C. active partner
D. senior partner (2 marks)

5. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes a sub-agent?
A. An agent who replaces the principal
B. A person appointed by the agent to assist in carrying out duties
C. A partner in a partnership acting on behalf of the other
D. An employee of the principal who carries out principal's duties (2 marks)

6. Which one of the following statements represents a defining feature of an agency relationship?
A. A written contract and consensus
B. Fiduciary duty between principal and agent
C. Limited liability for the principal
D. Joint ownership of property (2 marks)

7. If a buyer wrongfully rejects conforming goods delivered by the seller, which one of the following remedies does the seller have?
A. Resell the goods and recover the difference from market price
B. Force acceptance of the goods by the buyer
C. Cancel the contract only
D. Claim lost profits from the buyer (2 marks)

8. If a seller discovers that the buyer has become insolvent after contract formation but before delivery, the seller may _____.
A. stop delivery of the goods in transit
B. demand cash payment before delivery
C. sue for damages immediately
D. cancel the contract without notice (2 marks)

9. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes the purpose of a dispute resolution clause in a commercial agreement?
A. It eliminates all potential liability of the parties to the contract
B. It renders the entire contract automatically void
C. It is an optional procedural statement only
D. It specifies the mechanism for resolving disputes under the agreement (2 marks)

10. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes professional negligence?
A. When a duty of care is breached, resulting in harm or financial loss
B. When ethical rules are fully observed without exception
C. When professional standards are unnecessarily exceeded
D. When the law is completely absent from professional practice (2 marks)

11. Which one of the following consequences applies to a professional who misuses confidential information?
A. Gaining credibility and building stronger reputation
B. Being rewarded for taking advantage of client secrets
C. Acting ethically in the ordinary course of practice
D. Violating professional ethics and becoming liable to sanctions (2 marks)

12. Which one of the following statements correctly explains how morality differs from ethics?
A. Morality refers to personal beliefs, ethics is a systematic study of right and wrong
B. Morality is equivalent to statutory and constitutional law
C. Ethics is subjective opinion, morality is universally binding law
D. Ethics is irrelevant and has no effect on human behaviour, it just provides for penalties (2 marks)

13. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes ethical whistleblowing?
A. Engaging in an act that is always considered illegal conduct
B. Reporting misconduct or violations without credible evidence
C. Disclosing confidential information purely for personal gain
D. Exposing wrongdoing while following the required legal safeguards (2 marks)

14. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes the main function of the courts in Kenya?
A. To create and enact statutory laws for the country
B. To adjudicate disputes and interpret the meaning of the law
C. To administer taxation and collect public revenue
D. To draft and prepare contractual agreements for parties (2 marks)

15. Which one of the following courts ordinarily exercises original jurisdiction in Kenya?
A. The Supreme Court of Kenya in all matters automatically
B. The Court of Appeal in both criminal and civil proceedings
C. The Magistrates' Court or the High Court depending on the nature of the case
D. Specialised tribunals only with no reference to superior courts (2 marks)

16. Public law in Kenya primarily deals with _____.
 A. disputes between private individuals
 B. relationships between state and individuals
 C. exclusive focus on contract disputes
 D. exclusive focus on tort claims only (2 marks)

17. In Kenya, civil law generally deals with _____.
 A. prosecutions for criminal offences
 B. matters relating to contract, tort and property law
 C. constitutional issues only
 D. taxation matters exclusively (2 marks)

18. Which one of the following statements correctly defines Statutory law?
 A. Law developed by judges through case precedents
 B. Law enacted by the legislature in written form
 C. Law derived from traditional customary practices
 D. Law based on moral or ethical rules only (2 marks)

19. Which one of the following statements distinguishes “equity” from “common law”?
 A. Equity is purely procedural only
 B. Equity supplements common law remedies
 C. Equity applies to criminal matters
 D. Equity ignores judicial precedents (2 marks)

20. An offer can be validly revoked under contract law _____.
 A. after it has been formally accepted by the offeree
 B. after the contract has been signed by both parties
 C. before it has been formally accepted by the offeree
 D. only with prior approval from a competent court (2 marks)

21. Which one of the following actions is recognised as an intentional tort?
 A. Negligence arising from lack of due care
 B. Battery involving deliberate harmful contact
 C. Strict liability without proof of fault
 D. Product liability arising under statute (2 marks)

22. Which one of the following defenses can completely bar a plaintiff’s recovery in a negligence claim?
 A. Contributory negligence where the plaintiff is partly at fault
 B. Comparative negligence where damages are apportioned
 C. Assumption of risk regardless of the circumstances
 D. Partial defenses available in criminal negligence cases (2 marks)

23. Which one of the following duties does an occupier owe under the law of occupiers’ liability?
 A. Completely disregard the safety of trespassers and licensees
 B. Provide warnings only without further responsibility
 C. Treat all visitors in exactly the same manner regardless of status
 D. Take reasonable care for the safety of lawful visitors (2 marks)

24. In company law, which one of the following statements defines a promoter?
 A. A person who undertakes to form and establish a company
 B. An appointed director of the company’s board
 C. A shareholder who contributes capital to the company
 D. An employee working for the company under contract (2 marks)

25. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes intellectual property?
 A. Proprietary land rights including easements and leases
 B. Tangible physical assets such as land and machinery
 C. Creations of the mind such as inventions, trademarks and copyrights
 D. Shares or stock issued by a registered company (2 marks)

26. What does the maxim “he who comes to equity must come with clean hands” mean?
A. Equity is only available to the rich
B. Equity ignores misconduct of parties
C. A person must have acted fairly and honestly to get an equitable remedy
D. Equity is not concerned with morality (2 marks)

27. Which one of the following bodies has the authority to supervise and control delegated legislation in Kenya?
A. The Judiciary, based on the doctrine of separation of powers
B. The President, through executive orders and directives
C. Parliament, through its committees and the Judiciary, through judicial review
D. County governments, through local by-laws (2 marks)

28. Which one of the following conditions must compulsory acquisition of land by the state satisfy?
A. It must be approved by parliament
B. It must involve only unoccupied land
C. It must be for a public purpose or in the public interest
D. It must be supervised by county assemblies (2 marks)

29. Freehold ownership of land generally gives the owner _____.
A. absolute ownership in perpetuity, subject to the law
B. ownership limited to 99 years
C. ownership subject to consent of the National Land Commission
D. ownership only for agricultural purposes (2 marks)

30. Land in Kenya is classified under the constitution as _____.
A. private, customary or communal
B. public, private or community
C. government, trust or ancestral
D. freehold, leasehold or customary (2 marks)

31. Which one of the following bodies is mandated to administer intellectual property rights related to creative works in Kenya?
A. Kenya Copyright Board (KECOBO)
B. Kenya Industrial Property Institute (KIPI)
C. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)
D. Capital Markets Authority (CMA) (2 marks)

32. Which one of the following documents governs the relationship between partners in Limited Liability Partnerships?
A. Articles of Association
B. Memorandum of Association
C. Certificate of Incorporation
D. Partnership Agreement (2 marks)

33. A cheque is a special type of _____.
A. promissory note payable at a future date
B. hire purchase agreement
C. bill of exchange drawn on a banker and payable on demand
D. letter of credit (2 marks)

34. In insurance, proximate cause means _____.
A. the nearest town to the insured property
B. the dominant and effective cause of the loss
C. any remote cause leading to a loss
D. the insurer's discretion in paying claims (2 marks)

35. A continuing guarantee refers to a _____.
 A. guarantee given for a single transaction
 B. guarantee that applies to a series of transactions until revoked
 C. guarantee that automatically expires after 30 days
 D. guarantee given only for hire purchase agreements (2 marks)

36. The person who authorises another to act on their behalf is called _____.
 A. trustee
 B. agent
 C. bailor
 D. principal (2 marks)

37. Which one of the following statements represents a right of the hirer under a hire purchase agreement?
 A. The right to enjoy quiet possession of the goods
 B. The right to resell the goods before completing payment
 C. The right to change instalment terms without consent
 D. The right to obtain ownership immediately after signing the agreement (2 marks)

38. A successful claim in negligence generally requires proof of _____.
 A. duty, breach, causation and damage
 B. contract, consent and performance
 C. fraud, misrepresentation and mistake
 D. strict liability without fault (2 marks)

39. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about domicile under Kenyan law?
 A. Every person must always have a domicile
 B. A person can be domiciled in two countries at once
 C. Domicile and residence are the same
 D. Domicile is irrelevant to personal law matters (2 marks)

40. The Constitution of Kenya allows dual citizenship. This means that _____.
 A. one must renounce all other citizenships
 B. a Kenyan must apply to retain Kenyan citizenship after 18
 C. a Kenyan can hold citizenship of another country simultaneously
 D. foreigners cannot be naturalised (2 marks)

41. Which one of the following statements is a major disadvantage of unincorporated associations?
 A. They are recognised as separate legal entities
 B. They can sue and be sued in their own name
 C. They have perpetual succession
 D. Members may be personally liable for the association's debts (2 marks)

42. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes an incorporated association?
 A. A voluntary group without legal personality
 B. A body recognised by law as a separate legal entity from its members
 C. An informal club without registration
 D. A partnership formed for profit-making (2 marks)

43. Which one of the following features is associated with tribunals in Kenya?
 A. They follow highly rigid court procedures
 B. They are equivalent in status to the Court of Appeal
 C. They cannot be reviewed by superior courts
 D. They are usually composed of technical experts in the relevant field (2 marks)

44. Which one of the following bodies oversees the administration of justice and management of the courts in Kenya?
 A. Judicial Service Commission
 B. Kenya Law Reform Commission
 C. Director of Public Prosecutions
 D. Office of the Attorney General (2 marks)

45. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about the Supreme Court?
 A. It only hears original criminal cases

B. It is the final arbiter of constitutional interpretation
C. It is subordinate to the Court of Appeal
D. It has no role in presidential election petitions (2 marks)

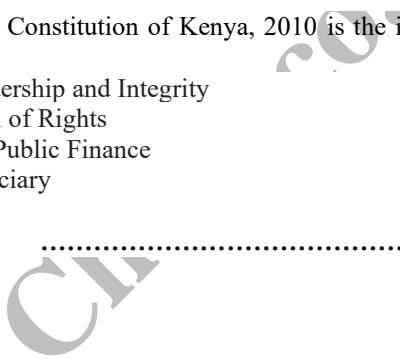
46. Which one of the following is a specialised court under the Constitution of Kenya 2010?
A. Family Court
B. Environment and Land Court
C. Juvenile Court
D. Industrial Magistrate Court (2 marks)

47. Which one of the following courts has unlimited original jurisdiction in criminal and civil matters in Kenya?
A. Magistrates' Court
B. Court of Appeal
C. High Court
D. Industrial Court (2 marks)

48. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a characteristic of arbitration?
A. Neutral third-party decision maker
B. Binding award enforceable in court
C. Confidential proceedings
D. Parties must always represent themselves without advocates (2 marks)

49. Which one of the following statements explains the **MAIN** purpose of Traditional Dispute Resolution Mechanisms?
A. Replace the formal court system completely
B. Enforce criminal sanctions only
C. Undermine the authority of courts
D. Promote community-based settlement of disputes in a peaceful and restorative manner (2 marks)

50. Under which chapter of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 is the issue of conflict of interest among State officers addressed?
A. Chapter Six – Leadership and Integrity
B. Chapter Four – Bill of Rights
C. Chapter Twelve – Public Finance
D. Chapter Ten – Judiciary (2 marks)





ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

WEDNESDAY: 20 August 2025. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Unwritten laws are primarily based on _____.
A. enacted statutes
B. codified legal rules
C. customs, traditions and judicial precedents
D. international treaties (2 marks)

2. Which one of the following statements **DESCRIBES** sources of general rules of International Law?
A. Treaties, Customary International Law and General Principles of Law
B. Customs and practices of individual countries, court decisions of supreme court of the United States of America
C. Statutes of developed world
D. Religious teachings of all religions in the world (2 marks)

3. The courts exercise control over administrative bodies _____.
A. by directing how the legislation should be made
B. through judicial review
C. by approving delegated legislation
D. through publication (2 marks)

4. Which one of the following statements does **NOT** represent a constitutional concept?
A. Separation of powers
B. Rule of law
C. Constitutionalism
D. International corroboration (2 marks)

5. Which one of the following features is a **CORE** principle of ethics?
A. Profit maximisation
B. Universal moral laws
C. Legal compliance only
D. Power dynamics (2 marks)

6. Which one of the following statements represents a key feature of ethical dilemmas?
A. The decision-maker must choose between two or more conflicting moral principles
B. There is always a legal solution to be applied
C. There are clear moral guidelines for each situation
D. Ethical dilemmas involve no consequences (2 marks)

7. In the context of business ethics, a conflict of interest occurs when _____.
A. an employee has personal interests that conflict with their professional duties
B. the business needs to comply with new laws introduced by regulations
C. a decision-making process is unbiased at all times
D. ethical principles are universally followed in all operations (2 marks)

8. Which one of the following methods of dispute resolution is **NOT** a traditional mechanism in Kenya?
A. Negotiation
B. Reconciliation
C. Informal mediation
D. Arbitration (2 marks)

9. Which one of the following matters is **NOT** brought before the Kenya Communications and Multimedia Appeals Tribunal?
A. Complaints relating to the use of social media
B. Appeals on licensing of telecommunications and broadcasting companies
C. Disputes over the use of radio frequencies and frequencies allocation
D. Complaints regarding broadcasting content, licensing and violations of broadcasting codes (2 marks)

10. Which one of the following matters is **NOT** within the jurisdiction of the Employment and Labour Relations Court?
A. Employment disputes
B. Trade union and collective bargaining issues
C. Matters related to criminal offenses under employment
D. Issues related to workplace safety and health (2 marks)

11. Which one of the following actions can lead to the revocation of Kenyan citizenship by registration?
A. Marriage to a non-Kenyan
B. Failure to vote in elections
C. Use of false information in the application
D. Permanent residence abroad (2 marks)

12. Domicile refers to _____.
A. a person's permanent home or legal residence
B. a person's place of birth
C. a temporary place of stay
D. citizenship by descent (2 marks)

13. Which one of the following defenses can be used in tort?
A. Self-defense
B. Consent obtained illegally
C. Ignorance of the law
D. Mistake of fact or law (2 marks)

14. Which one of the following statements defines vicarious liability as used in tort?
A. A person is only liable for their direct actions
B. Liability imposed on an employer for the wrongful acts of an employee
C. Liability for harm caused by natural disasters
D. A principle that exempts individuals from liability for acts of others (2 marks)

15. Under vicarious liability, the meaning of "course of employment" is _____.
A. actions performed by an employee during work hours only
B. activities reasonably connected to the employee's duties
C. any actions taken by an employee at the workplace
D. tasks undertaken by an employee outside company policies (2 marks)

16. Nominal damages are awarded in contracts when the _____.
A. breach of contract cause significant financial loss
B. injured party has suffered no actual loss but a breach is proven
C. breaching party's behaviour was malicious
D. breach affects multiple parties (2 marks)

17. If a person purchases goods from a seller who has no title, the purchaser will generally _____.
A. acquire good title
B. acquire no title
C. be entitled to compensation from the original owner
D. become the legal owner automatically (2 marks)

18. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** a characteristic of an agency?

- The agent performs a service for the principal
- The agent represents the principal
- Acts of the agent affects the legal position of the principal
- All agency relationships must be in writing

(2 marks)

19. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about the liability of the surety in a contract of guarantee?

- The surety's liability is secondary and arises only if the principal debtor defaults
- The surety is primarily liable for the debt from the beginning
- The surety is not liable even if the principal debtor defaults
- The surety must compensate the creditor even if the debtor fulfills their obligation

(2 marks)

20. Which one of the following information is sought for in a proposal form in a contract of insurance?

- Information relating to the insured's next of kin, their residence, marital status and age
- Information in relation to particulars of the proposer, subject matter, circumstances affecting the risk and the history of attachment of the risk
- Information relating to the educational and professional background of the insured
- Information relating to the ownership history of the insured property

(2 marks)

21. A minor can be admitted into a partnership _____.

- as a full partner with equal rights and liabilities
- only for sharing profits without bearing liabilities
- as a guarantor for the partnership's debts
- only after reaching the age of majority

(2 marks)

22. The copyright protection in Kenya for literary works lasts for _____.

- 25 years from publication
- 50 years after the author's death
- lifetime of the author plus 70 years
- 10 years from registration

(2 marks)

23. Which one of the following statements explains the difference between "tenancy in common" and "joint tenancy"?

- In tenancy in common, co-owners have equal shares, whereas in joint tenancy, shares can be unequal
- In joint tenancy, the right of survivorship applies, while in tenancy in common, each owner can pass their share to their heirs
- Tenancy in common is only applicable to real estate, whereas joint tenancy applies to all types of assets
- Joint tenancy allows owners to sell their share freely, but tenancy in common does not allow selling without consent

(2 marks)

24. In insurance law, which one of the following statements **BEST** describes the "subrogation" principle?

- The insurer's obligation to cover all risks
- The insured's right to change their insurer at will
- The insurer's right to reclaim from a third party after paying the claim
- The insured's responsibility for claim payment

(2 marks)

25. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about "reinsurance"?

- It is used by government entities only
- It involves policyholders purchasing insurance from other insurers
- It is illegal hence non-binding
- It is a type of insurance purchased by insurers to cover their own risks

(2 marks)

26. Which one of the following statements explains the term "dishonour" in the context of negotiable instruments?

- The refusal to accept or pay the instrument
- The change in the terms of the instrument without consent
- The illegal transfer of the instrument
- The endorsement of an instrument by someone other than the holder

(2 marks)

27. According to Kenyan law, an individual interacting with an agent may presume that the agent possesses authority if _____.

