

Pearson Edexcel

International Advanced Level

Law

Paper 2

Friday 20 May 2016 – Afternoon
Time: 3 hours

Paper Reference
YLA0/02

You must have:
Answer book (AB16)

Instructions

- In the boxes on the answer book, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname and initials, the paper reference (YLA0/02) and your signature.
- This paper is divided into **FIVE** sections (A–E). Choose **TWO** of these sections and answer any **TWO** questions from each – **FOUR** questions in total.
- Your answers must be fully supported with appropriate legal authority and examples.
- Answer your questions in the answer book.
- Indicate which questions you are answering, in the boxes on the front page of the answer book **AND** in the left-hand margin of the answer space.
- Do not use pencil. Use blue or black ink.

Information

- All questions carry equal marks.
- The total mark for this paper is 100.
- This paper has 20 questions. Any blank pages are indicated.

Advice

- Write your answers neatly and in good English.

Turn over ►

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PEARSON

Answer any FOUR questions chosen from TWO sections.

Candidates must answer TWO, and only TWO, questions from each section chosen.

SECTION A: The Market

- 1** A, a dealer in classic cars, received a letter from B on May 1st 2014, containing the following information:

"I have decided to retire and sell some of my own collection of cars. I remember you admired my early Aston Martin car, and I would like to give you the chance to buy it for £60,000, which is a very reasonable price. Please let me know as soon as possible if you would like to go ahead with this deal, as I know of other people who are interested in the car."

A sent the following fax message to B immediately: *"I would love to buy the Aston Martin, but I am unable to give you all the money in a single payment. Would you accept four monthly instalments of £15,000?"*

As he had heard nothing more after a week, A posted a letter to B on May 9th, stating that he would accept the offer to buy the car at the price of £60,000 in a single payment.

After A had posted the letter, he bought a copy of *Great Classic Cars* magazine, and spotted an advertisement placed by C for the sale of an early Aston Martin car for £30,000. Realising that this was in better condition than B's car, A thought it was worth much more than £30,000 and decided to buy it instead of the car that B had offered him. A immediately called B's mobile phone and left him a message on the voicemail service, telling B to ignore the letter that would arrive the following morning because he had changed his mind about buying B's car. When B arrived home the next day, he listened to his voicemail messages, then opened his post, including the letter from A. B believed that A was bound by a contract which they had made.

Explain whether A would be obliged by law to buy B's car. If there is a continuing dispute, explain which court is likely to hear the claim.

(Total for Question 1 = 25 marks)

- 2 *D* and *E* booked a 14-day package holiday to the 2015 Celtic Music Festival with *F* Travel. The holiday included accommodation at a 5 star hotel with a gymnasium, tickets for eight concerts and a farewell concert by *G*, a famous singer. Also included was the cost of travel in a private hire car owned by *H* car-hire firm from London to the festival, leaving on July 1st 2015.

A strike by drivers employed by *H* car-hire firm delayed the start of the holiday by three days, so *D* and *E* missed the first two concerts due to their late arrival. The hotel gymnasium was closed for renovation, and *E* was upset because she needed to exercise daily. *D* had food poisoning which he thought was caused by crab he had eaten in the hotel, and this meant that he could not attend four of the concerts he had booked. *G*'s concert was cancelled because *G* had also eaten the crab served in the hotel.

F Travel refuses to refund any of the money paid for the holiday, relying on this clause in the contract:

"F Travel will not accept legal responsibility for any loss or damage or disappointment howsoever caused. Nor will F Travel be liable for acts or omissions of any independent contractor providing any part of the holiday package. F Travel will not be responsible for any cancellation or alteration of the programme or any events in this package."

Consider the legal position of all parties involved, in particular whether *D* and *E* will be able to claim compensation for the concerts they missed. Both are very disappointed as this would have been the holiday of a lifetime for them. How might they avoid using the courts?

(Total for Question 2 = 25 marks)

- 3 *J* had an email from *K*, a CD and DVD marketing company, containing an advertisement for a specially priced DVD boxed-set of the complete Bob Dylan songs, digitally reworked, in an attractive storage box, for a special sale price of £100. In the email, there was a link to a brochure on *K*'s website, and at the end of the email message, there was a statement that the boxed-set contained extra features such as interviews with Bob Dylan about the songs and the accompanists.

