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ILW1501

**OCTOBER/NOVEMBER 2014
OKTOBER/NOVEMBER 2014**

**INTRODUCTION TO LAW
INLEIDING TOT DIE REG (472755)**

STUDENT NUMBER / STUDENTENOMMER									

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Question No. Vraagnr	Märks / Punte		
	Examiners / Eksaminatore		
	1	2	3
Section A Afdeling A			
Section B Afdeling B			
Total / Totaal			

Subject / Vak

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ILW1501

(472755)

October/November 2014

Oktober/November 2014

**INTRODUCTION TO LAW
INLEIDING TOT DIE REG**

Duration 2 Hours
Tydsduur 2 Ur

100 Marks
100 Punte

EXAMINERS / EKSAMINATORE

FIRST / EERSTE MR/MNR FM MAHLOBOGWANE
SECOND / TWEEDE MRS/MEV A JACOBS

Closed book examination
Toeboekeksamen

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This paper consists of 24 pages plus instructions for completion of a mark-reading sheet
Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 24 bladsye plus instruksies vir die voltooiing van 'n merkleesblad.

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[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

**SECTION A
AFDELING A**

Answer ALL the questions Your answers to the questions in this section must be written DIRECTLY on the examination paper in the space provided

Beantwoord AL die vrae. Skryf jou antwoorde op die vrae in hierdie afdeling DIREK op die eksamenvraestel in die ruimte toegelaat.

QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

- (a) Name three characteristics of "the law" that distinguish "the law" from community mores and individual morality (3)
Noem drie kenmerke van "die reg" wat "die reg" van gemeenskapsedes en individuele moraal onderskei. (3)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

- (b) Explain the difference between "formal law" and "substantive law" (2)
Verduidelik die verskil tussen "formele reg" en "substantiewe reg" (2)

- (c) Complete the following diagram in order to distinguish between a personal right and a personality right (2)
Voltooi die volgende diagram ten einde tussen 'n persoonlike reg en 'n persoonlikheidsreg te onderskei: (2)

Right	Object of right	Example of right
personal right		
personality right		

Reg	Objek van reg	Voorbeeld van reg
persoonlike reg		
persoonlikheidsreg		

- (d) In South African private law ownership is regarded as a real right. What is the connection between the South African private law and this real right? (3)
In die Suid-Afrikaanse privaatreë word eiendomsreg as 'n saaklike reg beskou. Wat is die verband tussen die Suid-Afrikaanse privaatreë en hierdie saaklike reg? (3)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

[10]

QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

- (a) What caused the creation of what was called the Roman-Dutch law? (2)
Wat het die skepping van die sogenaamde Romeins-Hollandse reg veroorsaak? (2)

- (b) Name two factors which contributed to the influence of Roman-Dutch law on South African law between the 17th and the 21st century (2)
Noem twee faktore wat bygedra het tot die invloed van die Romeins-Hollandse reg op die Suid-Afrikaanse reg tussen die 17de en die 21ste eeu. (2)

1 _____

2 _____

- (c) Distinguish between the most important characteristic of the civil-law legal family and the most important characteristic of the common-law legal family (2)
Onderskei tussen die heel belangrikste kenmerk van die *civil law*-regsfamilie en die heel belangrikste kenmerk van die *common law*-regsfamilie. (2)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (d) Explain why the South African legal system is classified as a mixed legal system (4)
Verduidelik waarom die Suid-Afrikaanse regstelsel as gemengde regstelsel geklassifiseer word. (4)

[10]

QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

- (a) Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow
Lees die volgende scenario en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg:

Jane Mothibe agreed with Technicolour Painters that they would paint the Mothibe's house. In terms of the agreement, Technicolour Painters would provide the paint and labour for which Jane would pay them R20 000. They also undertook to finish the job within three weeks. However, after three weeks, Technicolour Painters had only managed to paint half the house. Jane was furious. To make matters worse, it appeared that they had broken a valuable statue in Jane's garden. Jane wants to sue them for breach of contract and for breaking the valuable statue.