- the agent is acting dishonestly
- the agent seems to have the authority to carry out the task
- the principal has been informed of the agent's actions
- the agent has only partial authority

(2 marks)

28. Which one of the following statements represents a way in which the right to a trademark is primarily acquired?
A. Payment of a registration fee
B. Publication in a government journal
C. The actual use of the trademark in commerce
D. Registration with the required institution (2 marks)

29. Which one of the following events does **NOT** usually constitute a circumstance that could render an insurance contract null and void?
A. Early reporting of an accident/event
B. Failure to notify the insurer of an event
C. Late payment of premium
D. Misrepresentation of facts by the insured (2 marks)

30. A person who occupies land without the permission of the owner for 12 years or more may acquire rights through _____.
A. purchase
B. legal lease
C. squatting rights
D. adverse possession (2 marks)

31. A breach of contract may lead to _____.
A. imprisonment
B. immediate closure of a business
C. monetary compensation
D. lack of public confidence (2 marks)

32. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes matters handled by the Land Disputes Tribunal?
A. Taxation of land sales
B. Constitutional land issues
C. Criminal land disputes
D. Civil land ownership disputes (2 marks)

33. Which one of the following statements best describes matters handled by the Employment and Labour Relations Court?
A. Cases related to environmental violations
B. Civil disputes related to employment contracts
C. Criminal cases related to labour
D. Cases regarding consumer protection (2 marks)

34. Which one of the following ethical issues is a fundamental factor that public employees should consider when accepting gifts or benefits?
A. Only accepting gifts from political allies
B. Accepting any gift, regardless of value
C. Avoiding gifts that could create a conflict of interest
D. Only accepting expensive gifts from the private sector (2 marks)

35. In relation to the liability of partners in a partnership, which one of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
A. Partners are held jointly responsible for the business's debts
B. Partners are held personally responsible for the business's debts
C. Partners are not held accountable for debts exceeding their capital contribution
D. A partner's liability is unlimited (2 marks)

36. Which one of the following statements is a fundamental feature of a "contract for the sale of goods"?
A. The transfer of property must be immediate
B. The buyer must pay a deposit
C. The price must be fixed before the contract is signed
D. The agreement can be formed orally or in writing (2 marks)

37. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about warranties?
A. There is coverage for misuse or improper handling
B. If a warranty is breached, the injured party can claim compensation for the loss suffered
C. They may limit the duration of implied warranties
D. They may limit consequential damages for breach of warranty in any way (2 marks)

38. Which one of the following disadvantages is associated with tribunal hearings?
 A. Tribunal hearings are always more expensive than court proceedings
 B. Tribunals often have complex procedures that require legal representation
 C. Decisions made by tribunals are final and cannot be appealed
 D. Some tribunals may lack full independence, leading to potential bias (2 marks)

39. Which one of the following courts in Kenya is responsible for the handling of criminal cases at the primary level?
 A. Magistrates' Court
 B. High Court
 C. Court of Appeal
 D. Martial Court (2 marks)

40. Which one of the following statements is a necessary element of the rule of law?
 A. All persons shall be equally subject to the law
 B. All litigants should be funded by the State
 C. The legal system is accessible to a few individuals
 D. Statutes must always pass through Parliament (2 marks)

41. Which one of the following functions provides the primary purpose of constitutional law?
 A. To regulate private transactions among citizens
 B. To resolve disputes in business contracts
 C. To define the structure of government and protect citizens' rights
 D. To deal with crimes committed in business (2 marks)

42. Under the Hire Purchase Act, which one of the following statements **BEST** describes a hire purchase agreement?
 A. An arrangement where a buyer pays a down payment and commits to pay the remaining in monthly instalments; ownership is transferred to the buyer upon completion of all payments
 B. A contract in which the product is delivered in instalments but the buyer must pay the entire amount up front
 C. A transaction in which, at the time of purchase, the seller transfers complete ownership of the goods to the buyer
 D. A loan arrangement in which the buyer receives the item up front and pays back the loan along with interest over time (2 marks)

43. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes an unincorporated association?
 A. A business entity with legal personality separate from its members
 B. A voluntary group formed for a common purpose without forming a legal entity
 C. A company registered as per statutory regulations
 D. A partnership with a formal agreement among its members (2 marks)

44. Which one of the following statements represents a benefit of unincorporated associations?
 A. Members have limited liability for the association's debts
 B. The association has a separate legal identity from its members
 C. It is easy and inexpensive to set up and operate
 D. The association can own property and enter contracts in its own name (2 marks)

45. Which one of the following statements represents a benefit of operating a partnership?
 A. Limited access to capital and resources
 B. Shared decision-making and expertise
 C. Unlimited liability for each partner
 D. Sole responsibility for business operations (2 marks)

46. Which one of the following statements represents a reason why partnerships maybe a challenge to operate?
 A. Shared financial responsibility
 B. Ability to combine resources
 C. Increased decision-making support
 D. Potential for conflicts among the partners (2 marks)

47. Which one of the following terms is **NOT** a form of intellectual property?
 A. Freehold title
 B. Trademark
 C. Patent
 D. Copyright (2 marks)

48. Which one of the following statements describes a negotiable instrument that is defective?
A. One that isn't properly signed
B. A dateless bill of exchange
C. An agreeable document without a stamp
D. A negotiable document without a fixed payout amount (2 marks)

49. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about copyright infringements?
A. The owner of the copyright can take legal action against breach
B. Infringement occurs only if the entire work is copied
C. Fair use does not apply to copyrighted works
D. Only authors can act for copyright breach (2 marks)

50. Which one of the following statements represents the liability of partners in a general partnership?
A. Only liable up to their initial investment
B. Jointly and severally liable for the partnership's debts and obligations
C. Not liable for the partnership's debts
D. Limited to the profits earned from the partnership (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

THURSDAY: 24 April 2025. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which one of the following schools of jurisprudence focuses on the idea that law is derived from a higher moral order or divine source?
A. Natural Law School
B. Positivist School
C. Sociological School
D. Realist School (2 marks)

2. Which one of the following terms refers to the legal principle where the decisions of higher courts serve as a binding authority on lower courts?
A. Obsolete customs
B. International statutes
C. Judicial precedents
D. Personal opinions of judges (2 marks)

3. Which one of the following characteristics is **NOT** associated with African customary law?
A. It is primarily unwritten and transmitted orally across generations
B. It is community-based reflecting the customs and practices of specific ethnic or cultural communities
C. It is flexible and dynamic evolving over time to accommodate changing societal norms and values
D. It is binding on all citizens across generations (2 marks)

4. Which one of the following steps outlines the procedure for making delegated legislation in Kenya?
A. Consultation, Drafting, Approval by Parliament, publication
B. 1st reading, 2nd reading, committee stage, 3rd reading, presidential assent, publication
C. Decision to make the legislation, drafting, courts approval
D. Directive from executive, drafting by cabinet, approval by executive, publication (2 marks)

5. Which one of the following legal principles is a rule of natural justice?
A. Nemo dat non habet rule
B. Caveat emptor rule
C. Nemo judex in causa sua rule
D. Rule in Ryland V. Fletcher (2 marks)

6. Which one of the following ethical theories argues that the best action is the one that maximises overall happiness or well-being?
A. Deontological ethics
B. Virtue ethics
C. Utilitarianism
D. Social contract theory (2 marks)

7. Which one of the following is a common ethical issue faced by whistleblowers?
A. Guaranteed protection and rewards
B. Facing retaliation or punishment
C. Immediate public support
D. Recognition of their actions (2 marks)

8. Which one of the following actions is **NOT** a penalty for unethical conduct in the Kenya public service?
A. Dismissal from service
B. Suspension from service
C. Reprimands and warnings
D. Order of deportation (2 marks)

9. Which one of the following events is **NOT** an impact of COVID-19 pandemic on commercial transactions?
A. Global supply chain was disrupted due to travel restrictions, border closures and lockdowns
B. It accelerated the adoption of e-commerce and digital payment solutions
C. It stopped exports and imports of all goods permanently
D. Many businesses faced challenges in fulfilling their contractual obligations due to government-imposed lockdowns and restrictions (2 marks)

10. Which one of the following pecuniary jurisdictions is **NOT CORRECT** in respect to Magistrates' Court in Kenya?
A. Senior Principal Magistrate hears civil disputes whose monetary value does not exceed Sh.15 million
B. Principal Magistrate hears civil disputes whose monetary value does not exceed Sh.10 million
C. Senior Resident Magistrate hears civil disputes whose monetary value does not exceed Sh.7 million
D. Resident Magistrate hears civil disputes whose monetary value does not exceed Sh.25 million (2 marks)

11. Which one of the following bodies is responsible for processing citizenship applications in Kenya?
A. Immigration Department
B. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
C. National Assembly
D. National Intelligence Service (2 marks)

12. A person who loses Kenyan citizenship upon acquiring another nationality can regain it by _____.
A. writing to the Chief Justice
B. making a fresh application
C. appealing to the High Court
D. petitioning the Immigration Department (2 marks)

13. Which one of the following statements describes a characteristic of an incorporated association?
A. The members can be sued individually for the association's debts
B. It is treated as a separate legal entity, distinct from its members
C. It does not require formal registration with authorities
D. It has no capacity to own property (2 marks)

14. The tort of negligence is committed when _____.
A. the plaintiff knowingly and willingly accepts a risk
B. the defendant adheres to all legal standards
C. the events are beyond the control of the defendant
D. the plaintiff must suffer actual harm (2 marks)

15. Which one of the following statements represents an example of strict liability?
A. A dog owner held liable for injuries caused by their dog, regardless of negligence
B. An employer held liable for an employee's intentional misconduct
C. A property owner held liable for trespasser injuries
D. A tenant evicted for failing to maintain premises (2 marks)

16. Which one of the following statements explain the primary purpose of awarding damages in contract law?
 A. To punish the breaching party
 B. To prevent future breaches of contract
 C. To compensate the innocent party for their loss
 D. To transfer property to the injured party (2 marks)

17. Which one of the following examples **BEST** illustrates a breach of a contract of uberrimae fidei?
 A. A tenant failing to pay rent on time
 B. A seller not disclosing a known defect in a product
 C. An insurance applicant failing to disclose a pre-existing medical condition
 D. A buyer refusing to pay after delivery of goods (2 marks)

18. Which one of the following statements gives the distinction between “hire purchase” and “credit sale”?
 A. Ownership of goods transfers immediately in both hire purchase and credit sale
 B. In a hire purchase, ownership transfers after the final installment, while in a credit sale, ownership transfers immediately
 C. In a credit sale, the buyer cannot return the goods, whereas in a hire purchase, the buyer can return them at any time
 D. Both hire purchase and credit sale involve installment payments with no difference in ownership transfer (2 marks)

19. Agency relationships can be formed in the following ways, **EXCEPT** by _____.
 A. agreement, contract or appointment
 B. ratification
 C. estoppel
 D. a court order (2 marks)

20. The promisor in a contract of indemnity is the _____.
 A. person to whom the indemnity is given
 B. person who agrees to save another from loss
 C. third party who benefits from the contract
 D. person who causes the loss (2 marks)

21. Which one of the following parties is **NOT** related to a negotiable instrument?
 A. Holder for value
 B. Holder in due course
 C. Drawer
 D. Seller (2 marks)

22. If an incoming partner does not expressly agree to past liabilities, their liability starts from _____.
 A. the day they were informed about the partnership debts
 B. the date they were admitted into the partnership
 C. the date the partnership was formed
 D. they have no liability for any debts (2 marks)

23. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes the distinction between “real property” and “personal property”?
 A. Real property refers to land and anything permanently attached to it, such as buildings and fixtures while personal property refers to movable assets not attached to the land
 B. Real property refers to property that is real and exists while personal property is not real and does not physically exist
 C. Real property does not require documentation to prove ownership while personal property requires documentation
 D. Real property can be transferred while personal property cannot be transferred (2 marks)

24. Which one of the following entitlements is **NOT** an example of an analogous right in land?
 A. Easement
 B. Profit a prendre
 C. Free hold
 D. License (2 marks)

25. Who among the following persons can serve as the mediator in a dispute?
A. Only licensed lawyers
B. A person who has knowledge of the subject matter
C. A party to the dispute
D. Only a judge from the High Court (2 marks)

26. Under the Hire Purchase Act, if the buyer wishes to return the goods before completing the full payments, the buyer _____.
A. will receive a refund for all amounts paid
B. is liable for only the interest paid up to that point
C. will lose any amounts paid
D. must pay a penalty fee and the seller may not accept the return (2 marks)

27. A person is considered a "holder in due course" under negotiable instruments when they _____.
A. refuse to endorse the instrument
B. are the original owner of the instrument
C. endorse the instrument in their favor
D. acquire the instrument without knowledge of any defect (2 marks)

28. Which one of the following actions can result in the loss of patent protection?
A. When one fails to pay the annual renewal fee
B. Unauthorised use of the patented invention
C. When one changes the inventor's name
D. After commercialising the patented invention (2 marks)

29. Which one of the following statements explains the principle of "party autonomy" in Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms?
A. The parties are free to choose the dispute resolution mechanism
B. There is no need for legal representation for either party
C. The judge has ultimate control over the outcome of the case
D. The process is strictly confidential (2 marks)

30. Which one of the following principles is fundamental in insurance?
A. No premium payment
B. Risk transfer
C. Policyholder's liability
D. Profit maximisation (2 marks)

31. Which one of the following statements signifies the importance of ethical standards in business?
A. Represent a lower standard than that required by law
B. Require businesses to consider only the impact behavior has on the bottom line
C. Foster trust, ensure sustainability and promote fair practices
D. Represent a code of conduct found in every profession (2 marks)

32. Which one of the following requirements must be met for a valid contract?
A. Two witnesses who have reached the age of majority
B. Agreement between competent parties with legal intent
C. A government certificate to get its legality
D. The contract must be published in the newspaper (2 marks)

33. Which one of the following cases is regulated by the Kenyan Civil Procedure Code?
A. Appointment of judges
B. Criminal trials
C. Regulating court processes
D. Election disputes (2 marks)

34. Which one of the following actions is an ethical requirement of companies as per the companies Act?
A. Operate without any public oversight
B. Ensure accountability to stakeholders
C. Limit the regulation of businesses
D. Non-disclosure of business operations (2 marks)

35. In order to prove a tort of defamation, the statement made must be _____.
A. harmless but untrue
B. truthful and well-intentioned
C. false and made to a third party
D. true, but only discussed privately (2 marks)

36. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** in regards to authority of a partner to bind the partnership?
A. The authority is limited to the scope of the partnership's business
B. The authority is always unlimited
C. The authority is based on the consent of all partners
D. The authority is restricted to signing contracts only (2 marks)

37. Which one of the following statements explains what happens if goods are destroyed before delivery but after the contract is made?
A. The risk passes to the buyer if the goods were at the buyer's location
B. The buyer is responsible for the loss incurred
C. The seller must replace the goods at no cost
D. The contract is automatically void due to frustration (2 marks)

38. The law provides that the buyer has the right to reject goods if they do not conform to the contract. Which one of the following reasons is **NOT** a good ground for rejection of goods?
A. If the buyer dislikes the colour of the goods
B. If the goods are delivered late
C. If the goods do not match the description
D. If the goods are defective (2 marks)

39. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes the importance of contracts to businesses?
A. They outline the rights, obligations and expectations of all parties involved
B. They are of a substantial nature
C. Failing to perform a contract is a crime
D. All agreements are enforceable (2 marks)

40. Municipal Law is also referred to as _____.
A. customary law
B. private international law
C. public international law
D. local law (2 marks)

41. Which one of the following documents is legally required for a foreigner to establish a business in Kenya?
A. A work permit
B. A special business visa
C. A partnership with a Kenyan citizen
D. Approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (2 marks)

42. Which one of the following statements describes administrative law?
A. It discusses offenses committed and their penalties
B. Family issues like divorce are covered
C. Provides mechanisms to hold public officials accountable
D. Contracts for businesses are covered (2 marks)

43. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** on who makes decisions in an unincorporated association?
A. By the directors in the executive committee
B. Through collective agreements or as per the association's constitution
C. By the vice-chairman of the association
D. It is provided by the courts (2 marks)

44. Which one of the following requirements is valid in formation of partnerships?
A. Written agreement filed with a government agency
B. An agreement, either oral or written to carry on business together for profit
C. Registration with the local tax authority
D. A minimum of 10 partners (2 marks)

45. A leasehold interest in property refers to _____.
A. a lifetime right to possess and control a property without payment
B. the right to transfer ownership of property to another party
C. a temporary right to own and use land or property for a fixed term as per the lease agreement
D. ownership of the property for an indefinite period (2 marks)

46. Which one of the following statements is the primary difference between “freehold” and “leasehold” ownership?
A. A freehold is a temporary right to occupy property, while a leasehold is permanent ownership
B. A freehold gives complete ownership of the property, while a leasehold is a temporary arrangement for a set term
C. There is no difference; both terms refer to the same type of ownership
D. A freehold involves paying rent to the landlord, while a leasehold involves paying property taxes (2 marks)

47. A servitude encumbrance refers to _____.
A. the right of a property owner to transfer the property to another person
B. a legal restriction on how a property can be used or developed
C. a right enjoyed by one property owner over the land of another, typically for a specific use
D. a form of ownership that gives complete control over a property to multiple owners (2 marks)

48. Which one of the following actions is **NOT** a requirement in vicarious liability?
A. The employee must have been acting in the course of their employment
B. The employer must have control over the actions of the employee
C. The act must be authorised or related to the employee's duties
D. The employer must have been negligent in supervising the employee (2 marks)

49. Self-defense as a defense in tort law applies when the _____.
A. defendant is trying to prevent a crime
B. defendant is provoked by the plaintiff and retaliates with excessive force
C. plaintiff consents to the defendant's actions
D. defendant uses reasonable force to protect themselves from an imminent threat of harm (2 marks)

50. Which one of the following parties is responsible for payment when a negotiable instrument is transferred by endorsement?
A. The holder in due course
B. The drawer
C. The endorser
D. The payee (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

WEDNESDAY: 4 December 2024. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. The action of an offeror withdrawing an offer is referred to as _____.
A. rejection of offer
B. cancellation of offer
C. revocation of offer
D. invitation to treat (2 marks)

2. The purpose of a trademark is to _____.
A. distinguish a brand
B. identify a service
C. protect a patent
D. license (2 marks)

3. The first court that a criminal case is brought to is a _____.
A. martial court
B. supreme court
C. magistrates court
D. tribunal (2 marks)

4. Which one of the following statements defines the term “civil liability”?
A. The defendant faces a prison sentence
B. The claimant has been found guilty
C. The defendant has to pay damages to the plaintiff
D. The claimant has lost their case (2 marks)

5. When a party to a contract transfers his rights to another person, that action is referred to as _____.
A. discharge of contract
B. assignment of contract
C. revocation of contract
D. rescission of contract (2 marks)

6. Which one of the following damages can be claimed only when certain circumstances are communicated to the promisor?
A. Special damages
B. Nominal damages
C. Ordinary damages
D. Exemplary damages (2 marks)

