

Unit 1 Land Law & Conveyancing

Which Act is the cornerstone of property law in England and Wales?

- a) Land Registration Act 2002
- b) Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008
- c) The Law of Property Act 1925
- d) The Housing Act 1988

Answer: c) The Law of Property Act 1925

Who is responsible for drafting the initial contract in a UK conveyancing transaction?

- a) The buyer
- b) The buyer's solicitor
- c) The seller's solicitor
- d) The estate agent

Answer: c) The seller's solicitor

What does the TA6 Property Information Form primarily provide?

- a) A history of previous owners
- b) Details on property boundaries, disputes, and services
- c) A list of included and excluded fixtures and fittings
- d) Planning permission details for renovations

Answer: b) Details on property boundaries, disputes and services

According to the Land Registration Act 2002, which section mandates the registration of ownership to ensure property rights are clearly recorded and protected?

- a) Section 58
- b) Section 85
- c) Section 27
- d) Section 45

Answer: c) Section 27

Unit 2 Matrimonial and Civil Partnership

Provide a case law example of where the court has considered whether a ceremony was such that the marriage could be deemed valid

- a) Hyde v Hyde 1866
- b) Hudson v Leigh 2009
- c) Re E (An alleged patient); Sheffield City Council v E and S 2005
- d) Walker v Goodman 2024

Answer b) Hudson v Leigh 2009

Jonus and Jemima have been living together for 10 years. They have a house together. Jonus earns significantly more than Jemima and has a significant pension compared to Jemima. Jonus and Jemima are separating. Jemima remembers that when her sister and brother-in-law divorced, the court ordered the brother-in-law to pay maintenance to Jemima's sister. Jemima therefore wants to apply to the court for Jonus to pay maintenance. What advice would you give Jemima?

- a) Jemima could make an application to the court for maintenance
- b) Jemima could apply for financial relief by virtue of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973
- c) Jemima is not afforded the same protection as married couples who separate
- d) Jemima is not afforded the same protection as married couples who separate and would have to rely on any remedies available in land law

Answer d) Jemima is not afforded the same protection as married couples who separate and would have to rely on any remedies available in land law

In accordance with Schedule 1 Civil Partnership Act 2004 which of the following are deemed to be prohibited degrees of relationship:

- a) Paternal cousin
- b) Maternal cousin
- c) Paternal aunt
- d) Godparent

Answer c) Paternal aunt

An order for deferred sale of a matrimonial home may be made within financial remedy proceedings. Which is the leading case in respect of such orders?

- a) Hyde v Hyde 1866
- b) Mesher v Mesher 1980
- c) SS v NS 2012
- d) N v J 2024

Answer b) Mesher v Mesher 1980

Unit 3 Public and EU Law

In the case of R (Miller) v Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union (2017), what was the Supreme Court's ruling regarding the government triggering Article 50?

- a) The government could trigger Article 50 without Parliament's approval.
- b) The government must seek approval from Parliament before triggering Article 50.
- c) The courts had no jurisdiction to rule on the matter.
- d) The Prime Minister could trigger Article 50 after consulting the House of Lords.

Answer b) The government must seek approval from Parliament before triggering Article 50.

What is one potential remedy available via judicial review?

- a) Quashing orders
- b) Imprisonment
- c) Fine
- d) Community service

Answer a) Quashing Orders

Which of the following is true about Parliamentary Sovereignty?

- a) Parliament can create or change any law, but it cannot alter the constitution
- b) Parliamentary decisions can always be overturned by the judiciary
- c) Parliament is bound by the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights
- d) Parliament has the ultimate authority to make and change laws in the UK

Answer d) Parliament has the ultimate authority to make and change laws in the UK

Which of the following is true about the UK Ombudsman?

- a) The Ombudsman can impose fines on government departments.
- b) The Ombudsman's recommendations are legally binding on public bodies.
- c) The Ombudsman provides legal representation in court.
- d) The Ombudsman investigates complaints about government bodies and public services.

Answer d) The Ombudsman investigates complaints about government bodies and public services.

Unit 4 Business Law and Practice

Contractual capacity of a company is determined by

- a) The Memorandum of Association and the provisions of CA 2006
- b) The terms of any contract entered into by the company
- c) The company prospectus
- d) Verbal agreements made with the directors

Answer: a) The Memorandum of Association and the provisions of CA 2006

The accounts of a PLC must be audited by

- a) A Chartered Accountant
- b) An Auditor
- c) The Board of Directors
- d) All of the above

Answer: b) an Auditor

A private limited company is defined in which section of CA 2006

- a) CA 2006, s1
- b) CA 2006, s3
- c) CA 2006, s4
- d) CA 2006, s9

Answer: c) CA 2006, s4

Any outstanding liability of members for their shares can only be enforced

- a) At a time the company decide
- b) Only by order of the court
- c) Only on the winding up of the company
- d) Only by order of the Registrar of Companies

Answer: c) only on the winding up of the company