J placed an online order for the boxed-set by accessing the website, and gave his credit card number so that he could pay by credit card. The email had been sent to *J* on behalf of *K* by *L*, a specialist marketing company that also operated *K*'s website. *L* received the orders and payments and sent delivery requests to *K*'s store for despatching goods to customers.

M, a new employee working for *L*, omitted to add a clause to the email and website stating that there would be a £5 charge for postage and packaging on all orders.

J was upset and angry to receive a DVD boxed-set of Bob Dylan songs which had not been digitally reworked. The quality of the recordings was very poor and the lighting was weak. *J* also received a message by email informing him that his credit card had been debited by £105 to cover postage, which he thought was included in the price originally quoted. This meant that his account was charged £40 for exceeding his credit limit. To make matters worse, the box containing the DVDs was damaged and made of poor quality cardboard.

Consider if *J* can cancel the contract, have the money returned to his credit card account, and be repaid the additional £40 charge. Explain what would have happened if *J* had used a debit card instead of a credit card. What agencies might be approached for advice?

(Total for Question 3 = 25 marks)

- 4 The M Cinema Company displays signs at the entrance to each of their car parks which are worded as follows:

"Customers use the car park at their own risk. See cinema box office for further terms and conditions."

In March 2015, *N* wanted to use one of the cinema car parks to leave her car so that she could visit her aunt at the hospital nearby. She had never visited that particular cinema before, but had parked in another cinema car park owned by *M* several times that year. *N* drove to the entrance of the car park, but did not read the notice. She took a ticket from the automatic barrier machine. The name of the cinema was printed on the front of the ticket, together with the words *"see back"*. *N* did not read what was written on the back of the ticket.

Prices were printed on the back of the ticket, as follows: *"Free for fewer than 30 minutes: for more than 30 minutes: £5 per hour or part hour thereof"*. Another statement on the back of the ticket indicated that parking fees would be waived if a customer spent more than £10 on the same day at the cinema.

After parking her car, *N* went directly to the hospital to see her aunt, leaving there after two hours. As she was walking to her car, an employee of the cinema, who was painting the signs, negligently dropped a tin of paint from a ladder, hitting *N*, injuring her head and breaking her expensive new glasses. She left her car in the car park for 10 days before she was well enough to collect it. As a result of her injuries, *N* was unable to return to work for six months, losing £20,000 in self-employed earnings. Paint was splashed onto her car, and the cost of repair was £4,000.

The *M* cinema admitted negligence, but relied on the exclusion clauses, specifically the following clauses displayed in bold type inside the cinema entrance:

"Caution: M cinemas are not responsible for any injury to you or damage to your property in the Car Park. You enter and use the Car Park at your own risk."

M is demanding payment from *N* for leaving the car for 10 days in the car park.

Explain the legal position and consider whether *N* has any remedies against *M* and whether *N* is legally obliged to pay the parking fee.

(Total for Question 4 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 50 MARKS

SECTION B: The Workplace

- 5 A was employed by B Plc as an engineer, earning £70,000 a year. She was very highly qualified, and she headed a department of 20 people at B's London premises. B Plc made specialised measuring equipment using a secret manufacturing process, and A's contract of employment contained a clause stating that she could not work for any other manufacturer of measuring instruments anywhere in the UK for a period of two years after leaving the company. The contract could be terminated by six months' notice on either side.

B Plc announced to its employees that in approximately one year's time it would have to close its London factory and would offer all employees jobs in Birmingham, about 190 kilometres away. A was upset because she had recently bought a house near the factory and her family had just settled there. She walked out of the factory immediately, claiming that she had been discriminated against by B Plc and that there had been a repudiation of her contract of employment. Her contract did not contain an express mobility clause.

Fortunately for A, she was offered a job within a week by C Plc, another manufacturer of similar instruments based close to where she lived, which had asked her to join them over the past six months on several occasions. C Plc wanted her to begin working for them immediately at a salary of £80,000 a year. However, B Plc continued to pay A's salary, and planned to do so indefinitely if that would strengthen its legal position.

Consider any action B Plc might take against A and C Plc, and, if appropriate, what remedies might be available.