7. A person appointed by the original agent to act in an agency relationship but under the control of the original agent is known as _____.
A. factor
B. sub-agent
C. del credere agent
D. substituted agent (2 marks)

8. Which one of the following statements represents a liability to a minor for actions taken by the partnership while he/she is still a minor?
 A. He/she is personally liable for all actions
 B. He/she is liable only if he/she was actively involved in decision-making
 C. He/she is liable only for profit-generating actions
 D. He/she is not personally liable for partnership actions (2 marks)

9. Which one of the following actions is considered an ethical obligation of public officers under Kenyan law?
 A. Financial independence
 B. Declaration of wealth
 C. Political alignment at all times
 D. Avoidance of media appearances (2 marks)

10. Which one of the following legal provisions is a right of an unpaid seller against the buyer personally?
 A. Sue for price and damages
 B. Stoppage in transit
 C. Resale
 D. Lien (2 marks)

11. The act of defamation involves _____.
 A. hitting someone
 B. breaching of contract
 C. making false statements about someone
 D. wrongfully detaining someone (2 marks)

12. Which one of the following statements explains the primary focus of the “duty of care” in tort law?
 A. A requirement for parties to exercise reasonable concern to avoid foreseeable harm to others
 B. A rule that determines liability based on the relationship between parties
 C. An obligation for plaintiffs to mitigate their damages
 D. A principle that exempts certain professionals from tort liability (2 marks)

13. Which one of the following sets correctly identifies the specific defenses available in an action for defamation?
 A. Fair comment, mistake, privilege
 B. Apology, mistake, truth
 C. Mistake, privilege, truth
 D. Privilege, truth, fair comment (2 marks)

14. Which one of the following statements explains the difference between “compensatory damages” and “punitive damages”?
 A. There is no difference between compensatory and punitive damages
 B. Punitive damages compensate for actual losses while compensatory damages punish wrongful conduct
 C. Compensatory damages are awarded in contract cases while punitive damages are awarded in tort cases
 D. Compensatory damages cater for actual losses while punitive damages penalise wrongful conduct (2 marks)

15. Which one of the following statements differentiates the “tort of nuisance” from the “tort of trespass”?
 A. Nuisance involves damage to property while trespass does not
 B. Trespass involves intentional conduct while nuisance does not
 C. Nuisance involves physical invasion of property while trespass does not
 D. Trespass involves physical invasion of property while nuisance does not (2 marks)

16. Which one of the following responsibilities is the primary duty of an agent towards their principal?
 A. To act in the principal's best interest
 B. To enter into contracts with third parties
 C. To maximise their own profit
 D. To delegate tasks to sub-agents (2 marks)

17. Which one of the following statements defines “consideration” as used in business law?
 A. A legal obligation imposed by statute
 B. A formal agreement to enter into a contract
 C. A payment or something of value exchanged between parties
 D. The offer made by one party to another (2 marks)

18. Which one of the following actions is an example of an easement?
A. Right to ownership of a parcel of land
B. The right to pass over another's land
C. Absolute right to land
D. A limited time ownership (2 marks)

19. Which one of the following statements is correct about moral laws?
A. They are unconditional and universal
B. They are conditional and changeable
C. They are codified in legal statutes
D. They are derived from scriptures (2 marks)

20. Delegated legislation may take place when _____.
A. a parent Act is unconstitutional
B. there is bad faith
C. delegated legislation is unconstitutional
D. a parent Act delegates incidental legislative function (2 marks)

21. The principles of natural justice include _____.
A. Fair hearing, rule against bias and reasoned decision
B. Fair hearing and rule against bias only
C. Rule against bias and reasoned decision only
D. Fair hearing and reasoned decision only (2 marks)

22. Who among the following parties has the power to appoint a substitute arbitrator where a current arbitrator withdraws from the proceedings?
A. The High Court
B. The Supreme Court
C. The Arbitral Tribunal
D. The withdrawing arbitrator (2 marks)

23. Which one of the following aspects is **NOT** essential in a fair hearing?
A. Proper notice
B. Opportunity to adduce evidence
C. Right to engage legal counsel
D. Decision maker should be partial (2 marks)

24. Which one of the following statements best differentiates "law" from "morality"?
A. Law and morality are one and the same
B. Law is enforced by the state while morality is self-enforced
C. Law governs economic issues while morality deals with religious issues
D. Law is made by the courts while morality is made by religious bodies (2 marks)

25. Which one of the following statements defines the term "Ultra Vires" in administrative law?
A. It means an action that is within the extra powers of an organisation
B. It means an action that is beyond the powers of an organisation
C. It means decisions of an organisation that are made in private
D. It means a decision made by the legislature that affects a public institution (2 marks)

26. The first step in forming a corporation is _____.
A. issuing shares
B. filing of memorandum and articles of association
C. electing directors
D. holding an annual general meeting (2 marks)

27. Which one of the following statements **BEST** explains the concept of "limited liability" in a company?
A. Shareholders are only responsible for the debts of the company up to the amount they invested
B. Shareholders are responsible for all debts of the company
C. The company is responsible for all debts of its shareholders
D. Shareholders must cover corporate losses if the corporation cannot (2 marks)

28. Which one of the following elements is essential for a valid offer?
A. The offer must be communicated
B. The offer must be made in writing
C. The offer must be irrevocable
D. The offer must be accepted within 24 hours (2 marks)

29. Which one of the following instances is a consequence of terminating a hire purchase contract before completion?
A. The hirer must keep the goods but stop paying
B. The hirer loses all rights to the goods and any payments made
C. The hirer is required to return the goods and may lose part of their payments
D. The contract is null and void with no further consequences (2 marks)

30. Which one of the following statements explains the meaning of the term "intellectual property"?
A. Physical property owned by a business
B. Rights given to persons over the creations of their minds
C. Rights to land and buildings
D. Copyrights and patents on tangible good (2 marks)

31. Which one of the following situations is a common reason for an insurance contract to be declared void?
A. Failure to pay the premium on time
B. Misrepresentation or non-disclosure of material facts by the insured
C. Filing a claim during the policy period
D. Changing the insurance company (2 marks)

32. Who is a "holder in due course" under negotiable instrument?
A. A person who issues a negotiable instrument to another person
B. A bank responsible for paying the instrument over a certain period
C. A creditor who accepts a negotiable instrument as collateral
D. A person who lawfully obtains a negotiable instrument for value, in good faith and without notice of any defects (2 marks)

33. The primary purpose of statutory interpretation is to _____.
A. ensure that the statute is enforced as is written
B. know the original intent of the law maker
C. get the plain meaning of a statute
D. resolve ambiguity in the statute (2 marks)

34. Which one of the following roles is primarily played by tribunals?
A. Replace subordinate courts in criminal matters
B. Handle specialised disputes out of the ordinary court system
C. Resolve disputes in the Supreme Court
D. Review decisions made by administrative bodies (2 marks)

35. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** regarding registration of a company?
A. It is allowed for a company to operate informally
B. It is compulsory to register a company
C. It is compulsory for public companies only
D. It is compulsory for private companies only (2 marks)

36. Who among the following parties is **NOT** a type of partner in a partnership?
A. Dormant partner
B. Standing partner
C. Nominal partner
D. Active partner (2 marks)

37. The contract of sale becomes binding in an auction sale when the _____.
A. auctioneer announces the auction
B. goods are displayed
C. highest bid is accepted
D. payment is made (2 marks)

38. Which one of the following actions is taken when public land is acquired unlawfully in Kenya?
A. The land becomes private land to be resold
B. The land is bought by the party in possession
C. The government regularises the acquisition
D. The government reclaims the land and may revert it to public use (2 marks)

39. Which one of the following actions is **NOT** applicable to a negotiable instrument?
A. It must be in writing
B. It must be transferable
C. It must be registered
D. It must be signed (2 marks)

40. Which one of the following statements best describes the purpose of insurance?
A. It helps to reduce the financial consequences of adverse situations
B. It helps to prevent adverse situations from occurring
C. It helps to negate all consequences of adverse situations
D. It helps to make assets continuously productive (2 marks)

41. The person who is primarily responsible for repaying a debt and a guarantee is given is known as a_____.
A. principal debtor
B. principal creditor
C. principal surety
D. principal bailee (2 marks)

42. The legal principle that can override the "nemo dat quod non habet" rule, allowing a non-owner to transfer good title to a purchaser is _____.
A. doctrine of privity
B. principle of indemnity
C. principle of restitution
D. doctrine of estoppel (2 marks)

43. Which one of the following principles allows a person to acquire nationality based on the nationality of their parents?
A. Jus soli
B. Jus sanguinis
C. Jus matrimonii
D. Jus ecclesiae (2 marks)

44. The highest court in Kenya for matters of general public importance is _____.
A. high court
B. court of appeal
C. supreme court
D. constitutional court (2 marks)

45. "Delegatus non potest delgare" means the _____.
A. delegate cannot protest against the authority
B. delegate can further delegate
C. delegate does not have potential for making laws
D. person delegated to cannot further delegate (2 marks)

46. A manager in a company can demonstrate commitment to ethical business practices by _____.
A. adopting written codes of ethics
B. collusion with other companies or businesses
C. decentralised decision-making practices
D. employee empowerment (2 marks)

47. Which one of the following statements is **NOT** an example of a legal rule that reflects moral principles?
A. The requirement to pay taxes
B. Verses in the Holy book on commandments
C. Regulations on the import and export of goods
D. Rules governing road traffic violations (2 marks)

48. Which one of the following statements explains the meaning of “state sovereignty under International Law”?
A. Countries are independent and have political equality
B. Countries are at liberty to use other countries laws
C. More economically developed countries have more legal powers than developing countries
D. International organisations have more authority than national organisations (2 marks)

49. Which one of the following statements is an advantage of competitive negotiation as a means of alternative dispute resolution?
A. Parties know exactly what they want, making it easier to work towards specific outcomes
B. Parties take longer to reach a decision because of uncertainty
C. It does not allow a party to secure a better outcome
D. It is not beneficial to any of the parties (2 marks)

50. Which one of the following documents serves as the primary source of natural values and principles in Kenya?
A. Penal Code
B. Constitution of Kenya, 2010
C. Ethical Principles Act
D. Code of conduct for churches in Kenya (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

WEDNESDAY: 21 August 2024. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper consists of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Zachary threw a stone at Philip, intending to injure him severely. However, Zachary missed Philip. Philip saw the stone just as it whizzed by his head, missing it by about one inch. As a result, Philip was very scared. Philip intends to sue Zachary and has come to you for advice. Which one of the following torts applies to Philip's case?
A. Negligence
B. Assault
C. Battery
D. Attempted manslaughter (2 marks)
2. What is the duty of an agent to the principal in a contract of agency?
A. An agent is not liable to the principal for a breach of contract by the subagent
B. An agent is expected to carry out all instructions of the principal, even if compliance defeats the purpose of the agency
C. An agent is expected to keep the principal informed of all facts pertinent to the agency that may enable the principal to protect his/her interests
D. An agent does not incur liability by merely disobeying instructions from the principal (2 marks)
3. In relation to the law of agency, which one of the following statements **BEST** describe a "disclosed principal"?
A. A principal who directly intervenes in every transaction
B. A principal whose existence is concealed to the third party
C. A principal whose identity is unknown to the third party
D. A principal whose identity is known to the third party (2 marks)
4. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describe a "custom" as a source of law?
A. Established practices or unwritten rules that have acquired their validity and binding character over the years
B. Unwritten constitutional principles that are accepted
C. Legal rules and regulations created by judges over the years
D. Laws passed by the legislature over the years and are accepted (2 marks)
5. Which one of the following terms describes ethical issues that affect professionalism and personal lives of professionals?
A. Micro ethics
B. Macro ethics
C. Moral principles
D. Meta ethics (2 marks)
6. The following are requirements of professionals and how they should conduct themselves, **EXCEPT**
A. a professional should have specialised intellectual knowledge and skill
B. a professional should be committed to serving the public in matters relating to their profession
C. a professional should be money oriented at the expense of the profession
D. a professional should uphold self-discipline and abide by a code of legal ethics (2 marks)

7. Dominic Wambua was walking along the road while arguing with his girlfriend, Rachel Maingi. By accident, Rachel Maingi fell and was hit by a stone on her head and died. Dominic Wambua tried to pick her to rush her to hospital but the mob came and accused him of murder. The high court convicted him to life imprisonment but Dominic Wambua wishes to have his case heard in another court. Which one of the following courts should Dominic make a plea for his case to be heard?

- A. Supreme court
- B. Criminal court
- C. Magistrate court
- D. Court of appeal

(2 marks)

8. The term “arbitration” is defined as _____.

- A. an informal meeting between parties involved in a discussion as to how an issue may be resolved
- B. an adjudicative process where parties submit their dispute for a binding decision to an impartial tribunal
- C. a meeting between parties where a chairperson facilitates discussions
- D. an informal meeting between conflicting parties and a third party

(2 marks)

9. Dishonor of a cheque by a banker without any justifiable reason is referred to as _____.

- A. valid dishonor of cheques
- B. unlawful dishonor of cheques
- C. wrongful dishonor of cheques
- D. dishonor by mistake

(2 marks)

10. Which one of the following items **CANNOT** be patented?

- A. Movie production
- B. New machine
- C. Processes
- D. Composition of matter

(2 marks)

11. The principle of utmost good faith is also known as _____.

- A. subrogation
- B. causa proxima
- C. insurable interest
- D. uberrima fides

(2 marks)

12. In what kind of partnership does one partner have known risk and the other has restricted obligation?

- A. Special Partnership
- B. Limited Liability Partnership
- C. General Partnership
- D. Partnership at will

(2 marks)

13. Which one of the following terms refers to the document which embodies the contract in insurance?

- A. Security
- B. Policy
- C. Certificate
- D. Claim notification

(2 marks)

14. Which one of the following is a document that regulates the management of internal affairs of a company?

- A. Articles of association
- B. Prospectus
- C. Memorandum of association
- D. Certificate of incorporation

(2 marks)

15. Which one of the following statements describes the importance of judicial review in the context of administrative law?

- A. Judicial review analyses the legality of individual decisions and authority of a person to make such decisions
- B. Judicial review analyses the legality of policies
- C. Judicial review analyses authority of the president to create bureaucracies
- D. Judicial review examines the legality of court rulings

(2 marks)

16. Which among the following instruments is **NOT** an example of a negotiable instrument?
A. Demand draft
B. Mutual fund
C. Cheque
D. Promissory note (2 marks)

17. Which one of the following statements defines an offer?
A. A suggestion by one person to another
B. An expression of willingness by a person to another to enter into a legal binding contract
C. Communication of willingness of a person to another person
D. An intention of a person to do or to abstain from doing an act (2 marks)

18. A contract to perform the promise or discharge the liability of a third person in case of his default is known as _____.
A. guarantee
B. indemnity
C. agency
D. consideration (2 marks)

19. Which one of the following descriptions outlines the similarities between arbitration and mediation?
A. Both are led by the respective parties
B. Both are quasi – judicial processes
C. Both are out of court settlement
D. Both are expensive (2 marks)

20. Which one of the following **CORRECTLY** identifies the three arms of government in Kenya?
A. Senate, Legislative and Administrative
B. Executive, Judiciary and Administrative
C. Legislative, Judiciary and Executive
D. Legislative, Administrative and Executive (2 marks)

21. The following are characteristics of a partnership form of business, **EXCEPT** _____.
A. unlimited liability for all partners
B. shared profits and losses among partners
C. separate legal entity status
D. mutual agency among partners (2 marks)

22. What is the primary purpose of registering encumbrances on land in Kenya?
A. To ensure transparency
B. To restrict landowners' rights
C. To increase government revenue
D. To facilitate land expropriation (2 marks)

23. Which one of the following items is **NOT** a type of intellectual property?
A. Fixed property
B. Copyright
C. Trademark
D. Utility model (2 marks)

24. Which one of the following features of a negotiable instrument allows it to be transferred from one person to another?
A. Portability
B. Endorsement
C. Collateral
D. Registration (2 marks)

25. Which one of the following elements does negligence require proof of?
A. Intent to harm
B. Breach of duty causing harm
C. Consent of the victim
D. A written contract (2 marks)

26. What does the tort of trespass to land involve?
A. Damaging someone's property
B. Entering someone's property without permission
C. Stealing someone's property
D. Making false statements about someone's property (2 marks)

27. Which one of the following actions is an example of a tort?
A. Breach of a lease agreement
B. Robbery
C. Defamation
D. Violating a zoning law (2 marks)

28. Which one of the following statements describes the process of naturalisation?
A. Losing one's nationality
B. Acquiring a new nationality
C. Moving to a new domicile
D. Registering to vote (2 marks)

29. Who among the following stakeholders is responsible for the debts and obligations of an unincorporated association?
A. The association itself
B. The government
C. The members of the association
D. A third-party guarantor (2 marks)

30. What is the primary objective of a constitution in a legal system?
A. To create new laws to govern citizens in a country
B. To provide a framework for government and protect individual rights
C. To enforce international agreements across the region
D. To interpret judicial rulings regarding a group of people (2 marks)

31. Which one of the following statements represents a core principle of leadership and integrity as outlined in the Constitution of Kenya?
A. Promoting nepotism in public offices
B. Increasing personal wealth through public office
C. Ensuring accountability to the public for decisions and actions
D. Allowing conflict of interest in decision-making (2 marks)

32. Which one of the following statements represents the primary function of the Kenya Court Martial?
A. To resolve civilian disputes
B. To handle matters related to military discipline and offenses
C. To oversee civil and criminal cases involving civilians
D. To legislate new military laws (2 marks)

33. Which one of the following statements defines frustration in a contract?
A. Frustration occurs where a party fails to perform his contractual obligations due to an event that is beyond the control of either party
B. Frustration occurs where one party breaches his contractual obligations due to interference from the other party
C. Frustration occurs where one party cannot perform his contractual obligations due to his own negligent act
D. Frustration occurs where contractual performance becomes more difficult or impossible to complete (2 marks)

34. Which one of the following statements describes a partner by estoppel?
A. An invested person who is involved in the daily operations of the partnership
B. A person who provides some of the capital for a business but does not take an active part in managing the business
C. A person who behaves as a partner or permits a partner to hold him out
D. A person who gives an impression to others that he/she is a partner of the firm (2 marks)

35. A person who finds goods belonging to another, and takes them into his custody, is subject to the same responsibility as a _____.
A. bailor
B. indemnifier
C. bailee
D. guarantor (2 marks)

