



01 · Exam map

COURSE + TOPIC 1

ASSESSMENT	WEIGHT	FORMAT
Artefact: Collaborative Policy Audio Podcast	30%	Collaborative preparation; individual audio submission
Written: Individual Reflective Assignment	20%	1,000-word critical reflection using AGLC4
Final Examination	50%	Open-book e-exam; 2.5 hours; end of semester

PERMITTED-MATERIALS TRUTH
"Exam (open book) (e/exam) 50% (end of semester – 2.5 hours)" (LAW4332 Topic 1 Lecture sLides, Semester 2 2026)

02 · Universal answer spine

COURSE METHOD

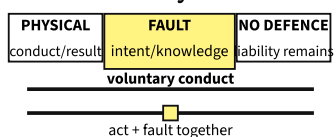
MOVE	WHAT EARNS ITS PLACE
I/L	Name the precise offence, procedural act, defence or classification; isolate each genuinely disputed element.
R	State the governing provision or authority, elements, burden and standard. Put authority beside the proposition it resolves.
A	Use the prosecution inference, defence response and the factual hinge. Never replace application with a case list.
C	Conclude on each offence or step separately; calibrate to uncertainty and identify any supported alternative.

EXAM USE
One contested element = rule → fact supporting → counterfact = comparative reason → qualified conclusion.

SIA TIP *Write headings that name the legal decision ("lawful warrantless arrest?"; "appropriation on sale?"), not empty labels such as "Issue".*

03 · Build liability

FND

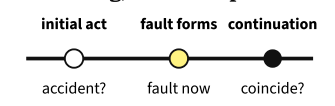


Supplied offence map redrawn: physical and fault elements remain separate; voluntariness and contemporaneity cut across them.

QUESTION	EXAM TEST
Physical element	Conduct, circumstance or result? Quote the enacted wording where supplied.
Fault element	Intention, knowledge, recklessness or negligence attached to which physical element?
Voluntariness	Was conduct controlled by the will? Total absence of control matters in automatism.
Causation	Connect accused's conduct to the prohibited result; test the competing causal account.

04 · Timing, fault and proof

FND



When act and fault appear at different times, test continuing act or single transaction rather than assuming coincidence.

CONCEPT	KEEP DISTINCT
Intention	State of mind attached to prohibited conduct/result.
Motive	Why the person acted; neither substitutes for nor necessarily negates intention.
Recklessness	Foresight of the legally relevant risk.
Wilful blindness	Deliberate avoidance may support an inference of knowledge.
Negligence	Sufficiently serious departure from expected care.

BURDEN LANGUAGE

Evidential burden = point to enough evidence for the issue to be considered. *Legal burden* = prove the issue to its governing standard. Do not say "the accused must prove" until the particular doctrine supplies that legal burden.

05 · Procedure audit

PROC

ACTION
arrest → custody → interview → court
SAFEGUARD
power · grounds · time · rights
CONSEQUENCE
legality · reliability · exclusion?

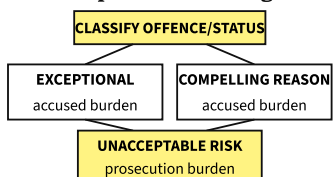
Supplied procedure swimlane redrawn: one official act, one power, one safeguard and a reasoned consequence.

SIX-STEP LEGALITY AUDIT
Power → precondition → manner of exercise → safeguard → breach → consequence.

STAGE	QUESTION THAT CONTROLS THE PARAGRAPH
Arrest	Warrant or warrantless power? Grounds? Notice? Proportionate force?
Entry/search	Identify a distinct power and its own preconditions; arrest is not an unrestricted search licence.
Custody	Lawful basis, caution, no longer than reasonable time, communication and any interpreter/child safeguard.
Interview	Was questioning properly cautioned, accessible and recorded? Treat recording and admissibility separately.
Consequence	Name the applicable exclusion/discretion and connect breach to fairness, reliability or impropriety; no automatic inadmissibility.

06 · Bail: preserve the stages

PROC

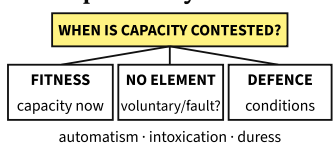


Supplied bail tree redrawn: the applicable threshold comes first; unacceptable risk follows only if it is met.

