Knox Grammar School

2024

HSC Trial Examination

Assessment Task Four

Legal Studies

General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black pen

Total marks: 100

Section 1 – 20 marks (pages 3 – 7)

- Attempt questions 1-20
- Allow about 30 minutes for this section

Section II – 30 marks (pages 9 – 13)

This section has two parts, Part A and Part B

- Allow about 1 hour for this section

Part A – 15 marks

- Attempt Questions 21-23

Part B – 15 marks

- Attempt Question 24

Section III – 50 marks (pages 14 – 15)

- Attempt TWO questions from Questions 25-31, each from a different Option
- Allow about 1 hour and 30 minutes for this section

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Section I

20 marks
Attempt questions 1 - 20
Allow about 30 minutes for this section

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Questions 1 - 20

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1 Sophia is a New Zealand citizen who has served a 7-year jail sentence for aggravated assault.

Which post-sentencing consideration would most likely apply to Sophia?

A. Deportation
B. Protective custody
C. Continued detention
D. Forfeiture of assets

2 Frank has been arrested and detained by police.

To ensure any information provided by Frank during questioning is admissible in court, what must police do?

A. Establish a charge
B. Provide Frank with a lawyer
C. Caution Frank as to his rights
D. Keep written and audio copies of police interviews

3 A 14 year old has been charged with armed robbery.

Which of the following is true?

A. Doli incapax applies.
B. This is a District Court matter.
C. A rebuttable presumption applies.
D. This is a Children's Court matter.

4 Human rights in Australia are best protected when they are

A. promoted by the media.
B. agreed to through ratification
C. incorporated into domestic laws.
D. monitored by the United Nations.

5 A victim impact statement is presented in court for a high-profile murder case. The judge fails to consider the statement before deciding upon the offender's sentence.

What is this an example of?

A. Judicial discretion
B. Sentencing guidelines
C. The impact of the media
D. A miscarriage of justice

6 Which of the following rights is recognised by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1976)?

A. The right to education
B. The right to freedom of religion
C. The right to live free of torture and slavery
D. The right to participate in the election of government

7 Which of the following is a role of a Public Defender?

A. To provide general legal advice to the public
B. To prove a defendant's innocence on the balance of probabilities
C. To prove a defendant's innocence beyond reasonable doubt
D. To cross-examine the Prosecution's witness

8 Stanley, 15 years old, has been detained and is being questioned by police.

Which of the following is true regarding his interrogation?

A. A lawyer must be present at the interview.
B. One of Stanley's parents must be present at the interview.
C. Stanley must agree to the support person present at the interview.
D. Stanley can refuse to have any support person present at the interview.

9 Continued detention best reflects which of the following purposes of punishment?

A. Incapacitation
B. Rehabilitation
C. General deterrence
D. Retribution

10 Why may Legal Aid NOT be granted for a criminal case?

A. The Director of Public Prosecutions declines the accused's request.
B. The police determine the offender doesn't qualify for Legal Aid.
C. The accused does not meet the means test requirement.
D. The matter is a strictly indictable offence.

11 Albert, an Australian citizen, is arrested for international arms trafficking. His trial will fall under the jurisdiction of which of the following?

A. Domestic criminal courts
B. The International Criminal Court
C. A United Nations ad hoc tribunal
D. The International Court of Justice

12 Police charge a 16 year old with drink driving.

In which court will the matter be heard?

A. Children's
B. Supreme
C. District
D. Local

13 Person A provides stolen security access codes to a bank. Person B demands money from a teller while holding a gun. Person C keeps bank employees under control. Person D drives the getaway vehicle.

Who are the principal offenders in this scenario?

A. Person A
B. Persons B and C
C. Persons A, B and C
D. Persons A and D

14 Who will determine whether illegally obtained evidence is admissible in the trial of a murder suspect?

A. The Attorney-General
B. A High Court judge
C. A Supreme Court judge
D. A magistrate in a committal conference

15 Which is true of peace rights and environmental rights?

A. They have been universally ratified.
B. They are necessary for other human rights to be protected.
C. They were among the first human rights to be recognised.
D. They are protected under the United Nations Charter (1945).