36. Which one of the following contracts is an agreement whereby one undertakes for a consideration to indemnify another against loss, damage or liability arising from an unforeseen contingent event?
A. Contract of assurance
B. Contract of insurance
C. Contract of property
D. Contract of guarantee (2 marks)

37. In relation to the law of persons, the following are steps followed while dissolving a company by court. Which is the correct order of steps followed in winding up a company by court?
(i) Appointment of a company liquidator
(ii) Submission of the report by the company liquidator
(iii) Petition for winding up
(iv) The court gives directions on report of the company liquidator
(v) Settlement of list of contributories and application of assets

Identify the correct sequence from first to last.
A. (i), (iii), (v), (iv), (ii)
B. (iii), (i), (ii), (iv), (v)
C. (iii), (ii), (v), (iv), (i)
D. (iv), (v), (iii), (i), (ii) (2 marks)

38. Which one of the following features is **NOT** applicable to negotiable instruments?
A. It should be in monetary form
B. It should be written and signed
C. It should be possible to be recovered
D. It should be freely transferable (2 marks)

39. Administrative law is a branch of _____.
A. procedural law
B. public law
C. private law
D. property law (2 marks)

40. Which branch of government is responsible for interpreting laws?
A. Executive
B. Legislature
C. Judiciary
D. Military (2 marks)

41. Which one of the following statements is a characteristic of statutory law?
A. It is created by judges through their rulings
B. It is based on long-standing customs and traditions
C. It is written and enacted by legislative bodies
D. It is developed through international treaties (2 marks)

42. Under what legal principle are prior judicial decisions used to resolve current cases with similar facts?
A. Habeas corpus
B. Stare decisis
C. Ultra vires
D. Res ipsa loquitur (2 marks)

43. Which one of the following statements **BEST** describes an incorporated association?
A. A type of sole proprietorship
B. A type of partnership
C. A legal entity that is separate from its members
D. A temporary business arrangement (2 marks)

44. Which one of the following statements explains the **PRIMARY** jurisdiction of Kadhi's Courts in Kenya?
A. Civil and criminal cases related to family matters in the Muslim community
B. Appeals from the Court of Appeal in constitutional matters
C. Commercial disputes involving businesses owned by Muslims
D. Land disputes between neighboring communities (2 marks)

45. Joel Msebi carelessly bumps into Kate Muire, knocking her to the ground. He will be deemed to have committed the tort of negligence if _____.
A. Kate sues him
B. Kate is injured
C. Kate is not injured
D. whether or not Kate is injured (2 marks)

46. Caroline Jones falsely accuses Jeff Mwangi of stealing from their employer. The statement is defamatory only if
A. a third party hears it
B. Jeff suffers severe emotional distress
C. the statement is the actual and proximate cause of his distress
D. the statement is not widely circulated in the local media (2 marks)

47. Which one of the following statements is **TRUE** about unincorporated associations?
A. They are legal entities separate from their members
B. They have perpetual existence
C. They are not legal entities
D. They can issue stock to raise capital (2 marks)

48. Which one of the following statements explains the difference between a “copyright” and a “trademark”?
A. A copyright protects the original creations of the mind while a trademark is used to distinguish the goods or services of different persons
B. A copyright refers to things that are identical while a trademark refers to the identity of a person
C. A copyright requires the copyright item to be new or novel while a trademark does not
D. A copyright lasts for the lifetime of the owner while a trademark lasts for 50 years (2 marks)

49. Which one of the following terms is used to refer to a partnership that continues to operate even after the expiry of the fixed term?
A. Perpetual partnership
B. Invalid partnership
C. Fixed partnership
D. Partnership at will (2 marks)

50. Which one of the following rights is a primary principle of natural justice?
A. Right to free speech
B. Right to own property
C. Right to privacy
D. Right to a fair trial (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

WEDNESDAY: 24 April 2024. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which of the following are features of criminal law?
 - (i) The burden of proof is on the prosecution
 - (ii) The parties are called 'the claimant' and 'the defendant'
 - (iii) The cases are heard in the Magistrates' Court and the Court of appeal only
 - (iv) The standard of proof is beyond reasonable doubt

A. (i) and (iv)
B. (i), (iii) and (iv)
C. (iii) and (iv)
D. (i), (ii) and (iii)

(2 marks)
2. Perris Harrison has been convicted of grievous bodily harm in the Principal Magistrate's Court. She believes that her prison sentence is too long. Which court would be appropriate to hear her appeal?
 - A. The Supreme Court
 - B. The High Court
 - C. Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)
 - D. The Resident Magistrates' Court

(2 marks)
3. Which of the following correctly describes the persuasive element of a judgment?
 - A. Ratio decidendi
 - B. Consensus adidem
 - C. Stare decisis
 - D. Obiter dicta

(2 marks)
4. "Delay defeats equity" refers to which maxim among the following?
 - A. A common law principle
 - B. The equitable doctrine of ultra vires
 - C. An equitable maxim
 - D. An equitable remedy

(2 marks)
5. Which of the following methods of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) involves a neutral third party who acts as a go-between for the disputing parties but does not offer an opinion?
 - A. Mediation
 - B. Negotiation
 - C. Conciliation
 - D. Arbitration

(2 marks)
6. Which of the following circumstances would **NOT** make a consideration under the law of contract unlawful?
 - A. If it is ultra vires
 - B. If it is immoral
 - C. If it is forbidden by law
 - D. If its injurious to a person or property

(2 marks)

7. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of an ethical person?
A. Honest
B. Performs plagiarism
C. Accepts mistakes
D. Accountable (2 marks)

8. Which of the following **BEST** defines a company's logo?
A. Patent
B. Copyright
C. Trademark
D. Service mark (2 marks)

9. Which of the following is **NOT** a source of law?
A. Public opinion polls about current events
B. Treaties between different countries
C. Decisions made by judges in individual cases
D. Legal maxims passed down through generations (2 marks)

10. Which principle regulates the delegation of legislative power to administrative agencies?
A. Separation of powers
B. Non-delegation doctrine
C. Rule of law
D. Delegata potestas non potest delegari (2 marks)

11. Which type of endorsement makes a negotiable instrument payable to the order of a specific person?
A. Blank endorsement
B. Restrictive endorsement
C. Special endorsement
D. Qualified endorsement (2 marks)

12. What is the primary focus of normative ethics?
A. Describing ethical behaviour
B. Analysing ethical language
C. Prescribing how one ought to act
D. Observing cultural practices (2 marks)

13. What is the term that refers to the person or entity that purchases insurance?
A. Insurer
B. Policyholder
C. Beneficiary
D. Underwriter (2 marks)

14. Which of the following **BEST** explains the term "premium"?
A. The total amount of coverage provided by the policy
B. The deductible paid by the insured
C. The cost of the insurance policy
D. The maximum amount the insurer will pay (2 marks)

15. In reference to business ethics, what is the meaning of the term "whistleblowing"?
A. Promoting cultural norms
B. Reporting unethical practices within an organisation
C. Maximising happiness for shareholders
D. Upholding individual preferences (2 marks)

16. Which of the following is an advantage of online business registration services?
A. Convenience
B. Limited personal Interaction
C. Security concerns
D. Lack of customisation (2 marks)

17. What is the primary distinction between “real property” and “personal property”?

- A. Real property is movable; personal property is immovable
- B. Real property includes land and immovable structures; personal property includes movable items
- C. Real property is tangible; personal property is intangible
- D. Real property is owned by individuals; personal property is owned by businesses

(2 marks)

18. Which term refers to the legal right to use and enjoy the possession of another's real property for a specific purpose?

- A. Eminent domain
- B. Easement
- C. Leasehold
- D. Adverse possession

(2 marks)

19. Which of the following is **NOT** a requirement in the legal principle found in the rule in *Rylands v. Fletcher*?

- A. Causing mischief
- B. Escape
- C. Damage
- D. Malice

(2 marks)

20. Which statement distinguishes “tribunals” from “regular courts”?

- A. Tribunals handle only criminal cases
- B. Tribunals are part of the executive branch
- C. Tribunals have specialised jurisdiction and procedures
- D. Tribunals are exclusively presided over by judges

(2 marks)

21. What happens to the assets of an unincorporated association if it is dissolved?

- A. Distributed among members
- B. Transferred to a government fund
- C. Sold and the proceeds donated to charity
- D. Distributed as provided in the by-laws

(2 marks)

22. What is the primary basis for acquiring Kenyan citizenship?

- A. Birth within the territory of Kenya
- B. Residence for a specified period
- C. Investment in the Kenyan economy
- D. Marrying a Kenyan citizen

(2 marks)

23. In a partnership, how is the liability of the partners treated?

- A. Limited liability
- B. Joint liability
- C. No liability
- D. Separate liability

(2 marks)

24. Which of the following is an intentional tort?

- A. Negligence
- B. Defamation
- C. Strict liability
- D. Breach of duty

(2 marks)

25. Which of the following statements **BEST** describes “strict liability”?

- A. Liability without fault or negligence
- B. Liability based on intentional harm
- C. Liability only when a duty is breached
- D. Liability with a lower standard of care

(2 marks)

26. What does the law of tort primarily govern?

- A. Criminal offenses committed by individuals or organisations
- B. Contracts between parties involved in business transactions
- C. Civil wrongs that result in harm or injury to individuals or property
- D. Intellectual property rights and disputes between creators and users

(2 marks)

27. What is the purpose of the doctrine of frustration in contract law?
 A. To punish the breaching party
 B. To discharge a contract when unforeseen events make performance impossible
 C. To enforce specific performance
 D. To award punitive damages (2 marks)

28. What type of damages aim to compensate the non-breaching party for the actual loss suffered as a result of the breach?
 A. Liquidated damages
 B. Punitive damages
 C. Nominal damages
 D. Compensatory damages (2 marks)

29. In a contract for the sale of goods, what term refers to an assurance or guarantee made by the seller about the quality or condition of the goods?
 A. Warranty
 B. Condition
 C. Representation
 D. Exclusion clause (2 marks)

30. In a hire purchase agreement, who is the legal owner of the goods during the hire period?
 A. Hirer
 B. Seller
 C. Both hirer and seller jointly
 D. No legal ownership during the hire period (2 marks)

31. What is the legal relationship between an agent and a principal in the context of agency law?
 A. Employer and employee
 B. Independent contractors
 C. Fiduciary and principal
 D. Joint venture partners (2 marks)

32. Which of the following statements is an example of apparent authority in agency law?
 A. An agent acting beyond their express authority
 B. A principal ratifying the agent's unauthorised actions
 C. A third party reasonably believing the agent has authority
 D. An agent disclosing confidential information (2 marks)

33. Which of the following statements represents the primary purpose of a contract of indemnity?
 A. To transfer property
 B. To share profits
 C. To compensate for losses
 D. To create a lease agreement (2 marks)

34. Which of the following matters is **NOT** referred to arbitration proceedings?
 A. Contract matters
 B. Civil matters
 C. Matrimonial matters
 D. Property matters (2 marks)

35. Which one the following statements gives the correct meaning of a “partnership”?
 A. A business structure where ownership is divided between shareholders
 B. A legal form of business where two or more individuals share ownership, responsibilities and profits
 C. A business organisation where a single individual bears all risks and enjoys all profits
 D. A business entity that is separate from the owners and provides limited liability to its shareholders (2 marks)

36. Which is the lowest court in the court system of your country?
 A. Magistrate courts
 B. Court of appeal
 C. Tribunals
 D. Kadhis court (2 marks)

37. Which of the following is the **MOST** accurate description of civil law?
A. Civil law is an aspect of public law
B. Civil law relates to controlling conduct or wrong-doing of which it disapproves
C. Civil law relates to the enforcement of particular forms of behaviour
D. Civil law is a form of private law and involves the relationships between individuals (2 marks)

38. The act of buying an asset by making periodic payments is known as _____.
A. Sale of uncertain goods
B. Hire purchase
C. Finance lease
D. Goods lease (2 marks)

39. Which of the following roles is **NOT** a role of the office of the Attorney General?
A. To supervise judges and magistrates
B. To delegate his functions to other officers in his department
C. To institute and undertake criminal proceedings against any person in any court other than courts-martial for any alleged offence
D. To take over and continue criminal proceedings undertaken by any other person or authority (2 marks)

40. Which of the following statements defines "cause of action"?
A. Wrongful indirectly causing injury
B. Formal written act of legislative body
C. Legal right of injured party to bring a lawsuit against the wrongdoer
D. Right that originates in a constitution and protects (2 marks)

41. Under an unconditional contract for sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the property passes to the buyer when the _____.
A. Contract is made
B. Payment is made
C. Goods are delivered
D. Buyer accepts the delivery of goods (2 marks)

42. Which of the following is the principle of justice and ethics concerned with?
A. Fairness and equal treatment
B. Maximal happiness
C. Personal character
D. Cultural norms (2 marks)

43. Where an endorser signs his name on the back of a negotiable instrument only, the endorsement is said to be _____.
A. Full endorsement
B. Conditional endorsement
C. Special endorsement
D. Blank endorsement (2 marks)

44. Which of the following protects the intellectual property created by inventors?
A. Copyright
B. Geographical indications
C. Trademarks
D. Patents (2 marks)

45. Which one of the following is regarded as private law?
A. Contract law
B. Criminal law
C. The law relating to human rights
D. Administrative law (2 marks)

46. Where the hirer fails to make payment of any installment, which of the following rights does the owner have?
A. Stoppage in transit
B. Repossession
C. Sale
D. Default (2 marks)

47. Which of the following is **NOT** a subject matter of an insurance policy?
A. Future inheritance
B. Loss of profits
C. Intangible property
D. The life of another person (2 marks)

48. What is a common feature of common law legal systems?
A. Written and codified laws
B. Strict adherence to precedent
C. Emphasis on statutory law
D. Centralised and bureaucratic legal authority (2 marks)

49. What is the principle in international law that states that treaties must be performed in good faith?
A. Pacta sunt servanda
B. Jus cogens
C. Res judicata
D. Ex aequo et bono (2 marks)

50. Which of the following is a characteristic of a limited partnership?
A. Only one partner is responsible for managing the business
B. All partners have unlimited liability
C. Limited partners have limited liability and are not involved in the management of the business
D. All partners share profits and losses equally (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

WEDNESDAY: 6 December 2023. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which of the following is NOT an intentional tort?
 - A. Assault
 - B. Defamation
 - C. Fraud
 - D. Strict liability

(2 marks)
2. Which of the following is the primary source of Islamic Law?
 - A. The Quran
 - B. The Bible
 - C. The Talmud
 - D. The Vedas

(2 marks)
3. Which of the following branch of law is concerned with regulating the behavior of individuals within a society and includes offenses against the state or society?
 - A. Criminal law
 - B. Contract law
 - C. Family law
 - D. Tort law

(2 marks)
4. Which one of the following is considered a primary source of law?
 - A. Judicial decisions
 - B. Legal textbooks
 - C. Statutes enacted by the legislature
 - D. Legal commentaries

(2 marks)
5. Which one of the following is the **MAIN** purpose of the doctrine of separation of powers in a democratic system?
 - A. To concentrate power in the hands of a single authority
 - B. To prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful
 - C. To abolish the judiciary
 - D. To prioritise the executive branch over the legislative branch

(2 marks)
6. Which one of the following is a legal defense to contributory negligence?
 - A. Both parties are equally at fault
 - B. The defendant has a valid excuse for their actions
 - C. The plaintiff's injuries were not caused by the defendant's actions
 - D. The plaintiff's own negligence contributed to their injury

(2 marks)
7. In which one of the following circumstances is mediation a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR)?
 - A. A neutral third party makes a binding decision on the dispute
 - B. The parties involved present their case to a judge in an informal setting
 - C. A neutral third party helps facilitate communication and negotiation between the parties
 - D. The dispute is resolved through a competitive negotiation process

(2 marks)

8. According to virtue ethics, what is the primary focus when determining the morality of an action?
 A. The individual's intentions and character traits
 B. The consequences of the action
 C. The adherence to universal moral rules
 D. The social contract (2 marks)

9. Which of the following is the primary purpose of a code of ethics in a profession or organisation?
 A. To establish legal regulations and requirements
 B. To promote competition among professionals
 C. To provide guidance and standards for ethical behavior
 D. To limit professional responsibilities (2 marks)

10. In relation to online commercial transactions, which of the following is an example of a digital good?
 A. A smartphone
 B. An e-book
 C. A digital television set
 D. A physical music CD (2 marks)

11. Which body is responsible for the establishment and administration of courts in Kenya?
 A. Ministry of Interior and National Administration
 B. Parliament of Kenya
 C. Judicial Service Commission
 D. Law Society of Kenya (2 marks)

12. What role do tribunals play in the Kenyan legal system?
 A. They adjudicate on specialised matters within their jurisdiction
 B. They assist in the drafting of legislation
 C. They provide mediation as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism
 D. They exclusively handle criminal cases (2 marks)

13. Which of the following is the primary basis of acquiring nationality?
 A. Birthplace
 B. Residence
 C. Ancestry
 D. Marital status (2 marks)

14. Which one of the following is **TRUE** about the legal status of a person who holds dual citizenship?
 A. They are considered stateless
 B. They have the rights and obligations of both citizenships
 C. They can only exercise the rights of one citizenship
 D. They are subject to deportation (2 marks)

15. Which one of the following best describes an unincorporated association?
 A. A type of business entity with limited liability protection
 B. A group of individuals or entities that come together for a common purpose without forming a separate legal entity
 C. A nonprofit organisation registered with the government
 D. A partnership with unlimited liability for all members (2 marks)

16. Which one of the following **BEST** describes the legal principle of "res ipsa loquitor" in tort law?
 A. The burden of proof shifts to the defendant
 B. The thing speaks for itself; the plaintiff need not prove negligence, as it is obvious
 C. The plaintiff must prove causation beyond a reasonable doubt
 D. The defendant is strictly liable regardless of fault (2 marks)

17. Which one of the following statements describes the main purpose of damages in the law tort?
 A. To punish the defendant
 B. To compensate the plaintiff for losses suffered
 C. To deter others from similar behavior
 D. To transfer property from the defendant to the plaintiff (2 marks)

18. Which one of the following vitiating elements of a contract occurs when one party is coerced into entering the contract?
A. Misrepresentation
B. Illegality
C. Mistake
D. Undue Influence (2 marks)