(Total for Question 5 = 25 marks)

- 6 *E* was employed by the *F* Hospital Trust in the Human Resources department. She discovered that shortly after *F* had dismissed 50 per cent of its cleaning staff in a bid to reduce costs, there was an outbreak of a serious bacterial infection in several of the wards. *E* was also dealing with a staff grievance brought by *G*, complaining about bullying by *H*, a senior ward manager. Although there were several witnesses, *E* has been told by *G* that she thought the grievance would almost certainly not be upheld because management had always suppressed evidence when dealing with similar complaints.

E wrote a letter to a local newspaper stating that the recent outbreak of infection at the hospital was linked to the dismissal of half of the cleaning staff. Meanwhile, *E* advised *G* to inform the *F* Hospital Management Committee about her concerns relating to the grievance procedure. *G* did so, but she has now been given four weeks' notice of termination of her employment, as specified by the terms of her contract.

E was informed by her senior manager that the financial climate meant that she would not be able to attend a conference in Paris, although she quickly discovered that other people working in her department would still be attending the conference.

Consider whether *E* acted in accordance with the law and the relevant guidance in contacting the newspaper.

(Total for Question 6 = 25 marks)

- 7 *J* worked for *K* Plc as a full-time insurance salesman. He was paid £24,000 a year, plus commission. *J*'s contract of employment stated that:

"At the end of each full year of service the employee will be eligible for a bonus of an amount to be decided by K Plc at its complete discretion based on sales achieved by the employee in the year."

The contract also entitled *J* to three months' notice if *K* Plc wanted to terminate his employment.

J was very competent, and his sales figures were excellent, but *K* Plc were unhappy with him because of what they described as his "abrasive personality", and because he had started proceedings against *K* Plc for a back injury which he suffered when he fell off his chair in the office. They considered that he was dishonestly exaggerating his injuries. *J* volunteered to have a medical examination by a doctor nominated by *K* Plc, but *K*'s Chief Executive did not want to wait and decided to dismiss *J*. She wrote to *J* informing him of her decision and his right of appeal in accordance with the company policy, and dismissed him without notice or pay in lieu. *J*'s appeal was unsuccessful.

Consider whether *J* will be able to obtain compensation from *K* Plc for his dismissal, in addition to pursuing the claim in respect of his back injury.

(Total for Question 7 = 25 marks)

- 8 *P* Plc decided to close its large shop and carry on business online, so dismissed its employees *Q*, *R*, *S* and *T*. The branch committee of the trade union decided to take 'all necessary steps to keep the shop open as a workers' 'co-operative'. After conducting a ballot of trade union members, *Q* organised pickets at the entrance to the factory to persuade trade customers entering and leaving the premises not to enter into contracts with *P* Plc. *R* threatened lorry drivers employed by *P* Plc that their vehicles might be 'seriously delayed' or even damaged if they attempted to move goods and materials from the shop factory. *S* tried to persuade the workers at the local docks not to unload goods from abroad intended for *P* Plc. *T* wrote to his MP and gave interviews to broadcasting companies stating that *P* Plc was in breach of the law in closing the shop without consultation. At the last minute, *U* Plc made an offer to take over *P* Plc and run the business as before.

Consider whether *P* Plc has the legal right to prevent these actions by *Q*, *R*, *S* and *T*. Explain the procedures that apply when a new company takes over employment of staff from their previous employer.

(Total for Question 8 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 50 MARKS

SECTION C: The Family

- 9 A and B, both men over the age of 18, had been in an intimate relationship for six years and had lived together for three years. They lived in a three bedroomed house owned solely by A, who also owned several thriving hairdressing salons. B worked as a stylist in one of these salons. B's elderly father was living in the house, and as he was very frail, A employed a part-time nursing assistant to look after him. During their six-year relationship, B had several affairs, and A grew very jealous. The couple attended a festival, during which they met an old male school friend of B's and as B and the friend chatted, A became agitated, then told B that he had to come home.

Once they had arrived in the house, A became very abusive, pushing B, and accusing him of having more affairs, and punching him several times in the face and body. However, he eventually calmed down and apologised, promising that such violent behaviour would never happen again. Nevertheless, after that incident, A began to drink alcohol to excess, verbally abusing B, and threatening him and his father with violence. B has become very concerned for his safety and unsure about the future of his relationship.

Explain what legal remedies might be available to B and what agencies might offer him and his father further help and support.

