



Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____

I declare this is my own work.

A-level

LAW

Paper 2

7162/2

Time allowed: 2 hours

For this paper you will need no other materials.

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]



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INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Answer ALL questions. You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do NOT write on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- 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 reference to cases, statutes and examples.

INFORMATION

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

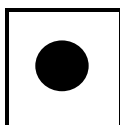


Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

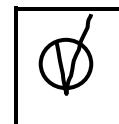
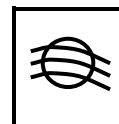
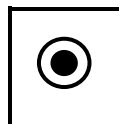
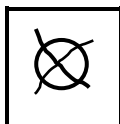
Only ONE answer per question is allowed.

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

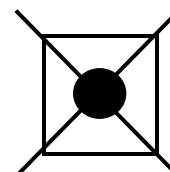
CORRECT METHOD



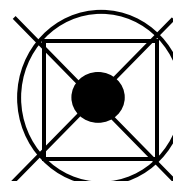
WRONG METHODS



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.



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**Which of the following is NOT a requirement for a successful claim under the rule in Rylands v Fletcher?
[1 mark]**

A The accident occurred when a dangerous thing escaped.

B The claimant's losses were reasonably foreseeable.

C The defendant's standard of behaviour fell below that of the reasonable person.

D There was an artificial accumulation of a dangerous thing.

[Turn over]



02

In a claim for psychiatric injury brought by a primary victim, which of the following does NOT need to be proved? [1 mark]

A The claimant sustained a mental injury that can be shown by medical evidence.

B The claimant was in personal danger.

C The incident occurred because of the defendant's negligence.

D The injury would only have been suffered by a person of reasonable fortitude (reasonable courage).



0	3
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Which type of judge normally hears appeals in the Civil Division of the Court of Appeal? [1 mark]

A Circuit Judge

B District Judge

C Justice of the Supreme Court

D Lord Justice of Appeal

[Turn over]



04

In the House of Commons, a bill will have a second reading. Which statement best describes a second reading? [1 mark]

A A debate on the main principles of the bill, followed by a vote

B A detailed examination of the bill carried out by a small group of MPs

C A formal stage at which the name of the bill is read out

D A report on amendments made at an earlier stage



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Select the **FALSE** statement. The concept of parliamentary supremacy (parliamentary sovereignty) states that Parliament has the power to:

A alter who can become king or queen.

B change law set out in a precedent of the Supreme Court.

C enact a statute which cannot be repealed.

D vote against the wishes of the Government.

[1 mark]

5

[Turn over]



[Turn over]

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5



08

Nick had savings of £100 000 which he wanted to invest. Nick received through his letterbox a newsletter written by Ona, a local councillor. The newsletter updated residents on the progress of a new solar energy project just outside the town. In the newsletter, Ona explained that she was sure the solar energy project would be very profitable and she gave details as to how people could invest in the project. As a result of reading this, Nick invested his savings in the project. Later, residents found out that Ona had misunderstood the project and had failed to identify several serious defects. The project collapsed and Nick lost all his savings.

Taking into account the rules on negligent misstatement, advise Nick of his rights against Ona. [10 marks]





In Question 09 you are required to provide an extended answer which shows a clear, logical and sustained line of reasoning leading to a valid conclusion.

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Examine the role which fault plays in deciding liability in law. Discuss the extent to which liability for private nuisance depends on fault. [15 marks]





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15



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[Turn over]



In Question 10 you are required to provide an extended answer which shows a clear, logical and sustained line of reasoning leading to a valid conclusion.

1 0

Paul owned an old house. There was an outside light high up on the back wall of the house. The light was faulty, and Paul asked Ravi, an electrician, to repair it. Paul warned Ravi that the house was not in good repair and that he should take care. To reach the light, Ravi climbed through an upstairs window and stood on the narrow wooden ledge just outside. Ravi could see that the ledge was damaged. In fact, it was rotten and it collapsed. Ravi fell to the ground and broke his ankle. His injury was worse than it might have been because he had previously injured his leg in an accident playing football.

There was a large trampoline in the back garden of the house. Children, including Saffi, lived in the next-door house. Paul was aware that these children sometimes played on the trampoline and that they had damaged the springs. In order to stop the children coming into his garden, Paul would warn them to stay away every time he saw them. To further discourage the children, Paul also built a fence around his garden. However, he did not notice that there was a hole next to one of the fence posts. Late one evening, Saffi, who was 10 years old, crawled through the hole and jumped on the trampoline, which broke. Saffi injured her arm, and smashed her watch.





[Turn over]



[Turn over]



[Turn over]

30



In Question 11 you are required to provide an extended answer which shows a clear, logical and sustained line of reasoning leading to a valid conclusion.

1	1
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Vic had recently retired. He often did odd jobs for Tania on her nature park. Tania paid Vic for this work. Vic usually wore the nature park's uniform when he was working, and he had regular contact with visitors to the park.

On one occasion, Tania asked Vic to lead a party of schoolchildren on a tour of the park. The children sat on a trailer, which was towed by a tractor driven by Vic. Vic had only driven the tractor twice before. As he was driving along, Vic tried to change the channel on the tractor's radio. As a result, Vic failed to notice some very uneven ground, and he drove the tractor over it. The tractor slid to one side. This caused the trailer to hit a tree. A branch from the tree brushed against Wes, one of the children sitting on the trailer. As a result, Wes was knocked from the back of the trailer and broke his leg.

Consider the rights and remedies of Wes against Vic AND against Tania in relation to his injuries.

The theory underlying the rules of negligence plays a role in society as it helps courts decide which claims should succeed and which should fail. In the context of a claim in negligence, assess the factors used by the courts when deciding whether a duty of care has been BREACHED and whether therefore a claim can succeed.

[30 marks]



[Turn over]



[Turn over]



[Turn over]



Additional page, if required.

Write the question numbers in the left-hand margin.

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For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1–5	
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