

Surname
Other Names
Centre Number
Candidate Number
Candidate Signature I declare this is my own work.

#### A-level

#### **LAW**

Paper 2

#### 7162/2

Thursday 11 June 2020 Morning

Time allowed: 2 hours

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.



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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.
- 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 answer 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.



0 1	In a case involving private nuisance, for which of the following can the claimant NOT seek a remedy? [1 mark]
0	A Damage to buildings.
0	B Damage to plants.
0	C Personal injury.
0	D Unreasonable interference with use or enjoyment of land.
0 2	If an action in negligence is brought against a child, which of the following does the claimant normally have to prove is TRUE at the time of the incident? [1 mark]
0	A The child's behaviour amounted to a criminal offence.
0	B The child was carrying out an activity that is normally only suitable for an adult.
0	C The child was under parental responsibility.
0	D The standard of behaviour of the child was lower than that of the reasonable child of the same age.



0 3	A pressure group may try to influence Parliament and persuade it to pass certain laws. Which of the following statements about pressure groups is FALSE? [1 mark]
0	A Cause pressure groups promote particular beliefs or principles.
0	B Pressure groups always put forward candidates for election to Parliament in order to promote their ideas.
0	C Pressure groups often lobby individual MPs in order to promote their ideas.
0	D Sectional pressure groups represent the interests of a group of people.
0 4	Which of the following best describes a decision made by a tribunal?
0 4	
0 4	decision made by a tribunal?
0 4	decision made by a tribunal?  The decision is [1 mark]
0 4	decision made by a tribunal?  The decision is [1 mark]  A binding on the parties and can be appealed.  B binding on the parties, but cannot be



0 5	Which of the following courts does NOT hear appeals in tort cases? [1 mark]
0	A The Chancery Division of the High Court
0	B The Civil Division of the Court of Appeal
0	C The County Court
0	D The Supreme Court



0 6	Explain TWO aspects of the work of the Law Commission in reforming the law. Give an example of an area of law that the Law Commission has looked at. [5 marks]
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Janet owned a field at the edge of town. The field was next to a popular ice skating rink. There was a fence around the field, and the gate to the field was locked. There were also notices saying that it was forbidden to enter. However, people from nearby houses would sometimes climb the fence in order to use the field as a shortcut to reach the ice skating rink. Suggest why the people using the field as a shortcut could be considered as trespassers for the purposes of any claim in occupiers' liability. [5 marks]






Kev owned a petrol station. Behind the petrol station was a large tank of oil. One evening, an extremely bad storm caused the wall of the tank to collapse. Oil gushed out from the tank and flooded Leroy's garden next door. As a result, Leroy's fish pond was severely damaged.  Advise Leroy as to his rights and remedies against Kev under the Rule in Rylands v Fletcher. [10 marks]



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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.

0 9	Examine what is meant by fault as a basis for liability in English law. Discuss to what extent liability to lawful visitors, under the Occupiers' Liability Act 1957, is based on fault. [15 marks]



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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

Mel and his friend Neal drank a considerable amount of alcohol in a beach-side café. Afterwards, Mel and Neal agreed to go for a ride in Mel's new speedboat, with Mel acting as the driver. Neal knew that Mel had never driven a speedboat before. Neal sat on the edge of the boat, with his feet in the water, rather than sitting properly on one of the seats. Mel drove the boat at high speed across the water, frequently swerving sharply. Mel lost control of the boat which narrowly missed Orella, a swimmer. Neal was thrown from the boat and was badly injured. Neal's injuries were made worse by a lung condition which meant that he reacted particularly badly to swallowing sea water.

Shortly after the accident, Peggy, Neal's wife, walked down to the beach to find out where her husband was. She recognised Mel's boat and could see members of the local beach rescue service cleaning blood off their equipment. Peggy learnt from the beach rescue service that there had been a bad accident involving Neal. She took a taxi straight to hospital where she saw Neal badly injured and being treated by the doctors. Orella and Peggy both suffered severe distress and depression as a result of their experiences.

Consider the rights and remedies of Neal, Orella and Peggy against Mel. [30 marks]



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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.

Sam attended an evening drinks party at his golf club. Guests had been invited to bring along antiques to be valued. Sam took with him a small vase. He met Tina, who was giving advice on the value of antiques. Tina had been sent along by UserArt Ltd, an antiques company for which she frequently did valuation work. Tina had been instructed by UserArt to value paintings only. However, Tina ignored this instruction and examined Sam's vase. She then told him that it was only a modern copy and that it was worth about £10. Having heard this, Sam gave the vase to a local charity shop. He later discovered that the vase was a genuine antique and was worth £20000.

Consider the rights and remedies of Sam against Tina AND against UserArt Ltd in relation to the vase.

Law plays a role in society in both allowing and restricting civil claims. There are rules which restrict when a claimant can recover for pure economic loss in tort. Assess the reasons why these restrictions on recovery for pure economic loss exist. [30 marks]



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**END OF QUESTIONS** 



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For Examiner's Use	
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