

Introduction to criminal liability.

1) What is the difference between <i>actus reus</i> and <i>mens rea</i> ?	
2) List the 5 types of duties.	
3) Which case is used as a case example for the duty arising from a public position/office?	a) R v Pittwood (1902) b) R v Gibbins and Proctor (1938) c) R v Dytham (1979) d) R v Stone and Dobinson (1977)
4) What happened in the case of R v Miller (1983)?	
5) Which test is used to prove factual causation? Add 2 factual causation case examples.	
6) Which of the following cases is used with the 'thin-skull' rule?	a) R v Jordan (1956) b) R v Smith (1961) c) R v White (1910) d) R v Blaue (1975)
7) What must be proved for legal causation?	

Introduction to criminal liability.

8) What is the Latin name for the term 'new intervening act' (NIA)? Explain what a NIA is?	
9) There are 3 types of NIA. List them and support each one with an (case) example.	
10) What is the difference between intention and subjective recklessness?	
11) Which case is used for indirect (oblique) intention?	a) R v Cunningham (1957) b) R v Woollin (1999) [R v Woollin (2000)] c) R v Thabo Meli (1954) d) Fagan v MPC (1979)
12) In which case was a stone aimed to be thrown at people, but hit and broke a window?	a) R v Latimer (1886) b) R v Pembliton (1874) c) R v Thabo Meli (1954) d) Fagan v MPC (1979)
13) List the name of the case that created the 5 rules of strict liability.	

Introduction to criminal liability.

14) What does not need to be proved for strict liability? Where are such offences usually found?	
15) Provide an example for the so-called 'regulatory offences'.	
16) Which case involved the sale of a lottery ticket to a U-16 aged boy?	a) Sweet v Parsley (1970) b) Alphacell v Woodward (1972) c) Smedleys v Breed (1974) d) Harrow London Borough Council v Shah (1999)
17) Compare the advantages and disadvantages of criminal liability (5 marks).	