

01 · Exam map

COURSE + BRIEF

1 ·	2 ·	3 · Written 30%	4 · Exam 50%
ASSESSMENT	WEIGHT	FORMAT	
1 · Demonstration	10%	Tutorial participation + reflection video	
2 · Presentation	10%	Recorded oral plea; five minutes each	
3 · Written	30%	2,250 words; Topics 1–4	
4 · Examination	50%	2.5-hour online, remotely invigilated, open-book problem exam	

"You're permitted to use hard-copy notes and materials in the final assessment." *LAW5001 Assessments page*

"Exam (open book) 50% - TBA - Invigilated exam 2 hours 30 min" *LAW5001 introduction slides, Trimester 3 2026*

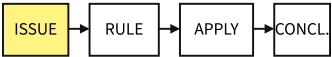
08 · Conditional conclusion

GUIDE CH 4

REUSABLE CLOSE	
Prosecution: [fact → proposition]. Defence: [fact → proposition]. The result turns on [precise factual dispute], especially at [time/phase].	
PUBLISHED	NOT PUBLISHED
2.5 hours; online; remote invigilation; open book; problem format	Date; question count; section structure; marks per question; hurdle
Sentencing → oral plea	Not final or written problem task

02 · Answer engine

ALL CHAPTERS



Resolve each live element before moving on.

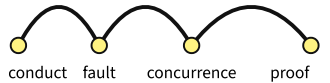
ILAC SENTENCE LOOP
Issue: whether [element]. Rule: [statute/case proposition]. Apply: fact → inference; counterfact → doubt. Conclude: proved / arguable / uncertain, then why.

PASS	QUESTION
Charge	Which offence best fits? What realistic alternative?
Elements	Conduct · circumstance · result · fault
Links	Voluntary? Cause? Fault contemporaneous?
Defence	Raised on facts? Apply after prima facie offence.
Proof	Fact, inference, counterargument, calibrated conclusion.

EXAM USE → *One paragraph per disputed proposition. A case name never substitutes for rule + factual comparison.*

03 · Liability architecture

GUIDE CH 1



Linked questions; separate rules and application.

QUESTION	WHAT TO WRITE
Actus reus	Conduct, circumstance and result; add voluntariness and causation where required.
Mens rea	Exact offence-specific fault; do not infer it from harm alone.
Contemporaneity	When did conduct and fault coincide in the legally required way?
Proof	Match every conclusion to source + fact + inference.

★ *Voluntariness* asks whether the attributed conduct was a willed act. A deliberate movement does not automatically prove intention or recklessness about its result.

04 · Non-fatal selection

GUIDE CH 2

FAMILY	PHYSICAL	FAULT
injury	injury/result	intent/reck.
threat	threat conduct	own MR
assault	force / appreh.	own MR

Select the offence family before applying facts.

CHARGE LADDER

- Name injury/serious injury or threatened harm under the current source.
- State that offence's physical focus and exact fault.
- Test common-law assault independently: application or apprehension and its mens rea.
- Analyse consent or lawful excuse within its recognised scope.
- Rank best charge + realistic alternative by the disputed element.

TRAP → *Serious consequence ≠ highest fault. Consent is not blanket permission; identify activity, agreed scope, departure and governing limit.*

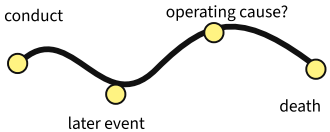
THREE-PASS PROOF AUDIT

Pass 1 tags each fact as conduct, circumstance, result, fault or defence. Pass 2 puts the governing statutory or common-law source beside it. Pass 3 writes the evidence and inference. Any conclusion without both source and fact becomes explicit uncertainty.

05 · Homicide route

GUIDE CH 3

FIXED ORDER
Death/result → accused act or omission → voluntariness → causation → contemporaneity → murder mens rea → defence → supported alternative.



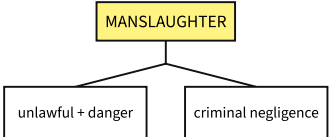
But-for starts; legal significance completes.