19. Which one of the following is the primary consideration in a contract for the sale of goods?
A. The specific performance of services
B. The transfer of ownership and the payment of a price
C. The fulfillment of a promise or obligation
D. The exchange of goods for services (2 marks)

20. When does ownership of an item typically transfer to the buyer in a hire purchase contract?
A. After the first payment is made
B. After the buyer returns the item
C. After the final payment is made
D. Ownership remains with the seller (2 marks)

21. Which one of the following is the term for an agency relationship that is created through actions and conduct of parties involved, rather than through explicit agreement?
A. Implied agency
B. Ostensible agency
C. Sub-agency
D. Formal agency (2 marks)

22. In a contract of indemnity, who bears the primary responsibility for the loss?
A. Indemnifier
B. Indemnified party
C. Third party
D. Government authority (2 marks)

23. What is the term used to refer to the act of transferring a negotiable instrument to another party?
A. Negotiation
B. Endorsement
C. Assignment
D. Conveyance (2 marks)

24. Which one of the following is a key characteristic of a limited partnership?
A. All partners have unlimited liability
B. There must be at least three partners
C. There must be a managing partner and passive partner
D. All partners have equal management authority (2 marks)

25. In a case where the subject matter of insurance is a ship, what is the name of the type of insurance?
A. Travel insurance
B. Voyage insurance
C. Marine insurance
D. Liability insurance (2 marks)

26. Which one of the following is **NOT** a form of ownership of land?
A. Sole ownership
B. Mutual ownership
C. Common ownership
D. Joint ownership (2 marks)

27. Which one of the following is a way of creation of an easement?
A. Express grant
B. Ratification
C. By estoppel
D. By choice (2 marks)

28. Caroline falsely accuses Jeff of stealing from their employer. The statement is defamatory only if?
A. A third party hears it
B. Nick suffers severe emotional distress as a result
C. The statement is the actual and proximate cause of his distress
D. The statement is not widely circulated in the local media and on Twitter (2 marks)

29. Which one of the following is a reason as to why independence of the judiciary is critical?
A. It promotes immunity from court action for actions taking place in the course of judicial proceedings
B. It promotes economic independence
C. It provides security of tenure for judicial officers
D. It promotes the rule of law (2 marks)

30. A situation in which a professional's loyalty and obligations may be compromised because of personal interests is called _____.
A. Conceptual interest
B. Conflict of interest
C. Professional interest
D. Concern of interest (2 marks)

31. Stella and Martin are partners in a partnership firm. They made an agreement in writing to refer a dispute between them in business to an arbitrator. In spite of this agreement, Stella files a suit against Martin relating to the dispute in a court.
With regard to the above, which one of the following statements is correct.
A. The jurisdiction of court is ousted as a valid arbitration agreement exists
B. Court has jurisdiction over the matter and it overpowers arbitration agreement and such dispute cannot be referred to any other jurisdiction
C. Stella can file an appeal in court only against arbitral award
D. The court does not have jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter (2 marks)

32. Identify the correct sequence for the formation of a valid contract.
A. Agreement, offer, consideration, acceptance
B. Offer consideration, acceptance, agreement
C. Offer, acceptance, consideration, agreement
D. Offer, acceptance, agreement, consideration (2 marks)

33. Which one of the following is an implied condition as to title in sale of goods?
A. That the goods should be in merchantable condition
B. That the goods should match the sample
C. That the seller has the right to sell the goods
D. The goods should match the sample as well as the description (2 marks)

34. Where an agent takes secret profits or accepts bribes, the principal can exercise the following remedies, **EXCEPT** _____.
A. He can recover the amount of secret profits or bribes
B. He can have the right to lien
C. He can sue both the third party and the agent
D. He can terminate the agency and refuse to pay any remuneration for work done by the agent (2 marks)

35. The Court of Appeal is bound by the decisions of which court(s)?
A. Decisions of the Supreme Court only
B. Decisions of the Supreme Court and generally its own decisions
C. Decisions of the Supreme Court and the Judicial tribunals only
D. The Court of Appeal is not bound by the decisions of any other courts (2 marks)

36. Which one of the following is **NOT** an ethical problem?
A. Privacy and confidentiality
B. Whistle blowing
C. Fraud and abuse
D. Compliance (2 marks)

37. Which one of the following defines nepotism?
 A. Undermining the morale of workers
 B. Hiring friends of relatives and showing favoritism at work
 C. Hiring non-competent people
 D. Receiving bribes at the work place (2 marks)

38. Which one of the following is a consequence of none registration of a hire purchase agreement?
 A. The contract becomes illegal on the face of it
 B. The contract will become unenforceable against the hirer or his guarantor
 C. The contract becomes valid
 D. The contract can be presented in court (2 marks)

39. What happens in a case where the articles of association of a company conflict with the memorandum of association?
 A. The articles prevail
 B. The memorandum prevails
 C. The court solves the dispute
 D. The company is wound up (2 marks)

40. Which one of the following is **NOT** required in order to create an agency?
 A. The agent
 B. The consideration
 C. The third party
 D. The principal (2 marks)

41. In relation to negotiable instruments, a bearer cheque is also known as _____.
 A. Crossed cheque
 B. General cheque
 C. Special cheque
 D. Open cheque (2 marks)

42. What does the term "metaethics" refer to in the study of ethics?
 A. The analysis of specific ethical dilemmas and situations
 B. The study of the nature and foundations of ethical concepts and theories
 C. The application of ethical principles to practical situations
 D. The study of cultural variations in ethical norms (2 marks)

43. What is the purpose of an insurance policy?
 A. To transfer risk from the insured to the insurer
 B. To guarantee profits for the insured
 C. To eliminate the need for financial planning
 D. To provide investment opportunities for the insured (2 marks)

44. Which one of the following is considered a type of personal property?
 A. Real estate
 B. Chattel
 C. Freehold estate
 D. Easement (2 marks)

45. Which one of the following is a type of intellectual property that protects inventions, processes and certain discoveries?
 A. Trademark
 B. Copyright
 C. Patent
 D. Trade secret (2 marks)

46. What is the primary purpose of a copyright?
 A. To protect the expression of ideas in tangible form
 B. To protect new and useful processes, machines and manufactures
 C. To protect confidential information used in business
 D. To protect names, symbols or slogans used in business (2 marks)

47. Human life is subject to which kind of insurance?
A. Non-life insurance
B. Life assurance
C. Health insurance
D. Motor vehicle insurance (2 marks)

48. Which one of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of law?
A. It is a set of rules
B. It is enforceable by the state
C. It is always fair and just
D. It regulates society (2 marks)

49. Which one of the following dispute is most likely to be solved through Commercial Arbitration as an alternative to litigation?
A. Probate disputes
B. Contract negotiation
C. Child custody
D. Divorce (2 marks)

50. A promise made without the intention of performing it amounts to _____.
A. Fraud
B. Misrepresentation
C. Negligence
D. Wrongful misrepresentation (2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

PILOT PAPER

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

AUGUST 2023.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE** about an Agency Relationship?
 - A. Agency relationship is consensual in nature
 - B. It is based on the concept that parties mutually agree
 - C. The agent will not be subject to principal's direction and control
 - D. An agreement can be expressed or implied(2 marks)
2. Which of the following comprises the **CORRECT** number of parties in a promissory note and a bill of exchange?
 - A. Four parties to a "promissory note" three parties to a "bill of exchange"
 - B. Two parties to a "promissory note" three parties to a "bill of exchange"
 - C. Three parties to a "promissory note" four parties to a "bill of exchange"
 - D. One party to a "promissory note" two parties to a "bill of exchange"(2 marks)
3. Identify which among the following is a classification of law.
 - A. Family law
 - B. Bankruptcy law
 - C. Tort law
 - D. Private law(2 marks)
4. In relation to the law of agency, the usual rule is that an agent is not allowed to delegate his authority to another person especially when he/she **DOES NOT** have the permission from his principal. Under what conditions can an agent **NOT** hire or appoint a sub-agent and delegate the work?
 - A. The principal has expressly allowed delegation of such authority
 - B. The ordinary custom of trade a sub-agent may be employed
 - C. Where ratification is to take place
 - D. The nature of work is such that a sub-agent is essential(2 marks)
5. Criminal law falls under what classification of law?
 - A. Substantive law
 - B. Public law
 - C. Procedural law
 - D. Local law(2 marks)
6. Who among the following **DOES NOT** fall under the category of an agent?
 - A. A member of a company
 - B. A partner in a partnership business
 - C. Commercial agent
 - D. A company director and manager(2 marks)

7. The law that determines the relationship between a businessman and a middleman is called _____.
A. Surety
B. Guarantee
C. Agency
D. Business (2 marks)

8. Peace Ltd., a newspaper company, published a defamatory article whose source was Patrick. Who should be sued in a defamation suit?
A. The publisher of the article
B. The editors of the newspaper
C. Patrick only
D. Patrick and the editor (2 marks)

9. In relation to sale of goods, contingent goods are part of which classification of goods?
A. Existing goods
B. Unascertained goods
C. Curtained goods
D. Future goods (2 marks)

10. The act of an agent on behalf of the principal is to show the principle's _____.
A. Authority
B. Intention
C. Consideration
D. Rule (2 marks)

11. When goods are said to be fit for its purpose, it is a condition that falls under which of the following terms?
A. Implied condition
B. Implied warranty
C. Express condition
D. Express warranty (2 marks)

12. When a party to a contract breaches the terms of the contract, that contract can be _____.
A. Illegal
B. Void
C. Discharged
D. Avoided (2 marks)

13. In regards to partnership law, which of the following comprises the general liability of a partnership?
A. Sole liability
B. Unlimited liability
C. Limited liability
D. No liability (2 marks)

14. Which of the following agreements under contract law is **NOT** enforceable by law?
A. Ordinary agreement
B. Voidable agreement
C. Valid agreement
D. Void agreement (2 marks)

15. The power of a court to hear and decide a case or make a certain order is called _____.
A. Venue
B. Jurisdiction
C. Stare decisis
D. Subject matter (2 marks)

16. The act of unlawfully entering someone else's compound without their permission is called _____.
A. Infringement
B. Breach of property
C. Entry by false pretense
D. Trespass (2 marks)

17. Which of the following is a consequence of inadequacy of consideration in a contract?
A. Will make it void
B. Will not make it void
C. Will make it illegal
D. Will make it wager (2 marks)

18. An agency where the agent is specifically appointed to carry out a particular task is an agency created by _____.
A. Express authority
B. Implied authority
C. Ratification
D. Estoppel (2 marks)

19. The principle that the buyer alone is responsible for checking the quality and suitability of goods before a purchase is made is called _____.
A. Buyer duty
B. *Nemo dat quod non habet*
C. *Cavet emptor*
D. *proxima causa* (2 marks)

20. The tort where a master is found liable for acts of his servant is known as _____.
A. Joint tort liability
B. Vicarious liability
C. Limited liability
D. Concurrent liability (2 marks)

21. Martin was one of the spectators at a World Rally Championship, a car race held in Kenya and organised by One Pac Industries Company. During the race, there was a collision between two racing cars; one of which was thrown into the spectators' platform thereby causing an injury to Martin. Knowing the tort principle that says when a person voluntarily agrees to suffer some harm, he is not allowed to complain.
Which of the following would be the **BEST** advice to Martin in regards to the above principle?
A. One Pac Industries Company will be liable for damages because the injury was caused during the race organised by it
B. One Pac Industries Company will not be liable for damages because Martin had come to see the race on his own will
C. One Pac Industries Company will not be liable for damages because the collision between the cars was beyond its control
D. One Pac Industries Company will be liable because it has earned huge revenue by way of sale of tickets for the event (2 marks)

22. Which of the following is **NOT** a domestic source of law?
A. Customs
B. Statutes
C. Case law
D. International treaties (2 marks)

23. Which of the following cases can be heard in the Supreme Court?
A. Presidential election cases.
B. Cases involving custody of a child.
C. Original case on bankruptcy of an individual
D. Cases in regards to rental disputes (2 marks)

24. Which among the following is the **BEST** answer to the reason why it is important to study ethics?
A. To become a law enforcement agent
B. To act as an expert witness in court in ethical cases
C. To gain knowledge on how best to decide ethical issues
D. To deal with dilemmas in the accountancy profession (2 marks)

25. Which of the following can help determine whether an action is ethical?
A. Profitability
B. Ethical philosophies
C. Court's decision
D. Decision by police (2 marks)

26. It is required that a professional should not disclose any confidential information of a client to a third party **EXCEPT?**
A. When it is financially beneficial to the third party
B. When required by law
C. When it is not that serious
D. When it is financially beneficial to the professional (2 marks)

27. Which of the following is a judicial writ issued as a command to an inferior court or ordering a person to perform his statutory duty?
A. Certiorari
B. Prohibition
C. Habeas corpus
D. Mandamus (2 marks)

28. The term “private law “refers to _____.
A. The legal principle that states that a person has a right to privacy
B. The body of law that regulates the relationship between the state and its citizens
C. The body of law that regulates the relationship between individuals
D. The body of law that derives from the deciding of cases (2 marks)

29. Which of the following **CORRECTLY** describes an intellectual property?
A. Non valuable property
B. Intangible property
C. Tangible property
D. Chattels (2 marks)

30. Which of the following is the **CORRECT** effect of a counter offer?
A. It creates a new offer, but the original offer is still capable of being accepted
B. It creates a binding contract on the terms of the original offer
C. It creates a binding contract based on the terms of the counter - offer
D. It destroys the original offer and replaces it with a new offer (2 marks)

31. In regards to sole proprietorship, which of the following statements is **FALSE**?
A. Sole proprietorships are subject to the same limitations as companies
B. Sole proprietorships have limited liability
C. Sole proprietorships have unlimited liability
D. Sole proprietorships are owned by the owner (2 marks)

32. Which of the following is a right of the owner against a third party who bought goods on Hire Purchase without a good title from the hirer?
A. Right to recover possession of the goods
B. Right to fight the third party
C. Right to refund instalments paid
D. Right to appeal to the third party (2 marks)

33. A partnership can be terminated by Operation of Law through the following ways **EXCEPT** _____.
A. Frustration
B. Death of a party
C. Mutual agreement
D. Subsequent incapacity of a party (2 marks)

34. Under the sale of goods, if the price of goods is not determined by the parties in a contract of sale, what will the buyer be bound to pay?
A. The price he feels like paying
B. The price demanded by the seller
C. A reasonable price
D. The price to be determined by a third person (2 marks)

35. Which of the following **BEST** describes the importance of insurance?
A. It helps reduce the financial consequences of adverse situations
B. It makes assets productive
C. It helps increase the value of assets
D. It helps negotiate all consequences of adverse situations (2 marks)

36. Which of the following is the insurance principle that ensures that an insured **DOES NOT** profit from insuring with multiple insurers?
A. Co-insurance
B. Indemnity
C. Subrogation
D. Contribution (2 marks)

37. The insurance principle of utmost good faith is also known as _____.
A. Causa proxima
B. Subrogation
C. Uberrimae fidei
D. Insurable interest (2 marks)

38. A fire destroyed Ethan's store. Investigators determined that the fire originated from the garbage dumpster behind the store and his insurance company indemnified him for his loss. What insurance term describes the fire that caused the destruction of Ethan's store?
A. Peril
B. Hazard
C. Severity of loss
D. Captive (2 marks)

39. The following are the requisites of easements of right of way under the law of property **EXCEPT** _____.
A. There must be indemnity
B. There must be no adequate outlet to a public highway
C. The property is surrounded by other estates
D. That a messenger has a right to cross another's land to deliver goods if it is a shorter route (2 marks)

40. Which of the following torts **DOES NOT** require the claimant/plaintiff to prove that he has suffered loss or damage?
A. Slander
B. Nuisance
C. Trespass to land
D. Negligence (2 marks)

41. Widely acknowledged fundamental ethical principles include all the following **EXCEPT** _____.
A. Good negotiation skills
B. Honesty and fairness
C. Diligence
D. Care and respect for others (2 marks)

42. The following are examples of ethical violations **EXCEPT** _____.
A. Plagiarism
B. Conflict of interest
C. Withholding important information
D. Confidentiality (2 marks)

43. Which one of the following is **NOT** protected under the Copyright Act in your country?
A. A dramatic work
B. A layout designs for a house
C. A cinematographic film
D. A sound recording (2 marks)

44. Intellectual property rights protect the use of information and ideas that are of _____.
A. Sentimental value
B. Social value
C. Ethical value
D. Commercial value (2 marks)

45. When a case has been heard in the Rent Tribunal, an appeal may be made to which court_____.

- A. The Supreme Court
- B. The Court of Appeal
- C. The High Court
- D. The Principle Magistrates Court

(2 marks)

46. In regards to alternative dispute resolutions, which of the following is **NOT** a duty of a Conciliator?

- A. Drafting the settlement agreement
- B. Making the award
- C. Disclosing information to the relevant parties
- D. Give administrative assistance during the conciliation process

(2 marks)

47. The act of a manager or a colleague at a work place making sexual advances towards someone is called _____.

- A. Harassment
- B. Coercion
- C. Discrimination
- D. Exploitation

(2 marks)

48. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of an ethical person?

- A. Honest
- B. Accountable
- C. Plagiarist
- D. One who admits his mistakes

(2 marks)

49. What does integrity mean?

- A. Truthful and honest
- B. Educated and of high standing
- C. Competent and respectful
- D. Honest and Reliable

(2 marks)

50. What is the function of an Ombudsman?

- A. Agency and principal
- B. Managing and counselling
- C. Receiving complaints on public officers and public institutions
- D. Representing the government

(2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

WEDNESDAY: 23 August 2023. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 2 hours.