(Total for Question 9 = 25 marks)

10 *C* and *D*, now aged 46 and 42 respectively, lived together for 10 years before marrying three years ago. *C* was a successful Chief Executive of an NHS hospital trust, earning £260,000 a year, his salary having risen sharply as a result of a promotion two years ago. He expected his salary to remain at this level for the rest of his working life, and hoped to retire at the age of 55, as he had a private pension scheme as well as his NHS pension.

D had been married before and had two children from that marriage, now aged 16 and 14. She had supported the children throughout their childhood and planned to continue to do so until both completed their university education. *D* earned £25,000 a year as a nurse, and when she had divorced her first husband, *D* had given up all her interest in the matrimonial home in return for a clean break settlement. This meant that she had to start to build up her capital again when she and *C* started living together. Their home was valued at £550,000, with a mortgage of £230,000.

Shortly before their wedding, *C* and *D* had signed a prenuptial agreement, drafted by a solicitor, under which, in the event of a divorce, as long as it was not based on her adultery, *D* would receive £50,000 to be increased by £10,000 for each full year that the marriage existed. This would be instead of continuing financial support after the divorce. *D* was particularly anxious to ensure that she would be able to continue to support her children and leave them a useful capital sum when she died.

A few months ago, *D* had an affair with a doctor at the hospital where she worked, and *C* decided to divorce her, relying on her adultery as the grounds for divorce. *D* said she was lonely because *C* was spending too much time at work, and did not pay her any attention.

Consider whether *D* would have grounds to contest the divorce and whether the prenuptial agreement would be binding. If the prenuptial agreement is not binding explain the financial provision and property adjustment orders that might be made.

(Total for Question 10 = 25 marks)

- 11** Three years ago, *E*, who was unmarried and a trainee solicitor, gave birth to *F* as a result of a brief affair with *G*. During her pregnancy, *E* arranged informally for *H* and *J*, a married couple with no children of their own, to provide a home for *F* for a while after he was born. *H* and *J* are both aged 53 now. *H* is employed as a shelf stacker in a supermarket, and *J* has never worked, preferring to stay at home to look after the house, and more recently, to concentrate on looking after *F*.

E has now qualified as a solicitor. She has *F* to stay regularly and has made some occasional financial contributions to his care. *F* has always been told that *E* is his 'real' mother, but he calls *H* and *J* 'Mum and Dad'. *E*, now aged 27, has recently married *K*, a barrister aged 30, and they have told *H* and *J* that they want to adopt *F* jointly, and take him to live with them.

E has contacted *G*, who has never played any part in *F*'s life, and told him about her plans, with which he agrees. However, *H* and *J* want to adopt *F* themselves.

Consider how *F*'s future might be settled by the law. To what extent would the outcome be affected if *E* and *G* were both of African-Caribbean descent, but *H*, *J* and *K* were Caucasian?

(Total for Question 11 = 25 marks)

12 *L* was 14 years old, and her parents were unmarried and separated. She lived with her mother, *M*, who had married *N*, *L*'s stepfather. *M* and *N* were both members of a strict religious sect. *L* still saw *P*, her birth father. However as *P* worked on a merchant ship, her contacts with him were usually for one weekend once every six weeks.

L became pregnant and she thought that the only solution for her was to have an abortion, so she confided in her school teacher who advised her to go to a family planning clinic for advice. At the clinic, Dr *Q*, took the view that *L* was not mature enough to give informed consent to the abortion, and told her that she would have to inform her parents. *L* said that she was afraid and that her stepfather would beat her if he discovered what had happened. She also believed that her mother and stepfather would never agree to her having an abortion and that they would insist on her having the child, whom they would 'give away' to a childless couple in their religious sect.

Explain the legal position of the parties here and the extent to which there is a role for local authority social workers in this case.

(Total for Question 12 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION C = 50 MARKS

SECTION D: The Criminal Offender

- 13** *A*, an intelligent boy aged 10, had been brought up in local authority care. He made plans to set fire to his foster home and persuaded *B*, his sister, aged 12, to help him. *B* bought some paraffin and both *A* and *B* soaked rags and papers in the paraffin and pushed them through the letter box of the house where they had been placed with foster parents, believing that their foster father, who had abused them, would be at home that afternoon. They succeeded in causing a serious fire that destroyed the house and caused the death of the family pet dog and fatal injuries to *C*, another boy in foster care who had been sleeping in the living room after smoking cannabis there. Their foster father was not at home that day.