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Jane Mothibe het met Technicolour Painters ooreengekom om die Mothibes se huis te verf. Ingevolge die ooreenkoms sou Technicolour Painters die verf en arbeid voorsien waarvoor Jane hulle R20 000 sou betaal. Hulle het ook onderneem om die werk binne drie weke te voltooi. Nadat drie weke verloop het, het Technicolour Painters egter net die helfte van die huis klaar geverf. Jane was woedend. Om sake te vererger, het dit geblyk dat hulle 'n waardevolle standbeeld in Jane se tuin gebreek het. Jane wil hulle dagvaar vir kontrakbreuk en die breek van die waardevolle standbeeld.

- (i) Will public law or private law be applicable to this problem? Give a reason for your answer (2)
Sal die publiekreg of die privaatrek van toepassing wees op hierdie probleem? Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord. (2)

- (ii) Which division of your answer in (i) will be applicable? Give a reason for your answer (2)
Watter afdeling van jou antwoord in (i) sal van toepassing wees? Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord. (2)

- (iii) Which subdivision of your answer in (ii) will be applicable? Give a reason for your answer (2)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Watter onderafdeling van jou antwoord in (ii) sal van toepassing wees? Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord. (2)

(iv) Name **two** further subdivisions of your answer in (iii) that will be applicable to our scenario and explain why (4)
Noem twee verdere onderafdelings van jou antwoord in (iii) wat van toepassing sal wees op ons scenario en verduidelik waarom. (4)

[10]

QUESTION 4 / VRAAG 4

(a) Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow
Lees die volgende scenario en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg:

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

John and Stephen have been in a same-sex relationship for the past six years. They want to get married, but are not sure what their legal position is in this regard. They approach Jane Mothibe, their attorney, to explain their legal position to them. John and Stephen first wanted to know more about the South African sources of law. They asked Jane the following questions. If you were Jane, their attorney, what would your answers to these questions be?

John and Stephen is reeds die afgelope ses jaar in 'n enkelgeslag verhouding. Hulle wil graag trou, maar is nie seker wat hulle regsposisie in hierdie verband is nie. Hulle nader Jane Mothibe, hulle prokureur, om hulle regsposisie aan hulle te verduidelik. John en Stephen wil eerstens meer weet oor die Suid-Afrikaanse regsbronne. Hulle vra Jane die volgende vrae. As jy Jane, hulle prokureur, was wat sou jou antwoorde op hierdie vrae wees?

- (i) We have heard that South Africa has two **kinds** of sources of law. Can you name us the two **kinds** of sources of law and give us the **examples of each kind**? (5)
Ons het gehoor dat Suid-Afrika twee soorte regsbronne het. Kan jy hierdie twee soorte regsbronne vir ons noem en die voorbeelde by elke soort gee? (5)

- (ii) What is the difference between these two **kinds** of sources of law? (2)
Wat is die verskil tussen hierdie twee soorte regsbronne? (2)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (iii) What is the first source of South African law that you will have to consult when you start researching the case? (1)
Wat is die eerste bron van die Suid-Afrikaanse reg wat jy sal moet raadpleeg wanneer jy begin met die navorsing vir die saak? (1)

- (iv) Explain what the importance of the *ratio decidendi* of a court decision is (2)
Verduidelik wat die belang van die *ratio decidendi* van 'n hofbeslissing is. (2)

[10]

QUESTION 5 / VRAAG 5

- (a) A number of special features have been built into our Constitution of 1996 to ensure that our democracy succeeds. The supremacy of the Constitution is one of these special features. **Write a paragraph** in which you discuss the supremacy of the 1996 Constitution (5)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Ten einde die sukses van ons demokrasie te verseker, is 'n aantal spesiale eienskappe in ons Grondwet van 1996 ingebou. Die oppergesag van die Grondwet is een van hierdie spesiale eienskappe. **Skryf 'n paragraaf** waarin jy die oppergesag van die 1996 Grondwet bespreek. (5)

