

# SAMPLE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

## LEVEL 3 AWARD IN CHATTELS AUCTIONEERING - ENGLAND & WALES

- **Unit 1: Health and Safety, Security and General Law (COM1)**
- **Unit 2: Law Relating to Chattels Auctions (CHAT2)**
- **Unit 3: Practice and Procedures relating to Chattels Auctioneering (CHAT3)**
- **Unit 4: Appraisal and the Auctioneers Duties and Liabilities in Relation to Chattels (CHAT4)**

**Note: In your examinations each unit will be assessed separately.**

**ALL QUESTIONS REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF PROPERTYMARK QUALIFICATIONS AND MUST  
NOT BE REPRODUCED IN ANY FORM**

**Question 1**

Which of the following would be regarded as appropriate conduct in respect of the two fire extinguishers kept in your office?

- A Check the expiry date on the equipment
- B Use the equipment to prop open the office door on a hot day
- C Borrow one of the extinguishers for your car
- D Lend one of the extinguishers to a client


**Question 2**

Where a client gives notice to a property professional in line with the terms of a contract, the contract can be said to have ended by:

- A frustration
- B breach
- C performance
- D agreement


**Question 3**

Where a court orders a person to fulfil their part of a contract this is known as:

- A an injunction
- B specific performance
- C enforcement
- D damages


**Question 4**

The property professional is securing a property following a viewing when the key breaks in the lock. Which of the following would be the **BEST** primary course of action?

- A Instruct a locksmith to attend
- B Contact the client and seek their instructions
- C Ask a neighbour to monitor the property until the client returns
- D Leave a note on the front door to advise the client of the problem


**Question 5**

While undertaking a viewing on behalf of their employer at a client's property, the negotiator notices that the banister to the stairs is loose but fails to warn the applicant who falls and breaks their leg. Who would be vicariously liable should the applicant seek to claim damages for the injury?

- A The negotiator
- B The client
- C The employer
- D No one as this was an accident


**Question 6**

An auctioneer takes in a consignment which includes a chalice which they suspect has fake marks. Which body should the auctioneer contact to confirm this?

- A The Goldsmiths Company Assay Office London
- B The British Antique Dealers' Association (BADA)
- C Royal Institute of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)
- D NAVA Propertymark


**Question 7**

Unless a contract states otherwise, authenticity of an item is:

- A Always guaranteed by the seller
- B Never guaranteed by the seller
- C Always guaranteed by the seller, unless valued over 1,000 euros
- D Never guaranteed by the seller, unless valued over 1,000 euros


**Question 8**

Which of the following would require a trading licence for an auctioneer to sell?

- A Impressionist paintings
- B Wine and spirits
- C Classic cars
- D Dutch furniture


**Question 9**

A re-upholstered Edwardian mahogany framed armchair can be sold at auction in the UK:

- A only if it has fire regulations
- B only if it has been tested and contains no foam
- C only if it has less than 50% of its frame upholstered
- D without restriction due to its age


**Question 10**

As outlined in the Auctioneers Act 1845, what **MUST** happen at a public auction?

- A The name of the auctioneer must be publicly displayed throughout the auction
- B The auction must happen between certain daylight hours
- C The date and title of the auction must be displayed at all times
- D Buyers must all register before bidding


**CONTINUE OVER**

**Question 11**

If an auctioneer thinks a rare Rolex watch recently consigned is fake:

- A they can sell it, as long as they list it as fake
- B they can only sell it, if the Government website issue a licence stating it is fake
- C they can sell it in a general auction hidden away and not mentioned in the description
- D they cannot sell it


**Question 12**

As **BEST** practice, where should liability for VAT on the lots on offer be mentioned?

- A In advertisements
- B On the sales invoice
- C In the catalogue
- D On one sign in the auction room


**Question 13**

Council for the Prevention of Art Theft (CoPAT) requires auctioneers to do three of the following to prevent the illicit trade in stolen art and antiques. Which one is **NOT** a CoPAT requirement?

- A Include disclaimers in auction catalogues against the consequences of stolen goods appearing at auction
- B Request and verify sellers' names and addresses
- C Check relevant stolen property registers
- D Appoint a senior staff member to whom staff can report suspicious activity


**Question 14**

A buyer stops payment on a cheque given to auctioneers for a lot on which the buyer now disputes provenance. Can the auctioneer sue for payment?

- A No, as the matter of provenance is in dispute
- B No, as the contract for sale is suspended pending the settlement of the issue of provenance
- C Yes, as the buyer can then make an offer to pay monies into court until the issue is resolved
- D Yes, as the auctioneer can sue on the separate contract compromised of the cheque


**CONTINUE OVER**

**Question 15**

Where a buyer has been given the right to take goods purchased on the promise of an immediate return with a cheque, what are the rights of the auctioneer?

- A None, because the auctioneer surrendered their lien on the goods
- B The auctioneer can void the sale and reclaim the goods
- C The auctioneer can sue for theft
- D The auctioneer can proceed against the buyer because there was an oral contract to return with payment


**Question 16**

You are offering a lot with a reserve of £200. Two commission bids have been submitted, one for £200 and another of £400. In order to obtain the lot as cheaply as possible, as per your conditions of sale, what price should you open the bidding if the increments are of £20?

- A £200
- B £240
- C £340
- D £400


**Question 17**

A seller enters goods in an auction which unknown to the seller have been stolen. What is the auctioneer's position?

- A The auctioneer and seller are guilty of the tort of conversion
- B The auctioneer is innocent as the seller claimed title
- C The auctioneer must return the goods, free of all charges
- D The auctioneer has a claim against the thief for loss of costs and commission


**Question 18**

If an auctioneer fails to follow their client's instruction, what could happen?

- A The auctioneer could be liable to compensate their client
- B The auctioneer could lose their status as an auctioneer and valuer
- C The auctioneer could be prosecuted for fraud
- D The auction could be declared null and void


**Question 19**

When valuing a 1981 gold sovereign, which of the following would **MOST** affect its value?

- A Scrap gold price
- B The year of the sovereign which is very rare
- C Making sure any sale of the item is online
- D Notifying local bullion dealers it is on sale through the local press


**CONTINUE OVER**

**Question 20**

How much tax is payable in the UK upon the export of art, antiques, and collectables?

- A A reviewing committee decides the rate of tax
- B Tax is only paid on items worth over £1,000
- C Tax is only paid on antique paintings
- D No tax is payable


**END**

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