CAUSAL EVENT	APPLICATION MOVE
Victim response	Characterise response; compare closest assigned authority.
Medical treatment	Imperfection is not automatic severance; test continuing significance.
Third party	Explain the kind and strength of each contribution.
Victim feature	Identify its causal role without replacing the legal test.

SPLIT → *Cause asks connection to death. Fault asks the accused's required state of mind. Never use the fatal outcome to fill a fault gap.*

06 · Manslaughter forks

GUIDE CH 3



Use a complete, separate list for each route.

ROUTE	DO NOT MERGE
Unlawful + dangerous act	State unlawful act, governing danger test, causation and route-specific requirements.
Criminal negligence	State criminal threshold, not ordinary carelessness; connect breach to death.
Omission	First identify legal duty; then breach, criminal degree and causation.

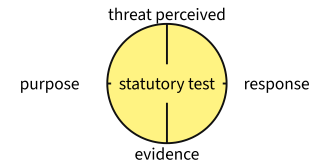
CAUSATION LEDGER

List contributions in time order; beside each, state the legal question and closest authority. Do not say a later event breaks the chain until explaining whether the accused's conduct remains legally significant. For omission, identify duty first, then breach, criminal degree and causal connection. If murder fault is uncertain, name the supported manslaughter route and what blocks the other.

07 · Self-defence

CRIMES ACT SS 322G–322N

Complete the prima facie offence first. Then identify the particular statutory provision and apply its current language to perception, purpose, response and evidence. Related *Jury Directions Act* provisions identify the live issue.



Sort facts by the statutory question answered.

EVIDENCE	POSSIBLE USE
Threats; pursuit; reach	Perception and purpose
Distance; movement; timing	Threat and response context
Object; force; number of acts	Nature and extent of response
Stopping point	Whether later conduct needs separate treatment
Recording / witness	Corroboration and remaining dispute

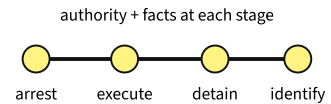
TWO-PHASE ANSWER

Phase 1: apply the offence and defence to the initial response. **Phase 2:** if the threat changes, analyse later conduct again. A defence for the first act does not automatically cover everything after it.

TRAP → *Fear is evidence, not the whole test. A weapon is evidence, not automatic defeat. Do not project later knowledge backwards.*

13 · Procedure chain

GUIDE CH 8



Each stage needs its own authority.

Statute is paramount. For each stage write actor · source · trigger · facts known then · limit · safeguard · supported consequence. Later evidence cannot repair an earlier deficiency. Jurisdiction and charging are marked non-examinable.

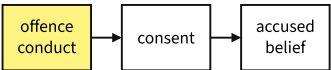
STAGE CHECKLIST

For each arrest, execution, detention and identification stage, record actor, statutory source, trigger, permitted act, limit, safeguard and facts known then. State a separate conclusion for each stage and only the consequence supported by the course materials.

09 · Sexual offences

GUIDE CH 5

Legislation leads; assigned cases illustrate but do not replace it. Identify the precise offence and conduct first, then keep consent and the accused's awareness or asserted reasonable belief separate.



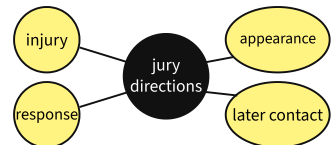
Three statutory questions; three conclusions.

STATUTORY SEQUENCE
Charged conduct → consent definition/circumstances → awareness or reasonable belief → intoxication if raised → relevant jury direction → proof conclusion.

QUESTION	EVIDENCE USE
Conduct	What precise act and circumstance does the offence require?
Consent	Words/actions and statutory circumstances for the charged act.
Belief	What did accused assert; what supports it under current criteria?
Proof	Strongest evidence, competing inference, unresolved proposition.

10 · Assumption audit

JURY DIRECTIONS ACT



Directions control reasoning, not the facts.

Audit any inference from **injury, resistance, silence, delay, appearance, other sexual activity or post-offence contact**. Replace stereotype with the applicable provision/direction and the evidence actually led.