STAGE	APPLICATION
1 · select threshold	Classify offence and current status; do not choose from the narrative's seriousness alone.
2 · first-stage facts	Apply all surrounding circumstances to the accused's burden under the selected route.
3 · risk	Separate each prosecution allegation: non-attendance, witness contact or other specified risk.
4 · conditions	Link each proposed condition to a specific risk; it must be reasonable and no more onerous than required.

07 · Responsibility routes

DEF

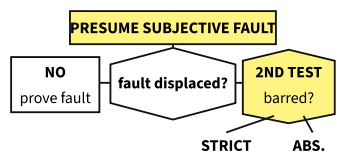


Supplied responsibility taxonomy redrawn: fix the time and legal job before choosing a doctrine.

ROUTE	FACTUAL HINGE	DO NOT COLLAPSE
Fitness	Present ability to understand, follow proceedings and instruct counsel	Not responsibility at offence time
Mental impairment	Qualifying condition and specified effect when conduct occurred	Diagnosis ≠ legal test
Automatism	Total, not reduced, absence of control; classify internal/external cause	Internal route differs from extraordinary external stimulus
Intoxication	Evidence bearing on voluntariness, fault or another defence	Not a free-standing defence
Duress/emergency	Actual belief, necessity and statutory reasonable-response limb	Subjective belief ≠ objective reasonableness

08 · Strict or absolute?

LIAB



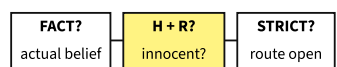
Supplied two-presumption tree redrawn: classify the disputed element before discussing mistake.

STEP	EXAM WORK
1 · fault presumption	Start with subjective fault; silence begins interpretation, not classification.
2 · construction	Use language, purpose, subject matter, seriousness, penalty and consequences for the particular element.
3 · second presumption	If fault is displaced, decide whether honest and reasonable mistake survives (strict) or is excluded (absolute).

Classification can differ by element. Avoid calling an entire offence "strict" without showing how the disputed conduct, circumstance or result is treated.

09 · Honest + reasonable mistake

LIAB



evidence raised → prosecution disproves
Supplied cascade redrawn: identify the belief, honesty, reasonableness and innocent counterfactual.

QUESTION	ANSWER
What exactly was believed?	A circumstance, not "I was careful"; separate fact from ignorance/mistake of law.
Was it honest and reasonable?	Use distinct evidence for genuine belief and for reasonableness in the known/available circumstances.
Would believed facts be innocent?	If no, the counterfactual fails; if the element is absolute, the route is unavailable anyway.

10 · Attempts

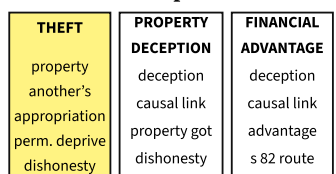
ATT

QUESTION	EXAM ANSWER
Target + intent	Define the intended complete offence and required intent/belief concerning its elements.
Last proved act	Argue both "mere preparation" and "execution"; identify what remained to completion.
Connection	Show why conduct is immediately rather than remotely connected to commission.
After threshold	Only then address factual impossibility, interruption or voluntary desistance; none automatically revinds liability.

SIA TIP *Anchor the conclusion to one threshold act, not to the plan's seriousness.*

11 · Theft + deception

PROP



Supplied matrix redrawn: identify the alleged gain and mechanism before selecting the offence.

THEFT ELEMENT	APPLICATION PROMPT
Property	Identify the legally recognised subject matter.
Belonging to another	Name the other person's continuing proprietary interest despite custody.
Appropriation	Which owner's right was assumed, and at what event?
Permanent deprivation	Was it treated as outright taking/disposal or equivalent?
Dishonesty	Analyse separately, including any genuine claimed belief.

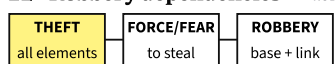


Consent at receipt does not settle a later assumption of an owner's right.

DECEPTION CHAIN
representation/conduct → response → obtaining → required fault; keep alternatives separate.

12 · Robbery dependencies

ROB



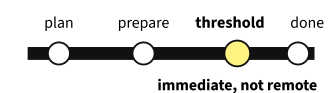
armed route: prove defined weapon

Prove theft before connecting force or fear to stealing; aggravation adds, never replaces, elements.

If theft fails, robbery fails despite force; if the weapon feature is doubtful, preserve any supported robbery alternative.

