

Trial Examination 2019

VCE Legal Studies Units 3&4

Written Examination

Question and Answer Booklet

Reading time: 15 minutes

Writing time: 2 hours

Student's Name: _____

Teacher's Name: _____

Structure of booklet

Section	Number of questions	Number of questions to be answered	Number of marks
A	7	7	40
B	3	3	40
			Total 80

Students are permitted to bring into the examination room: pens, pencils, highlighters, erasers, sharpeners and rulers.

Students are NOT permitted to bring into the examination room: blank sheets of paper and/or correction fluid/tape.

No calculator is allowed in this examination.

Materials supplied

Question and answer booklet of 24 pages

Additional space is available at the end of the booklet if you need extra paper to complete an answer.

Instructions

Write your **name** and your **teacher's name** in the space provided above on this page.

All written responses must be in English.

Students are NOT permitted to bring mobile phones and/or any other unauthorised electronic devices into the examination room.

Students are advised that this is a trial examination only and cannot in any way guarantee the content or the format of the 2019 VCE Legal Studies Units 3&4 Written Examination.

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SECTION A

Instructions for Section A

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1 (4 marks)

‘While parliament is the supreme law-maker, courts do have the ability to influence parliament in relation to the legislation they choose to make.’

- a.** Explain what is meant by ‘parliament is the supreme law-maker’. 2 marks

- b.** Referring to the statement above, outline **one** feature of the relationship between courts and parliament in law-making. 2 marks

Question 2 (2 marks)

Distinguish between exclusive and residual powers as they relate to the Australian Constitution.

Question 3 (5 marks)

Analyse the ability of the Australian people to protect or change the Australian Constitution with reference to **one** referendum.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Question 5 (9 marks)

Tess was attending an international cricket match at the Melbourne Cricket Ground (MCG). When leaving the match, she slipped on liquids that had been spilled inside the MCG. The slip caused her to severely injure her knee. She has required two operations on her knee and suffers ongoing severe pain. This affects her ability to carry out some of her duties at work.

Tess is seeking undisclosed damages. As part of the pleadings, a writ was filed with the County Court claiming that the MCG had failed to clean up the spilled liquid that caused her fall and subsequent injuries.

- a.** Explain **one** purpose of the pre-trial procedure mentioned in this case. 2 marks

c. Analyse whether the remedy sought by Tess will achieve its purpose.

3 marks

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SECTION B**Instructions for Section B**

Use stimulus material, where provided, to answer the questions in this section. It is not intended that this material will provide you with all the information to fully answer the questions.

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Question 1 (13 marks)**Source 1**

The website for the Office of Public Prosecutions provides information about the various stages of the court process. The following is an extract from the website of the Office of Public Prosecutions.

On behalf of the community we prepare and present court matters against people accused of serious crime.

Source: Reproduced and modified with permission from the Office of Public Prosecutions. Accessed August 2019.
www.opp.vic.gov.au

Source 2

The following extract relates to a hypothetical case where a man deliberately drove his vehicle into a group of young people making their way home from a party. He was charged with many offences, the most serious being three charges of culpable driving.

At a hearing in the County Court on 19 September 2018, the accused (Mr Graham) was found fit to stand trial. A trial was set to begin on Wednesday 8 October 2018, running for approximately three weeks.

On 3 November 2018, a jury convicted Mr Graham of three charges of culpable driving and three charges of reckless conduct endangering life. He was remanded in custody, with a plea hearing listed to run for three days from 19 to 21 November 2018.

Please note: All persons affected by this crime are able to make a victim impact statement.

- a. Referring to Source 1, discuss the ability of the criminal justice system to uphold the principles of access and fairness. In your answer, refer to **one** factor that affects the principles being upheld.

6 marks

- b.** Referring to Source 2, describe **one** responsibility of the judge prior to the jury's conviction of Mr Graham.

3 marks

Question 2 (13 marks)

The following is an extract from the *Herald Sun*, 19 October 2018.

Push to give crime victims power against lenient sentences

CRIME victims could be given the ability to fight back against sentences they regard as lenient under a radical plan to increase public confidence in the (criminal) justice system.

Current legislation states that any decision in relation to appealing a lenient sentence will be the decision of the 'Office of Public Prosecutions', due to the sentence being 'manifestly inadequate'.

Source: Reproduced with permission from the *Herald Sun*. 'Push to give crime victims power against lenient sentences'. Accessed October 2018.

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- a.** Explain **one** right available to a victim in the Victorian criminal justice system. 2 marks

5 marks

[illegible]

- c.** Describe the concept of representative proceedings and indicate whether it would be appropriate in the matter referred to in the extract.

3 marks

- d.** Explain the relationship between the process of appealing and a court hierarchy.

3 marks

- b.** If the matter discussed in the extract gains cabinet support, it will proceed to both Houses of Parliament and the Crown as a government bill.

Outline **one** role that each of the following has in law-making:

- the lower house
- the upper house
- the Crown

3 marks

6 marks

[illegible]

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