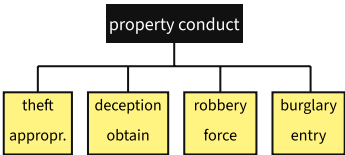
EXAM USE → *End with separate conclusions on conduct, consent and awareness/belief. If one fact proves all three without explanation, the analysis is compressed.*

BELIEF EVIDENCE TABLE

Use two columns: consent and accused belief. A fact may appear in both, but state its distinct legal use each time. Circle any inference drawn from injury, resistance, delay, appearance, past activity or later contact; replace stereotype with the applicable statutory provision or jury direction and the evidence actually present.

11 · Property routes

GUIDE CH 6



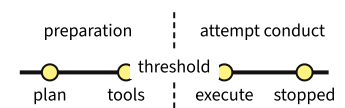
Translate story verbs into exact elements.

ROUTE	ELEMENT SPINE
Theft	Appropriation · property · belonging to another · intention permanently to deprive · dishonesty
Deception	False representation/conduct → property or financial advantage obtained; apply own fault.
Robbery	Theft core + force/threat with required timing and connection.
Burglary	Entry as trespasser + intention specified by provision; may complete at entry.

OVERLAP → *State shared facts once, then compare only the distinguishing elements. Permission does not automatically end appropriation analysis.*

12 · Attempts

CRIMES ACT SS 321N, 321N, 321P



Intention and threshold conduct stay separate.

- Name the intended principal offence and intended elements.
- Number acts; identify the first act said to cross the statutory conduct threshold.
- Prove specific intention separately from conduct.
- Then analyse interruption, voluntary desistance or impossibility.
- Check completed liability first: entry may already complete burglary.

THRESHOLD DRILL

Number the acts and mark the first said to satisfy the statutory conduct test. Defend it, then move the line one act earlier and later; explain why each is weaker. Keep intention separate: tools, surveillance, words and scene conduct are evidence, not automatic satisfaction. For impossibility, set belief beside actual facts; for desistance, record what occurred, why the accused stopped and whether the threshold was crossed.



14 · Drill 1: backpack

GUIDE EX 1.1 · 6 STEPS

Facts. Priya deliberately swings a backpack onto her shoulder in a crowd. It strikes Rowan, who falls and is injured. Priya says she never saw Rowan.

CONDUCT: deliberate swing
Supports voluntariness

FAULT: awareness / exact MR
Needs separate inference

Willed movement does not prove exact fault.

ILAC STEP	APPLICATION
Issue	Which plausible non-fatal offence; which element is disputed?
Rule	State current physical and fault elements.
Conduct	Swing is deliberate; analyse contact, injury and voluntariness.
Cause	Connect contact → fall → injury.
Fault	No sight of Rowan weakens awareness; crowd, visibility and manner may support inference.
Conclusion	Rank supported charge; identify disputed mental element.

COUNTERFACTUAL SWITCHES

- **No injury:** reselect offence; do not force an injury charge.
- **Prior warning:** changes evidence of awareness, not physical result.
- **Rowan saw swing first:** consider apprehension branch independently.

TRAP → “*She meant to swing*” is not “*she meant or was reckless as to the prohibited consequence*”.

23 · Final 60-second audit

ALL CHAPTERS

ELEMENT	SOURCE	FACT	INFERENCE
Named?	Current?	Located?	Explained?

- Offence and realistic alternative ranked?
- Physical and fault elements separated?
- Defence after prima facie offence?
- Conclusion matches evidential strength?

LAST LINE → *State the factual issue that controls the result.*

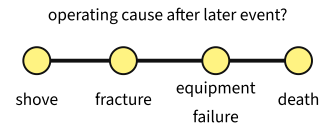
CHARGE LADDER CHECK

Start with the least factually demanding plausible offence, then state the added proposition for each higher alternative. Reverse the ladder: explain why the most serious label may fail while another remains. Put medical evidence beside injury, witness perception beside apprehension and surrounding conduct beside fault.

16 · Drill 2: fatal chain

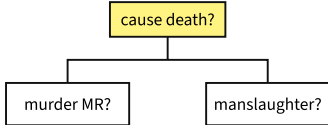
GUIDE EX 3.1 · 8 STEPS

Facts. Tariq shoves Uma from a low platform. Uma fractures her leg and dies after rare equipment failure interrupts treatment. Tariq says he intended only a minor push.



