**CRIMINAL LAW**

Criminal law is a branch of law that defines offenses committed against the public, society, or the state, and outlines the punishments for those offenses. It is designed to maintain public order and safety by penalizing individuals who commit crimes, such as theft, assault, or murder.

The primary difference between criminal law and tort law lies in the parties involved and the purpose of the action. While criminal law deals with offenses against the state or society, tort law involves disputes between individuals or entities over personal harm or injury, typically seeking compensation rather than punishment. In criminal law, the prosecution initiates the case and carries the burden of proof, meaning it must present enough evidence to convince the court of the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.

The prosecution procedure typically begins with an arrest, followed by an investigation, trial, and sentencing. Depending on the severity of the crime, punishments can include fines, parole, probation, or even execution. A fine is a monetary penalty, while parole allows a prisoner to serve the remainder of their sentence outside prison under supervision. Probation is a form of supervised release, where the offender avoids imprisonment but must comply with certain conditions. Execution is the most severe punishment, typically reserved for the most serious crimes, such as murder. Throughout the process, the burden of proof remains on the prosecution, ensuring that justice is served in a fair and thorough manner.

1. **Which of the following best defines criminal law?**  
   A) A branch of law that resolves disputes between individuals for compensation  
   B) A branch of law that defines offenses against the public and prescribes punishments   
   C) A branch of law that focuses on contracts and business relationships  
   D) A branch of law that regulates family disputes and inheritance
2. **What is the primary distinction between criminal law and tort law?**  
   A) Criminal law involves disputes between individuals, while tort law involves offenses against society.  
   B) Criminal law seeks compensation, while tort law imposes punishment.  
   C) Criminal law deals with offenses against the state, while tort law deals with personal harm and compensation.  
   D) Criminal law is concerned with civil matters, while tort law is concerned with public safety.
3. **In the prosecution procedure, which of the following is the responsibility of the prosecution?**  
   A) To determine the punishment for the defendant  
   B) To present evidence proving the defendant’s innocence  
   C) To prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt   
   D) To defend the defendant in court
4. **Which of the following statements is true about the burden of proof in criminal law?**  
   A) The burden of proof lies with the defendant to prove their innocence.  
   B) The prosecution must prove the defendant's guilt beyond a reasonable doubt.  
   C) The burden of proof is shared equally between the defense and prosecution.  
   D) The defense must prove the defendant’s innocence beyond a reasonable doubt.
5. **Which punishment is typically imposed for minor offenses, such as traffic violations or low-level theft?**  
   A) Parole C) Execution  
   B) Probation D) Fine
6. **What distinguishes parole from probation in criminal law?**  
   A) Parole is a form of supervised release from prison, while probation is a substitute for imprisonment.   
   B) Parole is given to individuals who have not been convicted, while probation is for convicted criminals.  
   C) Parole is a monetary penalty, while probation involves physical punishment.  
   D) Parole is only available for violent crimes, while probation is for non-violent crimes.
7. **Which of the following punishments is considered the most severe in criminal law?**  
   A) Fine C) Parole  
   B) Probation D) Execution
8. **Which of the following is a key component of the criminal law procedure?**  
   A) The defense attorney must provide evidence to prove the defendant’s innocence.  
   B) The defendant must prove their innocence beyond a reasonable doubt.  
   C) The prosecution carries the burden of proof to establish guilt.  
   D) The judge must prove the defendant's guilt.
9. **In the context of criminal law, what is the role of fines as a punishment?**  
   A) Fines are imposed for the most serious crimes, such as murder.  
   B) Fines are a monetary penalty used for minor offenses or as an additional punishment.  
   C) Fines are only used in civil law, not criminal law.  
   D) Fines are used as a form of parole.
10. **What is the purpose of the prosecution carrying the burden of proof in a criminal trial?**  
    A) To allow the defense to focus solely on defending the defendant  
    B) To ensure the defendant is proven guilty beyond a reasonable doubt before punishment is imposed   
    C) To speed up the trial process and avoid lengthy investigations  
    D) To guarantee that the defendant is not punished for minor offenses
11. Criminal law seeks compensation for victims of crimes, similar to tort law. (T/F)
12. In criminal law, the defendant carries the burden of proof to prove their innocence. (T/F)
13. Parole allows a convicted individual to serve the remainder of their sentence outside of prison under supervision. (T/F)
14. Probation is a form of punishment where the defendant serves their sentence in prison. (T/F)
15. Execution is considered a less severe punishment than probation in criminal law. (T/F)