12A · Attempt threshold visual

ATT FIGURE

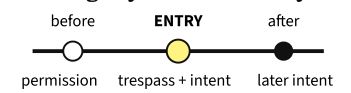


Attempt threshold: immediate, not remote.

TRAP *Prove intent and more-than-merely-preparatory conduct before impossibility, interruption or later desistance; none is a shortcut around the statutory threshold once crossed.*

13 · Burglary at the boundary

ROB

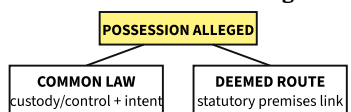


Supplied timeline redrawn: freeze permission and intention at each crossing, including entry to a distinct part.

ROUTE	BUILD
Burglary	Entry into building/part as trespasser + intention at that entry to steal or commit the listed further offence.
Aggravated burglary	Prove burglary first, then each additional statutory circumstance; if aggravation fails, preserve the base route.
Multiple areas	Public area, restricted room and secured enclosure may carry different permission, trespass and intention findings.

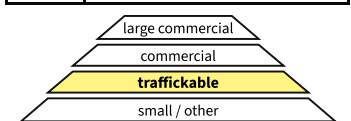
14 · Possession + trafficking

DRUG



Supplied split redrawn: analyse each accused and each proof route separately.

ISSUE	EXAM CONTROL
Possession	Custody or practical control plus intention; proximity/ownership is circumstantial, not conclusive.
Mental inference	Use knowledge, belief, awareness of likelihood and any supported wilful-blindness inference.
Deeming	Prove exact statutory premises conditions and burden consequence; do not merge with common law.
Multiple accused	Separate access, control, knowledge, statements and conduct for each person/item.
Trafficking	Name route: preparation, manufacture, sale, exchange, genuine agreement/offer, possession for sale or common-law commercial movement.



Supplied ladder redrawn: substance → form → unit → Schedule column → route → number.

Quantity is not a conclusion. It activates a consequence or inference only through the applicable category. Keep pure-drug/mixture thresholds and authorisation questions distinct.

ORDER *Verify substance, statutory form, unit, Schedule column and offence route before comparing quantity; the right number in the wrong category invokes the wrong legal consequence.*

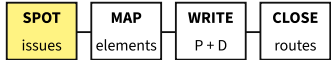


15 · 150-minute control

COURSE EXAM

ONLY VERIFIED CLOCK
2.5 hours = 150 minutes. If marks are shown: minutes per mark = 150 ÷ total marks; part budget = part marks × minutes per mark. Adjust only for any directions shown in the live exam.

No section count is published in the available materials: budget flexibly and obey the live instructions.



stop at budget; preserve conclusions

Reusable timed cycle: issue selection and element mapping prevent long narrative summaries from consuming the answer.

BEFORE PROSE	MARGIN NOTE
Part instruction	Who/what/which offence or procedure step?
Candidate routes	Primary + alternative; dependencies and defences.
Authority retrieval	Provision/case beside its proposition; no orphan citation.
Burden	Who raises? Who proves/disproves? Which standard?
Clock	Write finish time beside each part and move when reached.

26 · One-look routing grid

CHAPTER MAPS

TRIGGER FACT	RETRIEVE	FIRST TRAP
Fault appears after conduct begins	Contemporaneity; continuing act; single transaction	Projecting later fault backward
Police act after arrest	Separate power + safeguard + consequence	Borrowing authority from arrest
Accused cannot participate now	Fitness route/capacities	Calling it offence-time impairment
Silent regulatory provision	Two presumptions; element-specific construction	Silence = strict
Lawful receipt, later disposal	Owner's rights; timing of appropriation/fault	Receipt decides theft
Restricted room inside public premises	Building part; permission; intent at crossing	One status for whole building

issue

rule

P fact

D fact

close

repeat per element, then each alternative

The smallest complete problem paragraph: proposition, competing application and a conclusion tied to burden.

17 · Drill 1 · Noor in custody

COURSE WEX + PROC

Facts. Police arrest Noor without a warrant after a witness reports a street theft. Officers give no caution, refuse a requested call to a lawyer without recording an urgent reason, and conduct an unrecorded interview. Analyse legality and likely evidentiary issues.

arrest

no caution

lawyer denied

no rec.

power?

duty?

exception?

admit?

Chronology forces four separate decisions; one defect does not answer the consequence of another.