Map contributions before judging legal cause.

HEADING	WHAT EARNS THE STEP
Conduct/result	Voluntary shove; fracture; death.
Factual cause	State dependence without treating it as the whole test.
Legal cause	Characterise equipment event; compare medical-treatment authorities; assess continuing significance.
Murder fault	Intention to push ≠ required fault about death; analyse exact mens rea.
Alternative	Only if murder fault uncertain: test each supported manslaughter route separately.



Death does not select the fault pathway.

CONCLUSION → *Name the strongest route and the decisive missing fact; do not offer manslaughter as an unexplained compromise.*

ONE-FACT VARIATIONS

Change only the later event, then re-run legal causation. Change only evidence of intention or recklessness, then re-run murder fault. For omission, identify the legal duty before breach, criminal degree and causal connection. This exposes which proposition—not the emotional force of death—actually changes.

ALTERNATIVE-CHARGE MINUTE

State why murder may be uncertain, which manslaughter pathway the facts genuinely support and which element prevents the other becoming an automatic fallback. Keep the physical sequence constant while changing only intention or recklessness evidence; then keep fault constant while changing the victim response, treatment or third-party act. Say whether fault or causation changed, and why.

17 · Drill 3: consent sequence

GUIDE EX 5.1 · 8 STEPS

Facts. Casey says “slow down” twice and moves Jordan’s hand away. Jordan pauses, then resumes sexual contact after Casey becomes quiet. Jordan relies on silence and calm appearance; no injury is recorded.

FACT	LEGAL USE
“slow down” ×2 hand moved away silence / calm no injury	consent evidence consent + belief direction; no shortcut

Assign every fact its distinct legal work.

ILAC HEADING	APPLICATION
Conduct	Identify precise charged act and physical elements.
Consent	Apply current provisions to words, movement and the charged act.
Belief	Analyse Jordan’s assertion separately under current provision; identify evidence supporting or contradicting it.
Directions	Do not infer consent/credibility from silence, calm appearance or lack of injury.
Conclusion	State strongest evidence and disputed proposition for determination.

ASSUMPTION REPAIR

WEAK SHORTCUT	REPAIR
“No ‘stop,’ so consent.”	Use statutory consent provisions + actual words/actions.
“No injury, so agreement.”	Apply relevant direction; assess evidence without stereotype.
“Silence made belief reasonable.”	State belief criteria and all supporting/contrary circumstances.

LANGUAGE → *Neutral, precise, statutory.*

Keep conduct, consent and accused awareness/belief as three separate conclusions.

THREE-LINE CLOSE
Conduct: [proved/uncertain] because ____.
Consent: [proved/uncertain] under ____ because ____.
Awareness/belief: [proved/uncertain] because ____; do not import a conclusion from the consent line.

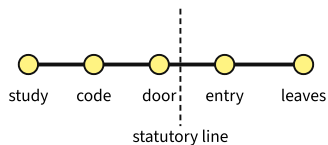
PAIRED-SCENARIO AUDIT

Change only words or actions communicating agreement, then only facts said to support belief. Compare conclusions without importing facts between versions. If intoxication is raised, identify its assigned provision and legal consequence. Finish with separate findings on conduct, consent, and awareness or reasonable belief.

18 · Drill 4: warehouse

GUIDE EX 7.1 · 6 STEPS

Facts. Lena studies a warehouse, copies an access code, arrives with empty bags, opens a secured door and steps inside. An alarm sounds; she leaves without approaching goods.



Mark the threshold; test one act either side.

QUESTION	APPLICATION
Principal offence	Name it; list the elements Lena must intend.
Conduct	Apply ss 321M, 321N and 321P to the numbered acts; defend threshold placement.
Intention	Surveillance, copied code, bags and entry are evidence, not automatic completion.
Desistance	Ask what had already occurred and why she stopped; alarm does not erase earlier liability.
Completed offence	Test whether burglary was complete on entry with required intention.

