

Please write clearly, in block capitals.

Centre number

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Candidate number

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Surname

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Forename(s)

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Candidate signature

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# AS LAW

Paper 2

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Specimen 2016

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

## Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions. You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do **not** write on blank pages.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- Questions should be answered in continuous prose. Give reasoned answers. Where appropriate, make references to cases, statutes and examples.


## Information


- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
  - The maximum mark for this paper is 80.
-

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each answer completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

**0 1**

The decision in *Donoghue v Stevenson* established that one person owes a duty of care to which other person?

- A** An associate
- B** A neighbour
- C** A partner
- D** A relative

[1 mark]

**0 2**

Which **one** of the following does the test in *Caparo v Dickman* **not** require the court to ask?

- A** Is it just and reasonable to impose a duty?
- B** Was the damage caused reasonably foreseeable?
- C** Was there a relationship of proximity between the two parties?
- D** What are the financial resources of the defendant?

[1 mark]

**0 3**

Select the one **true** statement about D's liability to compensate V for losses resulting from D's negligence:

- A** D will not be liable for losses made more serious by any pre-existing special weakness in V
- B** D will be liable to compensate V for all of the losses caused in fact by D
- C** D may be liable to compensate V for some, but not all, of the losses
- D** D will be liable to compensate V for some, but not all, of the losses caused in law by D

**[1 mark]****0 4**

Alf has been involved in a car accident caused by the negligence of another driver who collided with Alf's car. Which **one** of the following can Alf **not** claim for in an action for negligence against the other driver?

- A** Alf's concern and worry at the distress the accident caused to his wife
- B** Alf's loss of wages caused by his taking six weeks off work to recover from his injuries
- C** Damage to Alf's car
- D** Loss of Alf's shopping which was in the boot of his car

**[1 mark]****0 5**

For the purposes of the Occupiers' Liability Act 1984, which **one** of the following is **not** a trespasser?

- A** A burglar
- B** A police officer executing a search warrant
- C** A hiker who accidentally crosses onto private land
- D** A visitor who passes through a door marked 'Authorised Personnel Only'

**[1 mark]**

**0 6**

Choose the **one** option which is **not** an internal aid to statutory interpretation.

- A** Explanatory notes
- B** Punctuation
- C** Schedules to the act
- D** The long or short title

**[1 mark]****0 7**

Which **one** of the following institutions drafts and proposes European Union laws?

- A** The Commission
- B** The Council
- C** The European Court of Justice
- D** The European Parliament

**[1 mark]****0 8**

In Parliamentary law making, which **one** of these statements is **false**?

- A** Before it becomes law a legislative proposal is called a Bill
- B** Government Bills and Private Members' Bills are both kinds of Public Bills
- C** Law is enacted when both the House of Commons and the House of Lords agree on its terms
- D** The role of the House of Lords is to scrutinise and amend proposed legislation

**[1 mark]**

**0 9**

In resolving a negligence case, which **one** method is likely to be the most expensive?

- A A court case
- B A tribunal case
- C Mediation
- D Negotiation

**[1 mark]****1 0**

Select the **one** court which can supervise the lawfulness of the conduct of national and local government, of inferior courts and tribunals, and of other public bodies.

- A The Administrative Court
- B The Chancery Division of the High Court
- C The County Court
- D The Family Division of the High Court

**[1 mark]**

**Turn over for the next question**























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