16 Which of the following can be a crime against humanity?

A. Rape
B. Genocide
C. Piracy
D. Money laundering

17 Which best describes 'recklessness' under criminal law?

A.	A partial defence	The accused fails to understand the seriousness of their actions
B.	A partial defence	The accused is suffering from a mental illness when they act
C.	A form of mens rea	The accused fails to foresee a risk which they should have foreseen
D.	A form of mens rea	The accused foresees a risk, but does the action anyway

18 What is a subpoena?

A. An amount of money provided as a financial guarantee during bail
B. A legal document requiring a witness to give evidence in court or produce documents
C. A legal document permitting police to search a premises or intercept communications
D. A legal document stating when and where an accused person must appear to answer charges

19 Which of the following involves both a human rights and criminal law issue in Australia?

A. A woman demands equal pay
B. A child is forced to work in a factory
C. A temporary VISA holder commits an assault
D. A same-sex couple is denied the right to marry

20 The United Nations Human Rights Council is

A. an international tribunal
B. a non-governmental organisation
C. an intergovernmental organisation
D. an independent statutory authority

End of Section I

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Section II

Part A – Human Rights
15 marks
Attempt Questions 21–23

Answer the questions in the spaces provided. These spaces provide guidance for the expected length of response.

Question 21 (3 marks)

Outline the evolving recognition of self-determination rights.

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Question 22 (5 marks)

Using an example, explain how the separation of powers can protect human rights in Australia.

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Question 23 (7 marks)

To what extent has the protection of human rights developed to reflect changing values and ethical standards? In your response, refer to at least ONE contemporary human rights issue.

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Legal Studies

Section II (continued)

Part B – Crime
15 marks
Attempt Question 24

Answer the question in a writing booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Your answer will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of legal issues relevant to the question
- communicate using relevant legal terminology and concepts
- refer to relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents
- present a sustained, logical and cohesive response

Question 24 (15 marks)

Evaluate the extent to which defences to criminal charges achieve justice.

End of Section II

Section III – Options

50 marks
Attempt TWO questions from Questions 25 – 31, each from a different Option
Allow about 1 hour and 30 minutes for this section

Answer both questions in the Section III Writing Booklet. Extra writing booklets are available.

Your answers you will be assessed on how well you:

- demonstrate knowledge and understanding of legal issues relevant to the question
- communicate using relevant legal terminology and concepts
- refer to relevant examples such as legislation, cases, media, international instruments and documents
- present a sustained, logical and cohesive response

Question 25 – Consumers (25 marks)

(a) To what extent do laws relating to consumers reflect changing values and ethical standards? **25**

OR

(b) Assess the role of law reform in protecting the rights of consumers. **25**

Question 26 – Global Environmental Protection (25 marks)

(a) With reference to ONE contemporary issue concerning global environmental protection, evaluate the impact of state sovereignty on the resolution of conflict. **25**

OR

(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of legal measures in resolving conflict between the demand for resources and global environmental protection. **25**

Question 27 – Family (25 marks)

(a) Evaluate how effectively the law responds to problems in family relationships. **25**

OR

(b) To what extent do legal and non-legal responses to contemporary issues achieve just outcomes for family members? **25**

Question 28 – Indigenous Peoples (25 marks)

(a) How effective are laws relating the rights of indigenous peoples in reflecting changing values and ethical standards? **25**

OR

(b) Examine the role of law reform in protecting the rights of indigenous peoples. **25**

Question 29 – Shelter (25 marks)

(a) To what extent do laws relating to shelter achieve justice for people seeking and providing shelter? **25**

OR

(b) Examine the role of law reform in protecting the rights of those seeking shelter. **25**

Question 30 – Workplace (25 marks)

(a) Assess the role of trade unions in protecting workplace rights. **25**

OR

(b) To what extent has the law successfully addressed issues of leave in the workplace? **25**

Question 31 – World Order (25 marks)

(a) Discuss how state sovereignty can assist or impede the resolution of world order issues. **25**

OR

(b) To what extent have the use of political negotiation, persuasion and force been effective in achieving world order? **25**

End of paper