

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR LEGISLATIVE STUDIES/UNIVERSITY OF BENIN
POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME IN LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING**

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS 2014/2015 SESSION

DATE: 3rd November 2014
COURSE LECTURER: Dr. Tonye Clinton Jaja
COURSE CODE/TITLE: MLD 803 Legislative Styles, Syntax and Expression
TIME ALLOWED: 3 (three) Hours
INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ANY FOUR QUESTIONS

1. (a) In an enactment-

(a) "Words importing the masculine gender include females;" section 14 (a) Interpretation Act No. 1, 1964. Does the above section of the interpretation Act 1964 reflects gender-neutral language in legislative drafting? Explain.

- i. What is Gender Neutral Drafting?
- ii. How is gender neutral drafting a tool to overcoming male dominance and chauvism?

(b) "The Chairman may appoint a candidate of his choice who satisfies the requirements as a member of the Governing Council of the University".

Redraft the above provision in gender-neutral language.

2. (a) What are the seven (7) C's of Legislative Drafting?

(b) As a legislative drafter, which one of the seven (7) C's of Legislative drafting should never be sacrificed in the event of a conflict between the seven C's, in other words, which one is the paramount out of the seven C's of legislative drafting? Explain.

3. Punctuation in Legislative Drafting: Drafters are advised to punctuate sparingly and be conventional and consistent in their use of punctuation, in line with these general rules answer the following questions below:

- (a) What punctuation mark is used to separate items in a series of words, phrases or clauses?
- (b) Insert the appropriate punctuation in the sentence below:

“Livestock means cattle horses goats sheep pigs and chicken”

(c) Redraft the sentence below with the correct punctuation marks:

“The Commission shall be the coordinating agency for the enforcement of the provision of:-

- (i) The Money Laundering Act 2003
- (ii) The Advance fee fraud and other Related Offences Act 1995

4. (a) What are the two major types of auxiliaries in legislative sentences? And what purposes are they used?

(b) Draft two legislative sentences as examples of the use of the following major types of auxiliaries?

5 (a) what are the three major types of legislative sentences?

(b) Draft examples of the three major types of legislative sentences

6 (a) One of the general rule of legislative sentences is “Draft in active voice and not in passive voice”

- (i) Is the sentence below drafted in active or passive voice?
“The Laws of the state relating to crime shall be drafted by the Attorney –General”
- (ii) Re-draft the sentence above in accordance with the rule of drafting relating to voice for legislative sentence.

(b) Define the following terms as well as providing examples using appropriate sentences:

- i. Principal Subject
- ii. Verbs
- iii. Predicate
- iv. Modifiers

7 (a) According to George Coode, what are the core elements within a legislative sentence?

(b) Using George Coode’s model draft a legislative sentence.

(c) Re-draft the legislative sentence in (b) above using modern style of legislative drafting.