

Judicial precedent.

1) What is a doctrine of precedent?	
2) What does the Latin term ' <i>stare decisis et non quæita movere</i> ' mean?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) reason behind the judgement b) right not to follow previous decisions in exceptional cases c) superiority of the law d) stand by what has been established and do not unsettle the established
3) Which of the following is NOT a type of precedent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) original b) secondary c) binding d) persuasive
4) Which of the following cases is an example of a persuasive precedent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Grant v Australian Knitting Mills (1936) b) Donoghue v Stevenson (1932) c) R v R (1991) d) RCN v DHSS (1981)
5) Which of the following cases is an example of a binding precedent?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Grant v Australian Knitting Mills (1936) b) Fisher v Bell (1960) c) R v Allen (1872) d) R v R (1991)
6) How is the final statement read by the judge at the end of a case called?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) ending speech b) concluding speech c) judgment d) judicial speech
7) What precedent does the ' <i>obiter dicta</i> ' set?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) original b) binding c) persuasive d) does not set a precedent

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8) What precedent does the ' <i>ratio decidendi</i> ' set?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) binding b) original c) persuasive d) does not set a precedent
9) Which if the following is an online collection of Law Commission reports?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Lexis b) All England reports c) Appeal Court (AC) reports d) Supreme Court (SC) reports
10) State three advantages of the judicial precedent.	
11) State three disadvantages of the judicial precedent.	
12) Explain the difference between following, distinguishing and overruling a precedent.	