This paper is made up of fifty (50) Multiple Choice Questions. Answer ALL questions by indicating the letter (A, B, C or D) that represents the correct answer. Each question is allocated two (2) marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

1. Which among the following are the correct methods of alternative dispute resolution?
 - A. Legislation, negotiation and conciliation
 - B. Conciliation, negotiation, arbitration and mediation
 - C. Arbitration, legislation and mediation
 - D. Mediation, tribunal and legislation

(2 marks)
2. Which among the following entails the correct set of advantages of negotiation as a way of dispute resolution?
 - A. It is quick, cheap and has privacy
 - B. Cheap process and not flexible
 - C. Might not come to a decision and it is a fast process
 - D. Has privacy and lacks certainty

(2 marks)
3. Which of the following is a good defense available to a doctor in all claims of a civil nature if it is proved that the patient himself was negligent?
 - A. Corporate negligence
 - B. Contributory negligence
 - C. Co-operative negligence
 - D. Wrongful negligence

(2 marks)
4. What does the term “private law” mean?
 - A. The body of laws that derive from the deciding of cases
 - B. The legal principle which states that a person has the right to privacy
 - C. The body of laws that seeks to regulate the relationship between individuals
 - D. The body of laws that seeks to regulate the relationship between the State and its citizens

(2 marks)
5. Which of the following is **NOT** a negotiable instrument?
 - A. Bill of exchange and cheque
 - B. Promissory note and cheque
 - C. Promissory note and Bill of exchange
 - D. Postal Order and Currency note

(2 marks)
6. Which of the following is the right action to take when a seller breaches a warranty?
 - A. Refuse to pay the price
 - B. Claim damages
 - C. Return the goods
 - D. Refuse to take delivery

(2 marks)
7. Which of the following courts is the highest in the hierarchy of courts in your country?
 - A. Supreme Court
 - B. Senior Chief Magistrate Court
 - C. Court of Appeal
 - D. High Court

(2 marks)

8. What does the phrase “Nemo dat quod non habet” in sale of goods mean?
A. The seller can pass better title than he has
B. The seller may refuse to sell
C. The seller cannot pass title he does not have
D. The buyer may reject the goods (2 marks)

9. What is the name of the party who gets his life or property insured against a risk?
A. Insured
B. Insurer
C. Holder
D. Assurer (2 marks)

10. How many contracts are there in a contract of guarantee?
A. One contract
B. Two contracts
C. Three contracts
D. Four contracts (2 marks)

11. Which of the following document contain regulations for management of a company?
A. Prospectus
B. Memorandum of association
C. Debentures
D. Articles of association (2 marks)

12. A party who does not suffer any loss in case of breach of contract is entitled to which type of damages?
A. Nominal damages
B. Statutory damages
C. Exemplary damages
D. Liquidated damages (2 marks)

13. Which of the following intellectual property(IP) right is **NOT** correctly matched?

<u>Type of IP</u>	<u>IP Rights</u>
A. Inventions	Patents
B. Proprietary information	Copyright
C. Source identification/Brand names	Trademarks
D. Aesthetics/Ornamental features	Designs

 (2 marks)

14. Which of the following is **NOT** a general defense in tort?
A. Statutory authority
B. Mistake
C. Occupier liability
D. Volenti non fit injuria (2 marks)

15. Which of the following is **NOT** a requirement for one to dispose property?
A. Professional qualification
B. Sound mind
C. Above 18 years of age
D. Ownership of property (2 marks)

16. Holders of public office should not place themselves under any financial or other obligation to outside individuals or organisations that might influence them in the performance of their official duties. What is the principle that public officers must uphold?
A. Ethics
B. Honesty
C. Transparency
D. Integrity (2 marks)

17. Agency may be terminated by operation of law through the following ways, **EXCEPT** _____.
A. Lapse of time
B. Mutual agreement
C. Death of the principal
D. Insanity (2 marks)

18. In a promissory note, which of the following is true about the amount of money payable?

- It must be certain
- It may be certain or uncertain
- It is usually uncertain
- It may be flexible

(2 marks)

19. The ratio decidendi of a case refers to?

- A statement said by the way
- The reason for deciding a case
- The principle whereby lower courts are bound by the decisions of higher courts
- The process whereby a court avoids a binding precedent on the ground that the current case differs materially from the precedent

(2 marks)

20. Which of the following can freely transfer its shares?

- Public company
- Private company
- Registered company
- Government company

(2 marks)

21. Which of the following is **NOT** a system of law?

- Political law
- Common law
- Civil law
- Sharia law

(2 marks)

22. In a negligence claim, the plaintiff must prove one of the following:

- Intent to harm
- A breach of duty
- Strict liability
- No-fault liability

(2 marks)

23. Which of the following is a remedy available in tort law?

- Imprisonment
- Monetary damages
- Community service
- Fines

(2 marks)

24. What is the meaning of delegated legislation?

- It is the transfer of law-making power from one branch of government to another
- It is the transfer of law-making power from the judiciary to the legislature
- It is the transfer of law-making power from the legislature to another person or body
- It is the transfer of law-making power from the executive to the judiciary

(2 marks)

25. Which of the following is **NOT** a duty of a seller under the Sale of Goods Act?

- Duty to deliver the goods
- Duty to pass a good title
- Duty to put the goods into a deliverable state
- Duty to pay instalments

(2 marks)

26. Which of the following is **NOT** a function of administrative law?

- Rulemaking
- Adjudication
- Enforcement
- Legislative drafting

(2 marks)

27. Which of the following statements about the incorporation process for an association in Kenya is true?

- It can only be done at the county level
- It must be approved by the courts
- It involves filing of articles of association with the relevant government body
- It does not require any documentation or registration

(2 marks)

28. Which of the following determines the nationality of an incorporated association?
A. The nationality of its members
B. The country where it was incorporated
C. The country where it conducts most of its business
D. The citizenship of its directors (2 marks)

29. Which of the following is **NOT** an essential element of a valid contract?
A. Offer
B. Acceptance
C. Consideration
D. Negotiation (2 marks)

30. Under the Sale of Goods Act, when does the risk of loss pass from the seller to the buyer?
A. When the goods are delivered to the buyer
B. When the seller hands delivery of the goods to the buyer
C. When the buyer pays for the goods
D. When the goods are loaded onto the carrier's truck (2 marks)

31. Which of the following is **NOT** a type of authority conferred upon an agent?
A. Actual Authority
B. Apparent Authority
C. Implied Authority
D. Constructive Authority (2 marks)

32. Which of the following partners is a type of partner who has no authority to bind the partnership of contracts or agreements?
A. Silent partner
B. Active partner
C. Limited partner
D. Secret partner (2 marks)

33. Which of the following is **NOT** a requirement for adverse possession?
A. The possession must be continuous for a certain period of time
B. The possession must be without the owner's consent
C. The possessor must have an intention to possess the land as their own
D. The possessor must pay rent to the owner during the possession period (2 marks)

34. A company can be created in three ways. Which of the following is **NOT** a valid way of creating a company?
A. A company can be created by the Court
B. A company can be created by registration
C. A company can be created by an Act of Parliament
D. A company can be created by charter (2 marks)

35. Which of the following is **NOT** a source of law in Kenya?
A. Statutes
B. Case law
C. Administrative regulations
D. Circulars (2 marks)

36. What is the purpose of tort law?
A. Punishment of criminal behaviour
B. Enforcement of terms of contracts
C. Compensation and prevention of harm
D. Regulation of the economy (2 marks)

37. Which of the following statements is true regarding the ethical principles of confidentiality?
A. It can be breached when a client poses a danger to themselves or others
B. It is optional guideline for professionals
C. It only applies to clients who have agreed to pay for services and not probono clients
D. It can be breached when a client refuses to pay for services rendered (2 marks)

38. Which of the following refers to a person's legal residence?
A. Nationality
B. Domicile
C. Citizenship
D. Immigration (2 marks)

39. Which of the following **BEST** describes a "hire purchase agreement"?
A. A contract where the buyer pays the full price of the goods at the time of purchase
B. A contract where the seller agrees to deliver the goods at a later date
C. A contract where the buyer pays for the goods in instalments and takes possession of the goods immediately
D. A contract where a bank agrees to pay for the goods on behalf of the buyer and the buyer repays the bank in instalment (2 marks)

40. Which of the following types of contracts must be in writing to be enforceable?
A. Employment contracts
B. Service contracts
C. Contract for the sale of land
D. Oral contracts between friends (2 marks)

41. Which of the following is an example of an e-commerce transaction?
A. A customer buying shoes from a store
B. A business buying office supplies from an online supplier
C. A person booking a hotel room through a travel agency
D. A student purchasing textbooks from a bookshop (2 marks)

42. Which the following is **NOT** a right of the buyer?
A. He can sell the property later if he so wishes
B. When ownership passes to him, he can perform any lawful action to increase the value of the property
C. He can transfer the property back to the seller at a later date
D. After paying for the property, he can register the property in his name (2 marks)

43. A whistle blower is an employee who?
A. Exposes organisational wrongdoing.
B. Complains a lot to company management.
C. Engages in unethical behavior.
D. Refers disputes to other employees (2 marks)

44. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of a partnership?
A. Mutual consent
B. Easy formation
C. Equal profits
D. Limited liability (2 marks)

45. Which of the following statements describes a "general partnership"?
A. A partnership was formed for a single transaction
B. Form of business partnership where there is no fixed term agreed for the duration of the partnership
C. Form of partnership under common law
D. Partnership in which some or all partners can exhibit elements of partnerships and corporations (2 marks)

46. Which of the following **BEST** defines the word "ethics"?
A. The act of deciding definitely and firmly
B. The practising of an activity
C. A set of moral principles
D. Protecting personal information (2 marks)

47. Which of the following statements is true in regards to codes of conduct and codes of ethics?
A. They become necessary only after a company has been in legal trouble
B. They are formal statements that describe what an organisation expects of its employees
C. They are designed for top executives and managers, not regular employees
D. They rarely become an effective component of the ethics and compliance program (2 marks)

48. Which of the following is **NOT** an objective of code of ethics?

- A. To promote and maintain confidence in the integrity of the corporation
- B. To harmonise the concepts of social responsibility, public accountability and profitability
- C. To promote the development of undesirable practices
- D. To lay down standards for personal and corporate behavior

(2 marks)

49. Which of the following **BEST** defines a "limited liability"?

- A. Limited liability refers to how much the directors have to contribute in the event of the company becoming insolvent
- B. Limited liability refers to the ability of a member to limit his liability
- C. Limited liability refers to the directors' ability to limit their liability for acts of negligence, fraud etc
- D. Limited liability refers to the ability of a company to limit its liability

(2 marks)

50. Which of the following statements is correct concerning the "reasonable person" standard in tort law?

- A. A person with a physical disability must act as would a reasonable person with the same disability
- B. The reasonable person standard varies from person to person
- C. The reasonable person standard focuses on the defendant's subjective mental state rather than on the defendant's behavior
- D. A reasonable person standard is subjective

(2 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

MONDAY: 24 April 2023. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any **FIVE** questions. **ALL** questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Describe **FIVE** duties of a hirer in a hire purchase transaction. (5 marks)

(b) Outline **SIX** examples of negotiable instruments. (6 marks)

(c) Analyse **SIX** characteristics of a private company. (6 marks)

(d) State **THREE** characteristics of an agency. (3 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain **THREE** functions of law. (6 marks)

(b) Describe the following types of courts:

(i) Courts martial. (2 marks)

(ii) Kadhis' courts. (2 marks)

(c) Identify **SEVEN** state officers bound by Constitution's provision on Leadership and Integrity. (7 marks)

(d) It is the general duty of the principal to remunerate an agent. However, there are circumstances when the principal is not bound to remunerate the agent.

In light of the above statement, highlight **THREE** reasons that will make the principal not bound to remunerate the agent. (3 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) With the exception of the tort of false imprisonment, explain **FOUR** other types of torts that exist under the law of torts. (8 marks)

(b) State **FOUR** Theories of Morality. (4 marks)

(c) Distinguish between a "contract of indemnity" and a "contract of guarantee". (4 marks)

(d) Enumerate **TWO** disadvantages of delegated legislations. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) List **FIVE** types of insurance business. (5 marks)

(b) Outline **FOUR** fundamental principles of code of ethics in accounting. (4 marks)

(c) Describe **FIVE** circumstances under which an arbitral proceeding may be terminated. (5 marks)

(d) Explain in **SIX** ways what constitutes community land in Kenya. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Enumerate **SIX** forms of societies that can be registered with the registrar of societies. (6 marks)

(b) Summarise **FIVE** characteristics of judicial precedent. (5 marks)

(c) In relation to intellectual property, outline **THREE** criteria that a patent has to satisfy to qualify for protection. (3 marks)

(d) Describe the following:

(i) Doctrine of separation of power. (2 marks)

(ii) Judicial Review. (2 marks)

(iii) Principles of natural justice. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Explain **FIVE** terms implied in a consumer agreement for the sale of goods contract. (10 marks)

(b) (i) Distinguish between “enforceability of law” and “enforceability of morality”. (4 marks)

(ii) Identify **FOUR** challenges of common law that equity sought to mitigate. (4 marks)

(c) Outline **TWO** sources of rules of international law. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) In relation to negotiable instruments, explain **THREE** rules of an endorsement of a Bill. (6 marks)

(b) Discuss **FOUR** rules that govern dual citizenship. (8 marks)

(c) Summarise **SIX** rules of the tort of false imprisonment. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

MONDAY: 5 December 2022. Afternoon Paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) In relation to the law of persons, define the following terms:

- (i) Domicile of origin. (2 marks)
- (ii) Domicile of dependence. (2 marks)
- (iii) Domicile of choice. (2 marks)

(b) Summarise **FOUR** duties of a lessee. (8 marks)

(c) Discuss **THREE** ethical practices in a business. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Identify **FIVE** grounds of removing a high court Judge from office. (5 marks)

(b) List **FIVE** branches of civil law. (5 marks)

(c) Explain **FIVE** factors to consider when filing a case in court. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) In relation to alternative dispute resolution:

- (i) Define the term “mediation”. (2 marks)
- (ii) Highlight **THREE** principles of mediation. (3 marks)
- (iii) Identify **FIVE** drawbacks of negotiation. (5 marks)

(b) Distinguish between a “general agent” and a “special agent”. (4 marks)

(c) In relation to intellectual property, explain **THREE** criteria that a patent has to satisfy in order to qualify for protection. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Outline **THREE** laws that govern ethics in Kenya. (3 marks)

(b) In the context of agency relationship:

- (i) Define the term agency. (2 marks)
- (ii) Highlight **THREE** duties of an agent. (3 marks)
- (iii) Identify **TWO** duties of a principal. (2 marks)

(c) In relation to sale of goods, explain **FIVE** differences between a “sale” and an “agreement to sell”. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Enumerate **SIX** general characteristics of law. (6 marks)

(b) Identify **FOUR** challenges of common law that equity sought to address. (4 marks)

(c) Discuss **FIVE** principles of insurance. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Distinguish between a “contract of indemnity” and a “contract of guarantee”. (4 marks)

(b) With reference to negotiable instruments:

- (i) Identify **FOUR** types of bills of exchange. (4 marks)
- (ii) Highlight **SIX** features of a bill of exchange. (6 marks)

(c) Explain **THREE** rules governing the rights of a hirer to terminate a hire purchase agreement. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) Distinguish between a “tort” and a “crime”. (4 marks)

(b) In relation to the tort of defamation, define the following terms:

- (i) Fair comment. (2 marks)
- (ii) Justification or truth. (2 marks)
- (iii) Libel. (2 marks)
- (iv) Slander. (2 marks)
- (v) Unintentional Defamation. (2 marks)

(c) In the event that a public officer contravenes the code of conduct for public officers, explain **THREE** ways investigations could be carried out on the public officer. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

COMMERCIAL LAW

TUESDAY: 17 November 2015.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Distinguish between "procedural law" and "substantive law". (4 marks)

(b) Explain three remedies available to a defendant in civil actions. (6 marks)

(c) With specific reference to case law as a source of law:

(i) Highlight three advantages of case law. (6 marks)

(ii) Identify two disadvantages of case law. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Describe four ways through which a principal-agent relationship might arise. (8 marks)

(b) Explain three duties of an agent. (6 marks)

(c) A partner has implied authority to perform some functions on behalf of the firm.

With reference to the above statement, highlight three functions a partner could perform with implied authority. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain the meaning of the following terms as used in the law of contract:

(i) Void contract. (2 marks)

(ii) Voidable contract. (2 marks)

(iii) Unenforceable contract. (2 marks)

(b) Highlight three rules that govern consideration in a contract. (6 marks)

(c) Discuss four advantages of administrative tribunals. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Describe five duties imposed upon a tenant in a lease agreement. (10 marks)

(b) With reference to sale of goods contract:

(i) Distinguish between "sale" and "agreement to sell". (6 marks)

(ii) Explain four rules that apply for ascertaining the intention of the parties as to the time at which the property in the goods is to pass to the buyer. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) With reference to a bill of exchange, explain the following:

(i)	A holder in due course.	(4 marks)
(ii)	Circumstances which result in material alteration.	(4 marks)
(b)	Outline three acts that might constitute trespass to land.	(6 marks)
(c)	Highlight three defences available in an action for trespass to land .	(6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a)	(i) Define the term "insurable interest".	(2 marks)
	(ii) Describe various classes of persons presumed to have insurable interest.	(8 marks)
(b)	(i) Explain the meaning of the term "presentment of a bill of exchange".	(2 marks)
	(ii) Discuss four types of endorsements that might be made on a bill of exchange.	(8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) With respect to resolving commercial disputes:

(i)	Outline six disadvantages of negotiation.	(6 marks)
(ii)	Highlight six advantages of mediation.	(6 marks)
(b)	With reference to indemnity and guarantees:	
(i)	Define a "continuing guarantee".	(2 marks)
(ii)	Distinguish between a "guarantee" and an "indemnity".	(6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

**ATD LEVEL I****DCM LEVEL I****COMMERCIAL LAW****MONDAY: 21 May 2018.****Time Allowed: 3 hours.****Answer any FIVE questions.****ALL questions carry equal marks.****QUESTION ONE**

(a) Explain two differences between "law" and "morality". (4 marks)

(b) Identify four classifications of law. (4 marks)

(c) Describe four disadvantages of case law. (8 marks)

(d) State four factors that might undermine the rule of law in a country. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Summarise four underlying purposes of administrative law. (4 marks)

(b) Explain two principles of natural justice. (4 marks)

(c) With reference to the law of agency:

- (i) Explain three circumstances under which an agency relationship might be implied. (6 marks)
- (ii) Describe three ways through which an agency relationship might be terminated by an act of the parties. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Outline two characteristics of a joint tenancy. (2 marks)

(b) Discuss four main types of intellectual property. (8 marks)

(c) With specific reference to the tort of false imprisonment:

- (i) Explain four defences that could be pleaded against a claim of false imprisonment. (8 marks)
- (ii) Identify two remedies that are available to a person who has been subjected to false imprisonment. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Describe the Court Martial of your country in relation to the following aspects:

- (i) Establishment. (2 marks)
- (ii) Composition. (2 marks)
- (iii) Jurisdiction. (6 marks)

(b) Highlight four ways through which a person might cease to be a partner in a partnership. (4 marks)

(c) (i) Define the term "citizenship". (2 marks)

(ii) Describe two ways through which the citizenship of a person who acquired it through registration could be revoked. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Abel Orina took his clothes to Anko Dry Cleaners Ltd. He was issued with a receipt which read in part that "the management shall not be liable for any damage to or loss of the customer's clothes". The clothes were collected by a different customer who cannot be traced. Abel Orina feels aggrieved and seeks your legal advice.

