

Answer **three** questions.

1 In what ways did the decision of the House of Lords in *Herrington v British Railways Board* (1972) constitute a significant change to the law of precedent? [25]

2 To what extent would you say that the rights of a citizen suspected of committing a criminal offence are protected by the Codes of Practice contained within the Police and Criminal Evidence Act of 1984? [25]

3 'Opportunities for solicitors have improved greatly in recent years.'

Discuss whether professional opportunities for solicitors have increased as their role has become more integrated with that of barristers. To what extent has there been fusion between the two branches of the legal profession? [25]

4 In *DPP v Cheeseman* (1990) the Divisional Court refused to be bound by obsolete definitions of words in the statute before it and therefore departed from the literal rule of interpretation.

Where this situation arises, what alternative approaches can the court explore before reaching a decision and which of these is to be preferred? You should refer to decided cases in your answer. [25]

5 Adela is charged with the theft of a pair of binoculars valued at £75. Protesting her innocence, she tells her solicitor that she wishes to be tried by a jury of her peers.

Explain the procedures that will now take place and indicate the strengths and weaknesses of trial by jury. [25]

6 'Increasingly, Alternative Dispute Resolution has become a necessary alternative to the courts.'

Giving examples, consider critically the extent to which you would agree or disagree with this statement. [25]

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