The police arrested *A* and *B* and took them to a police station.

Consider what crimes *A* and *B* might be charged with, and which court or courts might hear any prosecutions that are brought.

(Total for Question 13 = 25 marks)

14 *D* had begun working as a doorman in a bar owned by *E* Plc, and was still being trained for the job. When *D* was on door duty one night he refused entry to *F*, who was clearly very drunk. *F* stretched out an arm to steady himself, but *D* assumed that *F* was going to hit him, so he pushed him roughly out of the way, causing *F* to fall and hit his head on the pavement outside. *G*, an onlooker, had been standing beside *D* in the doorway of the bar, smoking a cigarette throughout that incident. *G* quickly searched *F*'s pockets and took his wallet containing £300, putting it into her handbag.

After *F* had fallen, *D* realised that *F* was so drunk that he was probably incapable of hitting him, but thought that he 'deserved' what had happened anyway, and in spite of seeing a large pool of blood beside *F*'s head, *D* did nothing to help him.

A passer-by called an ambulance which arrived within five minutes, but as there had been an accident blocking the road to the hospital, the ambulance took 50 minutes to travel what would normally have been a 10 minute journey. *F* was declared dead on arrival at the hospital, and the evidence indicated that if he had arrived at the hospital 20 minutes sooner, his life could almost certainly have been saved.

D has been charged with the manslaughter of *F* and *G* has been charged with theft. Consider whether they are likely to be found guilty of these offences, and whether *E* Plc might be charged with any offences.

(Total for Question 14 = 25 marks)

15 *H* had difficulties with reading and writing. He returned to the second floor flat which he shared with his girlfriend *J*, and found a note from her which he found difficult to read. Thinking the note said that *J* was leaving him, *H* fell into a dreadful rage, and when *J* returned he stabbed her repeatedly with a pair of scissors. *H* was immediately sorry for what he had done, so he called an ambulance and began to carry *J* down the stairs to the ground floor. However, *H* lost his footing and dropped *J*, sliding down 20 steps to the ground floor with *J*.

A large, fierce dog, owned by *K*, the landlord of the flat, had been sitting in the hallway. The dog was frightened by the noises, and it rushed at the unconscious *J* and mauled her. When the ambulance arrived, the paramedics pronounced *J* dead. Medical evidence established that her injuries from the stabbing were only superficial and that her death had been caused by the dog. The owner of the dog had already been warned by the police about its violent characteristics following complaints by neighbours.

Discuss *H*'s criminal liability, if any, for *J*'s death, and consider whether *K* might be guilty of any offences.

(Total for Question 15 = 25 marks)

16 *L* and *M* were on a walking holiday in Wales. They had spent four nights camping in the mountains, but the weather turned very cold and windy, so they decided to stay in a caravan the next night. When they found a caravan park, it was deserted, and as it had begun to snow, *L* and *M* broke into a caravan and slept there. They used all the camping gas that they found in the caravan to make a meal from food they had brought with them. They found some biscuits in a cupboard, and they ate these with a tin of beans which had also been left there. The following morning they heard a vehicle arriving at the site, so they packed hastily and ran off into a nearby wood, but the weather was deteriorating again and *M* felt very ill, with a high temperature. *L* took a car which had been left open with the key in the ignition, from the drive of a nearby cottage, and set off to drive *M* home to London.

When the fuel in the car was running low, *L* stopped at a garage, filled the fuel tank and quickly drove away without paying.

L and *M* were eventually arrested by the police.

Consider what offences, if any, they may have committed.

(Total for Question 16 = 25 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION D = 50 MARKS

SECTION E: The Individual

- 17** Lord A, a wealthy landowner, was hoping to develop part of his estate as a sports village with a shooting range and pitches for football and rugby. He also planned to allow a music festival to be held on his land for five days every summer. The scheme was opposed by the residents of the nearby village, adjacent to A's estate. The residents of the village approached B, the local MP, who was a political opponent of Lord A, to act on their behalf. However, the sports village project was supported by C, Chief Executive of the local council. In a speech in the House of Commons, B strongly criticised the project and suggested that C was *'in the pocket of Lord A'* saying:

'I wonder what he had to pay for the wedding reception held for his daughter at Lord A's mansion – I would venture to suggest that this was an aristocratic freebee.'