- (b) Describe the concept "fundamental rights" (2)
- Omskryf die begrip "fundamentele regte" (2)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (c) What is the purpose of the first generation rights that are entrenched in our Bill of Rights? (1)
Wat is die oogmerk van die eerstegenerasieregte wat in ons Handves van regte vervat word? (1)

- (d) Read the following scenario and answer the questions that follow
Lees die volgende scenario en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg.

The government has given permission for the testing of nuclear weapons in a remote area of the country. The government feels that it is safe because there is no-one living anywhere near this area. The Green Party does not agree and decides to start a protest action. The Van der Merwes and Mothibes are concerned environmentalists and they decide to join in the protest. Jane is a member of the Green Party's legal team. The legal team is seeking a court order to prevent the nuclear testing from going ahead.

Die regering het toestemming verleen vir die toetsing van kernwapens in 'n afgeleë gebied van die land. Die regering is van mening dat dit heeltemal veilig is omdat daar niemand naby daardie gebied woon nie. Die Groen Party stem nie hiermee saam nie en besluit om 'n protesaksie aan die gang te sit. Die Van der Merwes en Mothibes is betrokke by omgewingsbewaring en hulle besluit om ook aan die protes deel te neem. Jane is 'n lid van die Groen Party se regspan, wat probeer om 'n hofbevel te verkry om te keer dat die kerntoets plaasvind.

- (i) Which fundamental right has been infringed? (½)
Op watter fundamentele reg is daar inbreuk gemaak? (½)

- (ii) To which category of fundamental rights does this right belong? (½)
Tot watter kategorie van fundamentele regte behoort hierdie reg? (½)

[TURN OVER]
 [BLAAI OM]

- (iii) Which application of the Bill of Rights applies to this scenario? Give a reason for your answer (1)
Watter toepassing van die Handves van Regte is van toepassing op hierdie scenario? Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord (1)

QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6

[10]

- (a) Name the criteria, as set out in section 36 of the Constitution, in terms of which a right contained in the Bill of Rights may be limited (5)
Noem die kriteria, soos uiteengesit in artikel 36 van die Grondwet, ingevolge waarvan 'n reg in die Handves van Regte beperk mag word. (5)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

- (b) **Briefly discuss** the legal position on the death penalty in South Africa with reference to relevant sources of law (5)
Bespreek die regsposisie met betrekking tot die doodstraf in Suid-Afrika **kortliks** met verwysing na relevante regsbronne. (5)

[10]

QUESTION 7 / VRAAG 7

- (a) Read the following scenario and answer the question that follows
Lees die volgende scenario en beantwoord die vraag wat daarop volg:

One Monday morning John Smith is on his way to work on his motorbike. At a very busy intersection in town a red sports car, travelling at a very high speed, skips the red light and crashes into John. John's motorbike, valued at R70 000, is damaged beyond repair. A bystander calls the police and the ambulance. John has sustained several injuries. He has broken both his collar bone and his left leg. The ambulance takes John to hospital. When the police arrive, they say that it is apparent from the accident scene that the driver of the sports car, Kevin Rich, drove at a speed of at least 130 km per hour. The police take Kevin away for questioning.

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Een Maandagoggend is John Smith op pad werk toe met sy motorfiets. By 'n besige kruising in die stad jaag 'n rooi sportmotor teen 'n baie hoë snelheid oor die rooi verkeerslig en bots met John John se motorfiets, ter waarde van R70 000, is onherstelbaar beskadig. Een van die omstanders bel die polisie en die ambulans. John het verskeie beserings opgedoen. Hy het beide sy sleutelbeen en sy linkerbeen gebreek. Die ambulans neem John hospitaal toe. Wanneer die polisie opdaag, sê hulle dat dit duidelik uit die ongelukstoneel blyk dat die bestuurder van die sportmotor, Kevin Rich, teen 'n snelheid van ten minste 130 km per uur gery het. Die polisie neem Kevin weg vir ondervraging.