IRAC MOVE	COMPACT ANSWER
1 · arrest	Identify the asserted warrantless-arrest provision and test its statutory preconditions; the witness report may support grounds but does not by itself state the legal power.
2 · custody	Even a lawful arrest leaves separate custody duties: notice/caution, reasonable-time detention and communication safeguards.
3 · lawyer	Apply the communication safeguard to Noor's request. Ask whether a documented statutory exception justified delay; absence of a recorded urgent reason strengthens the challenge but the actual provision controls.
4 · interview	Analyse caution and recording separately. An unrecorded interview raises a serious admissibility issue, but no breach yields automatic exclusion.
5 · consequence	Name the relevant exclusion/discretion and link each proven breach to fairness, reliability or impropriety before concluding conditionally.

NUMBERS CARRIED THROUGH

The source practice allocation is **8 marks**: arrest power 2; custody obligations 2; communication safeguard 2; recording/admissibility 2. It is a revision structure, not an official marking scheme.

SIA TIP *Name the power before its safeguard; name the legal bridge before saying "inadmissible".*

TRAP	REPAIR
Arrest authorises premises search	Locate a distinct entry/search power and preconditions.
Every irregularity excludes evidence	Identify the applicable consequence and supporting facts.
Bail stages merged	Classify threshold; accused's burden; then prosecution unacceptable-risk case.
Condition untethered to risk	State the risk addressed and why condition is reasonable/no more onerous.

Keep search, charge and bail analytically separate even when one chronology contains them all.

19 · Drill 2 · Camera loan → sale

PROP WEX

Facts. A collector lends Mara a camera solely for a weekend exhibition. Mara later sells it, telling the buyer it is hers. Analyse without treating lawful initial custody as decisive.

LOAN

SALE

CLAIM: "MINE"

lawful hold

owner right

deception fact

The criminally significant dealing may occur after lawful receipt; attach each element to its proper moment.

ELEMENT	APPLICATION TO THE NUMBERS/FACTS
Property + belonging	The camera is the identified property. The collector's continuing proprietary interest can make it belong to another despite Mara's custody.
Appropriation	Do not criminalise the loan automatically. The later sale assumes an owner's right and is the critical candidate.
Permanent deprivation	Disposal by sale supports an intention to treat the camera as Mara's to dispose of, unlike temporary exhibition use.
Dishonesty	Analyse separately. The statement of ownership supports dishonesty; address any genuine claimed belief if the facts supply one.
Deception alternative	Identify the false ownership representation; then prove the buyer's response, the property/financial advantage actually obtained and required fault. Do not infer completed obtaining without facts.

NUMBERS CARRIED THROUGH

The source practice allocation is **7 marks**: property/belonging 2; appropriation 2; permanent deprivation 2; dishonesty 1. Conclude on theft and each deception route separately.

SHORTCUT	WHY IT FAILS
Consent defeats appropriation	Ask which owner right was assumed; consent and dishonesty remain separate.
Force near property = robbery	Prove theft, then connect force/fear to stealing.
Later intent proves earlier burglary	Fix intention at each trespassory entry. Including entry to a distinct part.
Weapon label proves aggravation	Apply the precise weapon-related definition and prove the base offence first.



Dependency check: an aggravated route adds elements; it does not repair a missing base offence.

21 · Drill 3 · Shared-car drugs

DRUG WEX

Facts. Police find a prohibited substance in a zipped bag under the passenger seat of a shared car. Dana drives; Luis owns the car; both deny knowing the bag is there. Analyse possession person by person.

DANA · DRIVER

access? control? know? intend? deeming test?

LUIS · OWNER

access? control? know? intend? deeming test?

same object ≠ same conclusion

One element table per accused prevents driving, ownership or proximity from becoming an unstated presumption.

MOVE	DANA	LUIS
Route	Identify substance and governing possession route before drawing location inferences.	
Custody/control	Driving and seat access are relevant, not conclusive.	Ownership may show authority over car, not automatic control of zipped bag.
Knowledge/intent	Denial creates a live inference question; seek surrounding acts/statements.	Repeat independently; do not transfer Dana's access or state of mind.
Deeming	Apply only if exact statutory premises conditions are satisfied; state burden consequence without merging common law.	
Conclusion	Ask whether prosecution proved the route beyond reasonable doubt for each person; conclusions may differ.	

NUMBERS CARRIED THROUGH

The source practice allocation is **8 marks**: route/substance 2; Dana 2; Luis 2; deemed possession + reasonable doubt 2. It is a practice structure only.