**COMPANY LAW**

Company law governs the creation, operation, and dissolution of business entities. Common types of business entities include **sole proprietorships**, where one person owns and runs the business, and **partnerships**, where two or more people share ownership and responsibilities. A **publicly listed company** is a more complex entity whose shares are traded on a stock exchange. Shareholders in such companies have **limited liability**, meaning they are only liable for the company’s debts up to the amount they have invested.

The **board of directors** manages the company’s activities and makes key decisions. Shareholders elect the board, but they do not handle day-to-day operations. When forming a company, the business must obtain a **certificate of incorporation**, which legally establishes it as a separate entity. Companies also file **constitutional documents**, such as the articles of association, which outline the company’s rules and the roles of shareholders and directors.

A company is considered a **legal person**, separate from its owners and directors. This means it can enter into contracts, own property, and be sued or sue in its own name. Company law ensures that businesses operate efficiently while protecting the interests of owners and stakeholders.

1. **Which of the following is true about a sole proprietorship?**   
   A) The business is owned by two or more individuals who share responsibilities and profits.   
   B) The owner is personally liable for all debts and liabilities of the business.   
   C) The business is a separate legal entity from the owner.   
   D) The owner has limited liability for the business’s debts.
2. **What is the primary feature of a partnership?**   
   A). Partners share ownership, responsibilities, and profits.   
   B) The business is owned by a single individual   
   C). The business is publicly traded on a stock exchange  
   D) The partners are not personally liable for the business’s debts.
3. **Which of the following is true about publicly listed companies?**   
   A) They are owned and managed by a single individual.  
   B) Shareholders are personally responsible for the company’s debts.   
   C) Shares of the company are traded on a stock exchange.   
   D) The company cannot enter into contracts in its own name.
4. **What is the role of the board of directors in a company?**   
   A) To oversee the company’s activities and make major decisions.   
   B) To handle the day-to-day operations of the company.  
   C) To personally manage the company’s finances.   
   D) To elect the shareholders.
5. **Which document officially recognizes the formation of a company?**   
   A) Articles of association C) Memorandum of association  
   B) Certificate of incorporation D) Shareholder agreement
6. **What do constitutional documents such as the articles of association outline?**  
   A) The daily responsibilities of the company’s employees   
   B) The company’s tax obligations   
   C) The company’s marketing strategy   
   D) The company’s internal rules and the rights of shareholders
7. **What does the concept of a company as a "legal person" mean?**  
   A) The company is owned by a single individual.   
   B) The company can enter into contracts, own property, and be sued or sue in its own name.   
   C) The company is not allowed to enter into contracts.   
   D) The company’s shareholders are personally responsible for its debts.
8. **Which of the following is true about the limited liability of shareholders in a publicly listed company?**   
   A) Shareholders are personally liable for the company’s debts.  
   B) Shareholders are not allowed to sell their shares.  
   C) Shareholders are only liable for the company’s debts up to the amount they have invested.   
   D) Shareholders are responsible for the company’s daily operations.
9. **Which of the following is NOT a feature of a partnership?**   
   A) Shared ownership and responsibilities   
   B) Unlimited liability for partners  
    C) Limited liability for partners   
   D) Profits are shared among the partners
10. **What is the main purpose of company law?**   
    A) To regulate personal business transactions between individuals   
    B) To ensure businesses operate efficiently and protect the interests of owners and stakeholders   
    C) To provide tax benefits for small businesses   
    D) To determine the wages of employees