PRINCIPAL	INTENDED	CONDUCT	WHY INCOMPLETE?
Offence	Elements	Performed	Interrupt / desist / impossible

TRAP → “*She had criminal intent*” proves neither the statutory conduct threshold nor that no offence was already complete.

FOUR FAILURE MODES

PATTERN	QUESTION AFTER ELEMENTS
Interruption	Had threshold already been crossed?
Withdrawal	What had occurred, and why stop?
Impossibility	What did accused believe about facts?
Mere preparation	Which statutory step is still missing?

ATTEMPT WORKSHEET

Use four columns: principal offence, intended elements, conduct and reason for non-completion. For interruption, remorse, impossibility and preparation, apply the statutory threshold. Test completed liability: entry may complete burglary while intended theft remains incomplete. Treat tools, surveillance and scene conduct as evidence. For desistance, state what occurred, why they stopped and whether the threshold was crossed. End with offence, threshold act, fault and reason for failure.

19 · Procedure rapid recall

GUIDE CH 8

Apply the stage chain to any arrest/detention facts. Freeze the information available at each decision; later discoveries affect only stages reached after they became known.

ARREST report?	EXECUTE tell / act	DETAIN delay advice	IDENTIFY own power
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Separate authority at every transition.

STAGE	KNOWN THEN / ISSUE
Arrest	Shop report + observation known to officer; identify without-warrant power and preconditions.
Execution	Apply provisions governing how arrest is communicated and carried out.
Detention	Separate authority; apply delay, purpose, limits, question about detention and request for advice.
Identification	Move to dedicated provisions and safeguards; later footage belongs only when known.
Consequence	State only the consequence supported by course materials; no automatic collapse.

KNOWN-AT-THE-TIME LEDGER

TIME	KNOWN FACTS	CANNOT BACKFILL
Arrest	Report + observations	Later footage
Detention	Arrest facts + later developments then known	Future identification
ID step	Information then available	Later outcome

SCOPE → *Statute first. Jurisdiction and charging are marked non-examinable; focus detail on principles, arrest, execution, detention and identification.*

20 · Property overlap recall

GUIDE CH 6

For a false-payment transfer, apply theft’s five elements, then deception’s false representation, causal obtaining and fault. Apparent permission does not end appropriation; a lie alone does not complete deception. Rank each statutory pathway independently.

POWER-BY-POWER AUDIT

For each power, write the statutory actor, threshold, permitted action, duration or limit, safeguard and review point. Change the information held at arrest while keeping eventual evidence constant; then hold arrest facts constant and alter delay, questioning or identification. State which statutory condition becomes decisive.

21 · Time + answer frame

COURSE EXAM FACTS

The published materials give 2.5 hours but no question count, section structure or per-question marks. Use the paper’s actual marks when released.

FLEXIBLE TIMING
150 min ÷ total marks shown = min per mark. For a question: question marks ÷ min per mark. Reserve a short final check inside that allocation.



Time follows marks; paragraphs follow issues.

STAGE	OUTPUT
Spot	Parties, conduct, result, chronology, possible charge, alternative, defence, procedure.
Rule	Current statute first where legislation governs; authority only for a proposition/comparison.
Apply	Fact → element inference; best counterargument; explain why authority is analogous/distinct.
Conclude	Element-level conclusion before offence-level conclusion.
Audit	Missing element? Collapsed fault? Hindsight? Unsupported factual certainty?

22 · Trap table

FAQS + WORKED EXAMPLES

TEMPTATION	REPAIR
Outcome proves fault	Write result and mens rea on different lines.
But-for is enough	Add legal significance after the later event.
Manslaughter fallback	State and apply one complete route.
Fear/weapon decides defence	Apply every live statutory proposition.
Silence/injury decides consent	Use statute + directions + evidence.
“Took/lie/broke in” proves label	Translate story verb into each element.
Strong plan proves attempt	Separate intention from conduct threshold.
One lawful police act validates chain	Test each transition independently.

15 · Fast element audit

GUIDE CH 1-2

MARGIN CODE

AR-C conduct · AR-R result · V voluntariness · C causation · MR exact fault · D defence · ? missing inference.

Underline every conclusion. If it lacks a governing source or fact, mark the gap and state uncertainty instead of assuming the result.