Analyse the legal principles applicable in the above case and advise Abel Orina. (10 marks)

(b) (i) Identify two parties to an indemnity contract. (4 marks)

(ii) Explain three disadvantages of a contract of guarantee. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) In relation to negotiable instruments:

(i) Explain three advantages of making payments by cheque. (6 marks)

(ii) State six characteristics of a promissory note. (6 marks)

(b) In the context of the sale of goods, explain two remedies available to an unpaid seller against:

(i) The goods. (4 marks)

(ii) The buyer. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) State six contents of a hire purchase agreement. (6 marks)

(b) Explain four advantages of using negotiation as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism. (8 marks)

(c) Highlight six ways through which insurable interest arises. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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**ATD LEVEL I****DCM LEVEL I****COMMERCIAL LAW****MONDAY: 27 November 2017.****Time Allowed: 3 hours.****Answer any FIVE questions.****ALL questions carry equal marks.****QUESTION ONE**

(a) (i) Define the term "morality". (4 marks)

(ii) Explain three similarities between "law" and "morality". (6 marks)

(b) In relation to the general rules of international law:

(i) Explain the meaning of the term "treaty". (4 marks)

(ii) Describe three rules that govern international treaties. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) In the context of the law of torts:

(i) Describe three circumstances in which a person employing an independent contractor might still be liable for that person's torts. (6 marks)

(ii) Distinguish between "libel" and "slander" as used in the law of defamation. (4 marks)

(b) Outline four duties of the seller under the DDP (Delivered Duty Paid) international contract of sale of goods. (4 marks)

(c) Explain three differences between "lien" and "stoppage in transitu" as used in the Sale of Goods Act. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) With reference to the doctrine of non-disclosure in contracts of insurance:

(i) Explain three matters which need not be disclosed to the insurer by the insured. (6 marks)

(ii) Outline three consequences of non-disclosure of material facts by the insured. (6 marks)

(b) The interests of partners in the partnership property and their rights and duties in relation to the partnership shall be determined by set rules.

With reference to the above statement, discuss four rules that determine the interests of partners. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Summarise four obligations of the hirer under a hire purchase contract. (8 marks)

(b) In the context of the law of agency:

(i) Identify three ways through which an agent's authority might be ascertained. (6 marks)

(ii) Describe four types of authority that an agent might possess. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) All courts are tribunals but not all tribunals are courts.

In light of the above statement, explain five differences between "administrative tribunals" and "courts of law". (10 marks)

(b) (i) Outline four ways through which copyrights and related rights might be infringed. (4 marks)

(ii) Describe three characteristics of easements. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) With reference to the law of negotiable instruments:

(i) State four circumstances in which a banker has no authority to honour a cheque drawn on him. (4 marks)

(ii) Explain three duties of a holder of a bill of exchange. (6 marks)

(b) Describe five circumstances under which the court has power to appoint an arbitrator in arbitration proceedings. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) Highlight six salient features of the contract of indemnity. (6 marks)

(b) Outline the liabilities of joint and several guarantors under the law of guarantee. (4 marks)

(c) Identify two circumstances when an order of prohibition might be issued against an administrative body. (4 marks)

(d) Explain three conditions that African customary law must fulfill in order to be recognised as a source of law. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

COMMERCIAL LAW

MONDAY: 22 May 2017.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) With reference to the contract of sale of goods:

(i) Define the term "unpaid seller". (2 marks)
(ii) Describe four rights of an unpaid seller. (8 marks)

(b) In the context of the law of insurance:

(i) Identify four principles that govern a contract of insurance. (4 marks)
(ii) Explain three essential conditions required for the application of the doctrine of contribution. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) (i) Highlight five factors which the court might consider when applying a judicial precedent. (5 marks)

(ii) Identify five disadvantages of using judicial precedents as a source of law. (5 marks)

(b) (i) Summarise four disadvantages of arbitration as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism. (8 marks)

(ii) State two grounds upon which the court might issue an order for removal of an arbitrator from office. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) (i) Explain two types of contracts that might be deemed as contrary to public policy. (4 marks)

(ii) Identify six circumstances which might result in a contract being frustrated. (6 marks)

(b) Outline five essential requirements for an agency by ratification to arise.

(10 marks)
(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Highlight three advantages and two disadvantages of Acts of Parliament as sources of law. (10 marks)

(b) With reference to hire purchase contracts:

(i) Describe three salient features of a hire purchase contract. (6 marks)

(ii) Outline two ways in which the hirer in a hire purchase contract might terminate a hire purchase agreement. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Pam Agera was recruited as a football player for her college's football team. Pam Agera's team-mates, Liz Chep and Rita Ngeno, were very unhappy about having Pam Agera on their team. After her first team practice, Pam Agera went into the locker room alone but as she was getting ready to leave the locker room, Liz Chep and Rita Ngeno deliberately camped outside the locker room loudly describing to each other how they would violently make Pam Agera feel as miserable as possible until she quit the team or dropped out of college. Pam Agera was terrified and she locked herself inside the locker room until she finally felt it was safe to run home. Consequently, Pam Agera got so distressed that she quit the football team and dropped out of college altogether.

She feels aggrieved and intends to sue Liz Chep and Rita Ngeno.

Analyse four torts disclosed in the above case and advise Pam Agera accordingly. (8 marks)

(b) In the context of partnerships:

(i) Explain three liabilities of a minor partner. (6 marks)

(ii) Describe three duties of an existing partner. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Identify four characteristics of a contract of guarantee. (4 marks)

(b) Describe four rights that a guarantor has against a creditor. (8 marks)

(c) Explain four distinctions between a "bill of exchange" and a "cheque". (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) With reference to the law of property:

(i) Identify four descriptions of public land. (4 marks)

(ii) Explain three reliefs that are available for copyright infringement. (6 marks)

(b) Summarise five questions that might be heard by the High Court under its jurisdiction to hear matters in respect of interpretation of the Constitution of your country. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

COMMERCIAL LAW

MONDAY: 21 November 2016.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Highlight four inadequacies of common law which triggered the development of the principles of equity. (8 marks)

(b) With specific reference to classification of law:

(i) Distinguish between "municipal law" and "international law". (4 marks)

(ii) State two examples of both "municipal law" and "international law". (4 marks)

(c) Outline four ways in which a contract of guarantee might be terminated. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) In relation to the law governing negotiable instruments, identify five persons who might be parties to a negotiable instrument. (10 marks)

(b) With specific reference to the law of contract:

(i) Explain the remedy of "specific performance". (2 marks)

(ii) Summarise four circumstances under which a court of law could decline to grant the remedy in (b) (i) above. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) In the context of the law of agency:

(i) Explain the meaning of the term "agent". (2 marks)

(ii) Explain four ways through which the authority of an agent might be revoked by operation of the law. (8 marks)

(b) With reference to the court structure explain the following:

(i) Establishment of the Supreme Court. (2 marks)

(ii) Composition of the Supreme Court. (3 marks)

(iii) Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) With regard to the law of the sale of goods:

(i) Outline four ways through which a contract of sale of goods is made. (8 marks)

(ii) Explain the meaning of the term "unascertained goods". (4 marks)

(b) Highlight four situations which of themselves do not constitute a partnership. (4 marks)

(c) Explain four ways through which a partner can exercise their implied authority. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Outline four ways through which co-ownership of property might be terminated. (4 marks)

(b) Herbert Mapesa, a rich but illiterate freehold property owner, has leased his property for a number of years to Kamau Wekesa. Herbert Mapesa wishes to repossess the property for his own use and seeks to know the various legal ways through which a lease might be terminated.

Advise Herbert Mapesa. (8 marks)

(c) Discuss the essential requirements of a hire purchase agreement. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Highlight four features that distinguish a "partnership" from a "limited liability company". (8 marks)

(b) Identify four rights of a member of a co-operative society. (4 marks)

(c) Explain two ways of acquiring citizenship. (2 marks)

(d) Summarise three types of domicile. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) Describe four defences available to a person who commits the tort of nuisance. (8 marks)

(b) (i) Discuss four objectives of reinsurance. (8 marks)

(ii) A contract of insurance is a contract of "überimae fidei".

Explain the above statement. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

COMMERCIAL LAW

MONDAY: 23 May 2016.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Distinguish between "public law" and "private law". (6 marks)

(b) In relation to negotiable instruments, highlight four essentials of a bill of exchange. (4 marks)

(c) Describe three rules governing sales by auction. (6 marks)

(d) Outline two duties of the seller under ex-ship contracts. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Highlight six general defences in the law of tort. (6 marks)

(b) Explain two conditions necessary for agency by necessity to arise. (4 marks)

(c) In relation to the law of property:

- (i) Define the term "easement". (2 marks)
- (ii) Explain four conditions that a valid easement must satisfy. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Distinguish between the following:

- (i) Express contract and implied contract. (2 marks)
- (ii) Executed contract and executory contract. (2 marks)
- (iii) Void contract and voidable contract. (2 marks)
- (iv) Conditions and warranties. (2 marks)

(b) Describe the three parties to a contract of guarantee. (6 marks)

(c) With regard to the law of persons, explain three types of corporations. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) (i) Explain the rights of the owner of goods in a hire purchase contract. (6 marks)

(ii) Summarise four implied terms in every hire purchase agreement. (4 marks)

(b) Describe the two components of natural justice. (4 marks)

(c) In relation to the doctrine of separation of powers, outline three functions of the judiciary in your country. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Describe the following alternative dispute resolution mechanisms as used in resolving commercial disputes:

- (i) Arbitration. (2 marks)
- (ii) Mediation. (2 marks)
- (iii) Negotiation. (2 marks)

(b) Discuss four advantages of arbitration as a means of resolving commercial disputes, as opposed to courts of law. (8 marks)

(c) Outline six contents of an insurance policy document. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Outline eight maxims of equity. (8 marks)

(b) Juma Mrisho has found a duly signed and dated document in his pocket addressed to Mercy Miano by Consolata Wangechi in the following form: "I undertake to pay you on demand or order the sum of Sh.50,000 for value received". Juma Mrisho has approached you to assist him understand the nature of the document.

In light of the above facts:

- (i) Identify the name of the document. (2 marks)
- (ii) Describe five characteristics of the document in (b) (i) above. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) (i) Outline six contents of a partnership deed. (6 marks)

(ii) Discuss four circumstances under which a partnership might be dissolved without an order of the court. (8 marks)

(b) Describe three exceptions to the rule in consideration that states that "past consideration is no consideration". (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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KASNEB

ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

COMMERCIAL LAW

PILOT PAPER

September 2015.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Explain three limitations of Islamic law as a source of law in Kenya. (6 marks)

(b) Highlight four types of delegated legislation. (4 marks)

(c) Explain three differences between arbitration and mediation as alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. (6 marks)

(d) State four characteristics of law. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) In relation to court systems, state any four disputes that fall under the jurisdiction of the Environment and Land Court. (4 marks)

(b) Explain the following general defences in tort:

- (i) Volenti non fit injuria. (2 marks)
- (ii) Statutory authority. (2 marks)
- (iii) Private defence. (2 marks)

(c) (i) State the doctrine of privity of contract. (2 marks)

(ii) Explain four exceptions to the doctrine in c (i) above. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) In relation to the law of persons, explain four differences between a company and cooperative society. (8 marks)

(b) In relation to servitudes on land, explain three differences between easements and licences. (6 marks)

(c) In a hire purchase agreement, where a hirer has paid upto two thirds of the hire purchase, the owner must not take any action to recover possession of the property without recourse to the court.

Summarise three orders the court might give after hearing the suit. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) In relation to sale of goods contracts, distinguish between a sale and an agreement to sell. (6 marks)

(b) Explain three circumstances when an agent might become personally liable to third parties. (6 marks)

(c) Distinguish between a contract of guarantee and a contract of indemnity. (4 marks)

(d) Explain the following terms as used in case law:

(i) Ratio decidendi. (2 marks)

(ii) Obiter dicta. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Describe the concept of supremacy of the constitution. (6 marks)

(b) Explain the remedies available under the tort of defamation. (6 marks)

(c) Sarah went to do shopping at Bei Yetu Supermarket Ltd. However, due to the slippery floor at the supermarket, she slipped and fell injuring her limbs. Sarah is aggrieved and seeks compensation from Bei Yetu Supermarket Ltd., but the supermarket denies liability.

Identify the applicable legal principles and advise Sarah. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Explain the doctrine of separation of powers. (8 marks)

(b) In relation to the law of insurance, explain the following terms:

(i) Subrogation. (2 marks)

(ii) Contribution. (2 marks)

(iii) Double insurance. (2 marks)

(c) In relation to negotiable instruments, explain three types of crossings on cheques. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) In relation to classification of law, state four differences between civil law and criminal law. (8 marks)

(b) Explain the procedure to be followed in order to remove a judge from office. (6 marks)

(c) State the grounds that might lead to the dissolution of a partnership by the court. (6 marks)

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(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I
PILOT PAPER

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

DECEMBER 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) (i) Distinguish between substantive law and procedural law. (2 marks)
(ii) State four functions of law in your country. (4 marks)

(b) Outline four characteristics for a custom to be relied upon as African customary law. (8 marks)

(c) State three ways in which the independence of the judiciary might be actualized. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) In relation to partnerships, summarise six rules that are applicable in the absence of a partnership deed. (6 marks)

(b) Outline four consequences of registering a partnership as a limited liability partnership. (4 marks)

(c) With reference to property law:
(i) Explain three uses of a trademark as a type of intellectual property. (6 marks)
(ii) State four duties of a lessor in a leasehold agreement. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) In relation to tort law, highlight three differences between libel and slander. (6 marks)

(b) Outline four circumstances which might cause the termination of a contract of guarantee. (8 marks)

(c) Explain three conditions for the principle of contribution to apply in a contract of insurance. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Explain three characteristics of a public company. (6 marks)

(b) One of the principal duties of an agent is expressed by the maxim 'delegates non potest delegare.' State four circumstances under which this rule does not apply. (4 marks)

(c) Ben entered into a contract to supply medicine to Angela's chemist. They agreed on all the terms of the contract. Suddenly, Parliament passes a law which outlaws the medicine that was to be delivered. It is considered to be illegal. Angela is insisting that they already had a contract in place and expect delivery. Ben refuses to deliver the medicine as he does not want to get into trouble with the Government. Angela sues Ben for breach of contract.

In light of these facts:

(i) Define the term 'breach' of contract. (2 marks)
(ii) Advise Ben on the legal position. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) In relation to sale of goods law:

- (i) State four conditions that are implied in a sale of goods contract. (8 marks)
- (ii) Explain three duties of a seller in a sale of goods contract. (6 marks)

(b) In the context of hire purchase law, explain the duties of a hirer of goods. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) In relation to solving disputes through alternative dispute mechanisms, outline three disadvantages of cooperative negotiation. (6 marks)

(b) State three rules relating to presentation of bills of exchange for acceptance. (6 marks)

(c) With reference to the structure of the court system, outline the jurisdiction of the Environment and Land court. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) With reference to foundation of ethics:

- (i) State two advantages of a code of ethics. (2 marks)
- (ii) Distinguish between normative ethics and meta ethics. (4 marks)

(b) Outline four national values and principles of governance outlined in the Constitution of your country. (8 marks)

(c) Explain three circumstances under which a public officer might be considered to have committed sexual harassment. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

MONDAY: 1 August 2022. Afternoon paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Explain four different forms which an arbitration agreement might take. (8 marks)

(b) Explain the legal liability of the following:

- (i) Unincorporated associations. (2 marks)
- (ii) Artificial persons. (2 marks)

(c) Describe four acts that might constitute detinue. (4 marks)

(d) Differentiate between “ownership” and “possession”. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain five rules that govern a sale by auction. (10 marks)

(b) Discuss four ways of creating an easement. (8 marks)

(c) Define virtue theory of morality. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) In relation to the law of contract, describe the four rules which could apply in determining the validity of exemption clauses. (8 marks)

(b) Discuss three consequences of unethical conduct by a public or state officer. (6 marks)

(c) Explain three judicial review remedies. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) In relation to ethics and with the aid of an example, describe the following:

- (i) Ethical norms. (3 marks)
- (ii) Ethical dilemma. (3 marks)

(b) Outline five types of regulations that govern ethical conduct in Kenya. (10 marks)

(c) Describe two requirements to be satisfied for the defense of “Act of God” to apply in relation to the law of torts. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) The rule against bias is a cornerstone of “Natural Justice”, explain four types of bias. (8 marks)

(b) (i) Define conflict of interest in ethics. (2 marks)

(ii) State five ways in which a conflict of interest might arise. (5 marks)

(c) State five powers of the court of Appeal. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) In relation to sources of law, explain the following:

(i) Supranational law. (3 marks)

(ii) Sources of international law. (3 marks)

(iii) “Stare Decisis”. (3 marks)

(b) Explain six elements of necessity in tort. (6 marks)

(c) In relation to intellectual property, outline five rights under copyright. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) Identify four common law writs. (4 marks)

(b) Distinguish between a “Commercial Agency of Necessity” and “Domestic Agency of Necessity”. (4 marks)

(c) Explain four ways in which a contract might be discharged. (8 marks)

(d) Identify four types of perils which a person can insure against. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

MONDAY: 4 April 2022. Afternoon paper.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions. ALL questions carry equal marks. Do NOT write anything on this paper.

QUESTION ONE

(a) In relation to law of tort, explain two ingredients in the tort of negligence. (4 marks)

(b) Discuss five remedies that are available for an unpaid seller under the sale of goods. (10 marks)

(c) In relation to insurance law, the insurer and the insured have to uphold certain insurance principles for good function of an insurance:

Required:

List any six of these insurance principles.

(6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Explain four functions of law in a civilised society. (8 marks)

(b) Define the following terms:

- (i) Court's exclusive jurisdiction. (2 marks)
- (ii) Rule of law. (2 marks)
- (iii) Statutory law. (2 marks)
- (iv) Jurisprudence. (2 marks)

(c) Distinguish between "law" and "morality". (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Analyse five guiding principles of leadership and integrity under your country's Constitution. (10 marks)

(b) In addition to the duties implied by law, the agency relationship imposes certain fiduciary duties on the agent.