When he returned from London, B was approached by D, a local journalist who asked B, *'Are you suggesting that there is local corruption involving Lord A and C?'* B replied that D should report what she had heard in Parliament. C was approached by the editor of the local newspaper about his relationship with Lord A, and he replied *'I do not comment on idle gossip'*.

The newspaper then published an article headed *'Sports Village and Unsporting Deals'* in which they reported B's speech in the House of Commons and his comments to D. This was followed by a detailed discussion about the relationship between Lord A and C over the years.

C sued B and the newspaper, alleging that he had been falsely accused of corruption. The newspaper had never examined in detail the proceedings of the Planning Committee of the local council relating to Lord A's planning application and no other member of the Committee was approached.

Consider the legal positions of the editor of the newspaper, Lord A, B, C and D.

(Total for Question 17 = 25 marks)

- 18** *E* and *F* were upset about news that their local library might soon be closed. They had attended consultation meetings held by the local authority, but they thought that the outcome was a foregone conclusion and that they needed to do something more dramatic to draw attention to the issue.

Together with *G*, *H* and *J*, they stood outside the library on a busy Saturday, dressed in military uniforms, and burned books in the street. A large crowd gathered around them, blocking the road and causing traffic jams for many miles. *E* picked up a burning tree branch and carried it high above his head, followed by a spontaneous procession of angry local residents who were shouting and waving at people standing nearby. An elderly lady watching from her bedroom window fainted with fright and had to be taken by her husband to hospital, but as the road was blocked it was many hours before she could be treated. 20 vehicles belonging to the protestors were driven into the large grounds of the local manor, parked and left there overnight.

Consider what public order offences may have been committed in this situation and how such offences might be dealt with by the courts.

(Total for Question 18 = 25 marks)

19 *K* was a student nurse who had been working late. On her way home she was stopped in the street by *L*, a police officer in uniform, who asked her to remove her coat and hat so that he could search her on suspicion of stealing drugs from the hospital. *K* was outraged, and she refused to give her name and address or to co-operate in any way with *L*. However, *L* forced *K* against a wall and roughly removed her coat. He found a large kitchen knife in *K*'s pocket which she had bought that morning because she planned to marry soon, and was gradually building up her collection of kitchen equipment by buying something new for it every week.

L arrested *K*, telling her that she was under suspicion in respect of several serious offences. He called a police car and *K* was taken to a police station in tears, insisting that she had done nothing wrong. The custody officer took *K*'s handbag which contained a wallet, a mobile phone and a valuable watch, as well as make-up and the key to her house. She was taken to a police cell where she was strip-searched and given a police garment to wear as her clothes were taken away for forensic examination.

K felt very humiliated, as she had always obeyed the law and tried her best to be a good citizen. She asked if she could phone her mother, but was told that the station was too busy for that because the cells were very full. She waited for five hours before she was given access to a legal advisor and she was offered nothing to eat or drink during all that time. *K* was eventually released without charge, and when her goods were returned to her, the watch was missing.

Consider whether *K* has any remedies against the police.

(Total for Question 19 = 25 marks)

20 *M* and *N* belonged to a gang who had organised a trip to a football match to support their local team in a match against another team from a nearby town. *M* and *N* caught a train to the town where the match would be held; *M* took two cans of cider in his pocket, and *N* carried a small bottle of whisky inside a sports bag on his back.

P and *Q* were also gang members. They travelled to the match in a small coach owned by *P*'s uncle, *R*, who promised to 'fix things' for them, and *R* pretended that he knew nothing about the cans of beer the gang members were drinking in the coach, though he had, as required, informed the relevant local police liaison officer that there would be 20 people travelling in the coach. They arrived at the match venue two and a half hours before the start of the match and the coach stopped half a mile from the football ground so that the gang could get the best possible seats.

During the match, the gang shouted racist abuse at members of the rival team and chanted offensive slogans in an attempt to distract the players. After the match, they pushed past the stewards, and leaving the football ground, they raced through a street market, grabbing fruit from stalls and throwing it at fans of the rival team. The police eventually brought the situation under control and made several arrests.

Consider the extent of public order offences that may be committed and any liability that may arise in the behaviour of *M*, *N*, *P*, *Q* and *R*.

(Total for Question 20 = 25 marks)

TOTAL SECTION E = 50 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS

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