22 · Drug traps

DRUG FAQ

TRAP	REPAIR
Near bag = possession	Prove custody/control and mental requirements or exact deeming route.
Large amount = trafficking	Name trafficking conduct or statutory mechanism; quantity supports but does not replace it.
One analysis for co-occupants	Separate every person, location, item and inference.
Number first	Classify drug, form, unit, Schedule column and legal effect before comparison.

DRUG → FORM → UNIT → COLUMN → ROUTE

RIGHT NUMBER + WRONG CATEGORY = WRONG RULE

Threshold discipline: the legal category precedes arithmetic.

23 · Drill 4 · Painting attempt

ATT WEX

Facts. Kai plans to steal a specific painting, obtains tools, travels to the gallery after closing, disables an exterior alarm and begins cutting a rear window before security intervenes.

plan

tools

alarm

cutting

theft

prepare

threshold act

The last proved act—not the plan's seriousness—anchors the more-than-merely-preparatory analysis.

IRAC MOVE	COMPACT ANSWER
Target	Define the intended complete theft and the intention required for the alleged attempt.
Sequence	Tools and travel are remote preparation. Alarm interference and cutting the window implement the plan more directly.
Both sides	Prosecution: security was being overcome and execution had begun. Defence: entry and appropriation remained; conduct had not yet reached the target property. Compare immediacy with the offence elements.
Interruption	Security explains non-completion; it does not defeat attempt once intention and the conduct threshold are proved.
Close	Strong prosecution threshold argument, provided specific intention is established; identify precisely what remained to be done.

NUMBERS CARRIED THROUGH

7 marks: target/intent 2; timeline 2; threshold 2; interruption 1.

24 · Classification micro-drills

DEF + LIAB

FACT PATTERN	FIRST LEGAL QUESTION
Underlying condition or extraordinary external shock; total loss of control alleged	Total absence of voluntary control? Then internal cause/mental impairment or external cause/sane automatism; keep burdens and verdict consequences separate.
Voluntary drinking plus confusion	What issue can intoxication evidence affect—voluntariness, required fault or another defence? It is not itself a defence.
Convincing false identification; provision silent on fault	Classify the relevant element first from text, purpose, penalty and context; mistake matters only if strict.
Threat or sudden danger	Separate actual belief/necessity from the statutory reasonable-response standard.

TIME trial / act

CAUSE internal / ext.

LEGAL JOB element / def.

Classify by time, cause and legal job.

A	≠	B
Intention: state of mind attached to element	≠	Motive: reason for acting
Evidential burden: issue may be considered	≠	Legal burden: prove to governing standard
Fitness: present trial capacity	≠	Mental impairment: responsibility at conduct time
Total absence of control	≠	Reduced or impaired control
Strict: mistake route may remain	≠	Absolute: mistake route unavailable
Mistake of fact	≠	Ignorance/mistake of law
Appropriation: owner's right assumed	≠	Dishonesty: separate fault evaluation
Possession: control + mental state/deeming	≠	Proximity or ownership alone
Preparation	≠	Immediate execution conduct

LEDGER ROW	WHAT TO WRITE FOR ONE DISPUTED ELEMENT
Prosecution	Material fact → inference → link to the stated rule.
Defence	Counterfact → competing inference, missing proof or reasonable doubt.
Comparison	Explain why one inference is stronger; do not "fact dump".
Conclusion	Apply burden and standard; identify the unresolved hinge.

ILAC SENTENCE FRAME

The issue is whether __ satisfies __. The rule requires __ and places __ burden on __. Here, __ supports __ because __; however, __ supports __. On balance, __ is likely/unlikely, subject to __.

Use a case only at the boundary it resolves: state its proposition, compare material facts and explain whether the problem falls inside or outside the principle.

CHECK	REPAIR BEFORE SUBMISSION
Offence/procedure named?	Replace generic "crime", "right" or "illegal" with the precise route.
Every live element?	Add missing physical/fault element or safeguard; delete undisputed padding.
Authority doing work?	Move provision/case beside proposition and comparison; remove list at end.
Both inferences?	Add strongest response and explain comparative weight.
Burden/standard?	State who raises/proves/disproves and preserve reasonable doubt.
Alternatives separated?	One conclusion per offence, aggravated route, defence or accused.
Consequence reasoned?	Do not jump from breach to exclusion, or fact label to liability.