Required:

Describe five fiduciary duties of an agent.

(10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Explain five factors that might affect a person's ethical behavior at work. (5 marks)

(b) (i) State four benefits of registering a trademark. (4 marks)

(ii) Identify three works that are eligible for copyright. (6 marks)

(c) Describe five features of a hire purchase. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Discuss any five of the parties to a negotiable instrument. (10 marks)

(b) Define the following terms:

- (i) Unilateral mistake. (2 marks)
- (ii) Misrepresentation. (2 marks)
- (iii) "Quantum meruit". (2 marks)
- (iv) Breach of contract. (2 marks)
- (v) Frustration of contract. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Explain three types of intellectual property. (6 marks)

(b) Differentiate between "incorporated" and "unincorporated" associations. (4 marks)

(c) Discuss five rules governing transfer of the property in goods from the seller to the buyer. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) Outline eight advantages of Arbitration over Court process. (8 marks)

(b) Explain the concept of credited liability. (2 marks)

(c) Explain five classes of agents. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

INTRODUCTION TO LAW AND ETHICS

WEDNESDAY: 15 December 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) (i) Define the term "law". (2 marks)

(ii) List four sources of Law in Kenya. (4 marks)

(b) Summarise three duties of a hirer in a hire purchase agreement. (6 marks)

(c) Totoo in search of greener pastures recently got a new job with Watu Wazuri Accountants firm. His good friend, Potoo, on hearing this wrote a letter to the Chief Executive Officer of Watu Wazuri Accountants firm accusing Totoo of being lazy, untrustworthy and also a thief.

Totoo is aggrieved and wants to file a suit for being defamed.

Required:

(i) Define the term "defamation". (2 marks)

(ii) For a successful claim in defamation, Totoo must be able to prove three things.

Explain to him what he has to prove in order to succeed in his claim in defamation. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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QUESTION TWO

(a) Mr. Oloo was recently asked by his legal mentor to prepare a partnership deed.

Giving examples, list six contents of a partnership deed. (6 marks)

(b) (i) Outline four duties that a principal owes to his agent. (4 marks)

(ii) Examine five ways in which an agency relationship may be terminated. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain the parties in:

(i) A civil suit. (4 marks)

(ii) A criminal case. (4 marks)

(b) Identify the four main categories of bills that may be presented to parliament for enactment. (8 marks)

(c) Explain the following methods of Alternative Dispute Resolution:

(i) Arbitration. (2 marks)

(ii) Mediation. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) With reference to citizenship, examine three ways in which domicile may be acquired in your country. (6 marks)

(b) Discuss four ways through which a person may acquire citizenship by registration in your country. (8 marks)

(c) In relation to the law of tort, analyse three elements of negligence. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) In sale of goods, the general rule is that where goods are sold by a person who is not the owner, the buyer acquires no better title than the seller had.

Required:

In relation to the above statement, summarise six exceptions to the rule above. (12 marks)

(b) In relation to the law of contract, explain four remedies for breach of contract. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Florence Wema drew a cheque in favour of June Bahati for Sh.8,000. She however left spaces on the cheque which allowed June Bahati to fraudulently change the amount to Sh.80,000. June Bahati presented the cheque to the bank and was paid Sh.80,000 from Florence Wema's account. Florence Wema learnt about the withdrawal of the funds and intends to sue the bank.

Analyse four the legal principles applicable in the above case and advise the bank and Florence Wema. (8 marks)

(b) In relation to the law of property:

(i) Define "a lease agreement". (2 marks)

(ii) Explain five duties of a tenant in a lease agreement. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) (i) Explain the term "code of ethics". (2 marks)

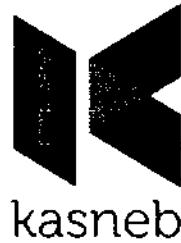
(ii) Explain five fundamental principles of a code of ethics. (10 marks)

(b) In relation to the court of appeal in your country, describe the following:

(i) Composition. (4 marks)

(ii) Jurisdiction. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS LAW

MONDAY: 30 August 2021.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) With reference to the law of agency:

- (i) Define the term “agency by estoppel”. (2 marks)
- (ii) State four requirements for agency by estoppel to arise. (4 marks)
- (iii) Outline four duties owed by an agent to the principal. (4 marks)

(b) Discuss five circumstances under which a buyer of goods might acquire a good title despite the seller not being the owner of the goods nor having the authority of the owner to sell. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Distinguish between “codification” and “consolidation” of law with an example of each. (4 marks)

(b) Describe six roles played by law in a business. (6 marks)

(c) With respect to the law of torts:

- (i) Explain the rule in **Rylands v. Fletcher**. (4 marks)
- (ii) Outline three defences available to a person sued in an action under this rule. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) With reference to alternative dispute resolution:

- (i) Explain five qualities of an effective mediation process. (5 marks)
- (ii) Describe five powers of an arbitrator. (5 marks)

(b) Define the term “contractual capacity”. (4 marks)

(c) Past consideration is generally not good consideration to support a contractual claim. There are however, certain circumstances when past consideration is sufficient to support a contractual claim.

Describe three of these circumstances. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Describe five advantages of carrying on a business as a partnership as opposed to a limited liability company. (10 marks)

(b) List four characteristics of a contract of guarantee. (4 marks)

(c) Explain in three ways the meaning of the phrase “rule of law” as used in administrative law. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Describe five essential elements of a contract of insurance. (10 marks)

(b) Highlight five criteria necessary for a custom to be applicable as law. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) With reference to the supervisory jurisdiction of the High Court:

(i) Define the term “certiorari”. (2 marks)

(ii) Describe three reasons why the High Court might issue an order of certiorari. (6 marks)

(b) (i) Identify four categories of incompetent persons under the law of contract. (4 marks)

(ii) Discuss four requirements for a hire purchase agreement to be valid. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) In the context of negotiable instruments:

(i) Highlight three obligations of a banker. (6 marks)

(ii) Describe two essential characteristics of a valid endorsement of a bill of exchange. (4 marks)

(b) Servitudes are rights over the property of another and might be either “easements” or “profits a prendre”.

In light of the above statement:

(i) Highlight three ways through which servitudes could be acquired. (6 marks)

(ii) Explain the meaning of the phrase “profits a prendre”. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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**ATD LEVEL I****DCM LEVEL I****PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS LAW****MONDAY: 17 May 2021.****Time Allowed: 3 hours.****Answer any FIVE questions.****ALL questions carry equal marks.****QUESTION ONE**

(a) Explain two differences between the "civil burden of proof" and "criminal burden of proof". (4 marks)

(b) Describe four types of jurisdiction of the High Court in your country. (8 marks)

(c) Outline eight functions of administrative law. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION TWO**

(a) With reference to sources of law:

(i) State five fundamental freedoms protected under the Constitution. (5 marks)

(ii) Highlight three disadvantages of common law. (3 marks)

(b) Summarise four principles of alternative dispute resolution (ADR). (8 marks)

(c) Explain four ways through which a contract of guarantee might be discharged. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION THREE**

(a) In the context of the law of persons:

(i) Describe six features of co-operative societies. (6 marks)

(ii) Highlight four limitations of unincorporated associations. (4 marks)

(b) With reference to the law of tort, explain the following terms:

(i) Absolute liability. (2 marks)

(ii) Vicarious liability. (2 marks)

(c) Discuss three essential elements of the tort of vicarious liability. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)**QUESTION FOUR**

(a) In relation to the law of contract:

(i) Explain three circumstances under which an offer might be terminated. (6 marks)

(ii) Distinguish between "conditions" and "warranties". (4 marks)

(b) (i) Outline five obligations of the hirer under a hire purchase agreement. (5 marks)

(ii) Highlight five ways through which a hire purchase agreement might be terminated. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) (i) Outline six features of a contract of sale of goods. (6 marks)

(ii) State four rules governing delivery in a sale of goods contract. (4 marks)

(b) In relation to the law of agency:

(i) Explain three conditions for commercial agency by necessity to arise. (6 marks)

(ii) Highlight four conditions for a valid agency by ratification to arise. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) (i) Summarise five characteristics of a bill of exchange. (5 marks)

(ii) Identify three parties to a promissory note. (3 marks)

(b) With reference to the law of insurance:

(i) Explain six advantages of insurance. (6 marks)

(ii) Evaluate three types of policies available under the contract of marine insurance. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) In relation to the law of property:

(i) Highlight six interests which might be created in land. (6 marks)

(ii) List four categories of trademarks. (4 marks)

(b) (i) Outline two ways through which a partner might retire from a partnership. (4 marks)

(ii) State six rights of partners in a partnership. (6 marks)

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(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS LAW

MONDAY: 23 November 2020.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) (i) Explain the meaning of the doctrine of "stare decisis". (2 marks)

(ii) Summarise four circumstances when a court might refrain from applying a binding precedent. (8 marks)

(b) With specific reference to classification of law, list four categories of civil law. (4 marks)

(c) Explain the following maxims of equity:

(i) Equity abhors a forfeiture. (2 marks)

(ii) Equity acts in personam. (2 marks)

(iii) Equity does not require an idle gesture. (2 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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QUESTION TWO

(a) With reference to the law of torts:

(i) Define the term "res ipsa loquitur". (1 mark)

(ii) List three requirements for "res ipsa loquitur" to apply. (3 marks)

(iii) Highlight three cases of slander that are actionable per se. (6 marks)

(b) Outline four duties of a seller under a sale of goods contract. (4 marks)

(c) Describe three conditions implied in a contract of sale of goods. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) With a specific reference to the court system in your country:

(i) Outline four essential elements of an effective legal system. (4 marks)

(ii) Define the term "court martial". (2 marks)

(iii) Describe two conditions to be satisfied for appointment as a Judge of a court martial. (4 marks)

(b) Summarise three types of breach of a contract. (6 marks)

(c) Highlight four factors that might vitiate an enforceable contract. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Outline five types of administrative tribunals in your country. (5 marks)

(b) Identify seven items contained in a partnership deed. (7 marks)

(c) Describe four benefits of using alternative dispute resolution (ADR) methods. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Explain five ways of discharging a negotiable instrument. (10 marks)

(b) Describe three differences between "hire purchase" and "sale of goods". (6 marks)

(c) Highlight four essential requirements of a valid hire purchase agreement. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) (i) Define the term "plant patent" within the context of plant breeding. (2 marks)

(ii) Outline the prescribed duration that plant breeders' rights might last once granted. (4 marks)

(iii) Describe two requirements that govern the registration of an industrial design. (4 marks)

(b) (i) Describe the nature of the contract of indemnity. (2 marks)

(ii) Explain four remedies for breach of a contract of indemnity. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) (i) Distinguish between "re-insurance" and "double insurance". (2 marks)

(ii) Highlight six grounds for termination of a contract of insurance. (6 marks)

(b) Summarise three salient features of an agency relationship. (6 marks)

(c) Describe three provisions governing retention and acquisition of citizenship. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS LAW

TUESDAY: 26 November 2019.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Summarise four types of jurisdiction that courts in your country possess. (8 marks)

(b) (i) Highlight two warranties implied in a contract of sale of goods. (4 marks)

(ii) Explain four duties of a seller under a sale of goods contract. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Describe five advantages of statute law as a source of law in your country. (10 marks)

(b) Explain five equitable remedies for breach of contract. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Explain five grounds upon which the court might order the winding up of a partnership. (10 marks)

(b) With reference to the law of persons:

(i) Distinguish between "domicile of origin" and "domicile of choice". (4 marks)

(ii) Identify three categories of persons who can apply to become citizens of Kenya by registration. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) (i) State four consequences of non-registration of a hire purchase agreement. (4 marks)

(ii) List three conditions implied in all hire purchase agreements. (3 marks)

(b) With reference to the law of agency:

(i) Define the term "del credere agent". (2 marks)

(ii) Explain three remedies available to an agent for breach of contract by the principal. (6 marks)

(iii) Highlight five circumstances under which an agent might be held personally liable to third parties. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) There is no single definition of the term law. However, there are some common points that must be contained in an attempt to define law.

With reference to the above statement, identify four components that must be present in any attempt to define law. (8 marks)

(b) Explain two grounds for judicial review in your country. (4 marks)

(c) Describe four grounds upon which the High Court can set aside an arbitral award. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Describe the rules that govern limitation of actions in tort. (8 marks)

(b) (i) Distinguish between the terms "insurance", and "assurance". (4 marks)

(ii) Give four examples of insurable interest in life assurance. (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

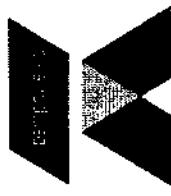
QUESTION SEVEN

(a) Highlight three rights of a guarantor against a creditor. (6 marks)

(b) Outline four features of a promissory note. (4 marks)

(c) Explain five ways through which a lease might be terminated. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)



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ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS LAW

MONDAY: 26 November 2018.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) On 1 July 2018, Jacinta Wanjira advanced her sister Agnes Muthoni Sh.60,000. Agnes was to repay the money on 30 September 2018. However, on 30 August 2018, due to unavoidable circumstances Jacinta requested Agnes for an immediate repayment of the money. Agnes informed Jacinta that she could only afford to pay her Sh.50,000 because of the short notice. Jacinta accepted this amount to be full settlement of the debt owed by Agnes. Consequently, Agnes persuaded her brother Joseph Kamau to draw a cheque of Sh.50,000 in favour of Jacinta. Before the cheque was cashed, Joseph countermanded the payment.

Jacinta feels aggrieved and intends to sue both Agnes and Joseph.

Required:

Analyse the legal principles applicable in the above case and advise Jacinta. (10 marks)

(b) Summarise five purposes of the doctrine of separation of powers in your country. (5 marks)

(c) Explain five advantages of tribunals. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) Discuss eight features of co-operative societies without making reference to their body corporate status. (8 marks)

(b) In relation to the law of tort, explain six circumstances in which the defendant might not be held liable under the strict liability rule in *Rylands V. Fletcher*. (6 marks)

(c) (i) Explain the meaning of the term encumbrance within the context of the law of property. (2 marks)

(ii) State four types of encumbrances that might be created on property. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Summarise six duties of an auctioneer. (6 marks)

(b) Explain eight essential elements of a valid contract of indemnity. (8 marks)

(c) With reference to hire purchase transactions, highlight three characteristics of credit sales. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) Describe four key principles of civil law. (8 marks)

(b) Explain three main rules of statutory interpretation. (6 marks)

(c) Citing three reasons, examine the importance of international communication terms (INCOTERMS) in relation to international contracts of sale. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Explain three types of partners in a partnership business. (6 marks)

(b) (i) Highlight three advantages of consumer credit to a consumer. (3 marks)

(ii) Identify four contents of the statement of price in a hire purchase agreement. (4 marks)

(c) With reference to alternative dispute resolutions (ADR), distinguish between "mediation" and "arbitration". (4 marks)

(d) In relation to the law of insurance, explain:

(i) Insurable interest. (1 mark)

(ii) Risk. (1 mark)

(iii) Uberrimae fidei. (1 mark)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) In relation to the law governing negotiable instruments, analyse four ways in which a bill of exchange might be discharged. (8 marks)

(b) During the past year, Rose Mwinzi, a personal secretary to Joseph Nzao has been forging Joseph's signature on a number of cheques on his account with ZED Bank and pocketing the proceeds.

Recently, Rose resigned her job and flew to the United Kingdom and the forgeries were then discovered. Joseph intends to sue the bank.

Advise ZED Bank. (8 marks)

(c) Highlight four sources of law in your country. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) In relation to the law of torts, explain four circumstances under which the principal and the independent contractor might be held jointly liable for torts that might be committed by the independent contractor. (8 marks)

(b) A contract might contain express terms under which one or both of the parties excludes or limits liability for breach of contract.

Describe six general rules which determine the effectiveness of such terms or clauses. (12 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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ATD LEVEL I

DCM LEVEL I

PRINCIPLES OF BUSINESS LAW

MONDAY: 20 May 2019.

Time Allowed: 3 hours.

Answer any FIVE questions.

ALL questions carry equal marks.

QUESTION ONE

(a) Paul Mbabu appointed Andrew Bata as his estate agent. Andrew has since received a notice from Paul threatening to dismiss him for allegedly breaching his fiduciary duties. Andrew is ignorant about these duties and approaches you for advice.

In light of the above facts:

(i) Explain to Andrew Bata six fiduciary duties of an agent. (6 marks)

(ii) Outline two contractual duties of the principal. (4 marks)

(b) In the context of partnerships:

(i) State five ways through which a partner might exercise his apparent authority. (5 marks)

(ii) Summarise five circumstances when a partnership might automatically terminate without a court order. (5 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION TWO

(a) (i) Explain the term "supremacy of the constitution". (6 marks)

(ii) Distinguish between a "Republican" and "Monarchical" constitution. (4 marks)

(b) (i) Summarise six legal ways through which a person might lose ownership of property. (6 marks)

(ii) Outline four circumstances through which a leasehold ownership might be terminated. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION THREE

(a) Describe three types of domicile. (6 marks)

(b) Explain three criticisms levelled against the doctrine of separation of powers. (6 marks)

(c) Distinguish between a "company" and a "partnership". (8 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FOUR

(a) With reference to hire purchase law:

(i) Outline six characteristics of a hire purchase agreement. (6 marks)

(ii) Explain two effects of not registering a hire purchase agreement. (4 marks)

(b) Describe the jurisdiction of the High Court in your country. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION FIVE

(a) Explain three advantages of a contract of guarantee. (6 marks)

(b) List four principles that govern a contract of insurance, other than subrogation. (4 marks)

(c) In relation to offers under the law of contract, describe five methods of accepting an offer. (10 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SIX

(a) Explain the three elements of the tort of negligence. (6 marks)

(b) Describe four factors that might invalidate a contract under the law of contract. (8 marks)

(c) Highlight three conditions that must be met for the doctrine of subrogation to apply in a contract of insurance. (6 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

QUESTION SEVEN

(a) Explain three conditions implied in a contract of sale of goods by sample. (6 marks)

(b) Discuss three advantages of a bill of exchange. (6 marks)

(c) State four advantages of mediation over arbitration. (4 marks)

(d) State four types of intellectual property. (4 marks)

(Total: 20 marks)

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