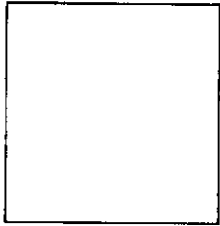
Name the **two** different legal disputes that might arise from these facts. Also explain the purpose of each of the disputes that you name. (4)
Noem die **twee** verskillende regsdispute wat uit hierdie feite mag voortspruit. Verduidelik **ook** die doel van elkeen van die dispute wat jy noem. (4)

(b) There are three basic legal principles that form part of the legal process and which should be borne in mind in the operation of the hierarchy of courts. Name and briefly explain these three legal principles. (6)
Daar is drie basiese regsbeginsele wat deel vorm van die regsproses en wat in gedagte gehou moet word by die werking van die hiërargie van die hof. **Noem** en **verduidelik** hierdie drie regsbeginsele **kortliks**. (6)

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

[10]

**TOTAL SECTION A [70]
TOTAAL: AFDELING A: [70]**



[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

**SECTION B
AFDELING B**

This section consists of 15 multiple-choice questions. You must choose ONE statement as your answer for each question and then mark it on the mark-reading sheet. Each question counts TWO marks. In this section you must mark your answers with an HB PENCIL on the MARK-READING SHEET provided. PLEASE READ THE INSTRUCTIONS on the mark-reading sheet carefully before you fill in your answers. The following unique number must be filled in on the mark-reading sheet **472755**.

Hierdie afdeling bestaan uit 15 meervoudigekeuse-vrae. Jy moet EEN stelling as jou antwoord vir elke vraag kies en dan jou antwoord op die merkleesblad merk. Elke vraag tel TWEE punte. In hierdie afdeling moet jy jou antwoorde met 'n HB-POTLOOD op die MERKLEESBLAD wat voorsien word, merk. LEES ASSEBLIEF DIE INSTRUKSIES op die merkleesblad noukeurig voordat jy jou antwoorde invul. Die volgende unieke nommer moet op die merkleesblad ingevul word: 472755

QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

The different normative systems correspond in the sense that

- (1) all these systems bind all communities
- (2) all these systems govern human behaviour
- (3) the sanction for all these systems is the same
- (4) the sanction for all these systems is enforced by the same agent

Die verskillende normatiewe stelsels stem ooreen in dié opsig dat

- (1) al hierdie stelsels alle gemeenskappe bind.
- (2) al hierdie stelsels menslike gedrag reël.
- (3) die sanksie vir al hierdie stelsels dieselfde is
- (4) die sanksie vir al hierdie stelsels deur dieselfde agent afgedwing word.

QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

Formal law has to comply with three basic requirements in order to achieve formal justice. Which one of the following is **not** a requirement for formal justice?

- (1) Explicit legal rules must be laid down
- (2) The legal rules must apply generally
- (3) The legal rules must be fair and impartial
- (4) The legal rules must be applied impartially by a legal institution

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Die formele reg moet aan drie basiese vereistes voldoen ten einde formele geregtigheid te bereik. Watter een van die volgende is nie 'n vereiste vir formele geregtigheid nie?

- (1) Duidelike regsreëls moet neergelê word.
- (2) Die regsreëls moet algemeen geld.
- (3) Die regsreëls moet billik en onpartydig wees.
- (4) Die regsreëls moet onpartydig deur 'n regsinstelling toegepas word.

QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

In modern law a legal object is

- (1) any person who is under the control of the law
- (2) anyone who is the bearer of rights and duties
- (3) the object of any right that a legal subject may have
- (4) anything that is of economic value to people

In die moderne reg is 'n regsobjek

- (1) enige persoon wat onderworpe is aan die reg.
- (2) enigeen wat die draer van regte en verpligtinge is.
- (3) die objek van enige reg wat 'n regsobjek mag hê.
- (4) enigiets wat vir mense ekonomiese waarde het.

QUESTION 4 / VRAAG 4

Clarence is arrested after the owner of a music shop accused him of stealing a CD. Clarence denies this accusation. What is Clarence's right to appear in court called?

- (1) a personality right
- (2) a personal right
- (3) a real right
- (4) a capacity

Clarence word gearresteer nadat die eienaar van 'n musiekwinkel hom daarvan beskuldig dat hy 'n CD gesteel het. Clarence ontken hierdie beskuldiging. Wat word Clarence se reg om in die hof te verskyn, genoem?

- (1) 'n persoonlikheidsreg
- (2) 'n persoonlike reg
- (3) 'n saaklike reg
- (4) 'n bevoegdheid

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

QUESTION 5 / VRAAG 5

Complete the sentence by filling in the **correct** word

The fact that Roman law had been collected in a _____, resulted in the study thereof by medieval universities in the 12th century

- (1) constitution
- (2) *placaet*
- (3) codification
- (4) promulgation

Voltooi die sin deur die **korrekte** woord in te vul:

Die feit dat die Romeinse reg in 'n _____ opgeneem is, het die studie daarvan deur middeleeuse universiteite in die 12de eeu veroorsaak.

- (1) grondwet
- (2) *placaet*
- (3) kodifikasie
- (4) uitvaardiging

QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6

The following legal disciplines fall within private law

- (1) law of criminal procedure, law of evidence, law of persons
- (2) administrative law, constitutional law, international law
- (3) law of persons, law of personality, law of patrimony
- (4) mercantile law, criminal law, enrichment

Die volgende regsdisiplines val binne die privaatreg.

- (1) strafprosesreg, bewysreg, personereg
- (2) administratiefreg, staatsreg, volkereg
- (3) personereg, persoonlikheidsreg, vermoënsreg
- (4) handelsreg, strafreg, verryking

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

QUESTION 7 / VRAAG 7

Some of the areas of law fall within both public law and private law? Which area is the **odd one out**?

- (1) labour law
- (2) conflicts of law
- (3) law of contract
- (4) mercantile law

Sommige gebiede van die reg val binne beide die publiekreg en die privaatreë. Watter gebied pas nie?

- (1) arbeidsreg
- (2) konfliktereg
- (3) kontraktereg
- (4) handelsreg

QUESTION 8 / VRAAG 8

What is the official government publication in which legislation is published, called?

- (1) South African Law Reports
- (2) Hansard Reports
- (3) Bill of Rights
- (4) Government Gazette

Wat word die amptelike staatspublikasie waarin wetgewing gepubliseer word, genoem?

- (1) Suid-Afrikaanse Hofverslae
- (2) Hansard-verslae
- (3) Handves vir Regte
- (4) Staatskoerant

QUESTION 9 / VRAAG 9

In a court decision an *obiter dictum* can be found, for example when

- (a) the judge makes an incidental remark
- (b) the judge quotes a similar case
- (c) the judge puts his argument before court
- (d) the judge gives the reason for his decision

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Choose your answer from one of the following options:

- (1) (a), (b) and (d) are correct
- (2) (a) and (b) are correct
- (3) (a), (c) and (d) are correct
- (4) (c) and (d) are correct

In 'n hofuitspraak kan 'n *obiter dictum* gevind word, byvoorbeeld wanneer

- (a) die regter 'n terloopse opmerking maak
- (b) die regter 'n soortgelyke saak aanhaal.
- (c) die regter sy argument aan die hof stel.
- (d) die regter die rede vir sy beslissing gee.

Kies jou antwoord uit een van die volgende opsies:

- (1) (a), (b) en (d) is korrek.
- (2) (a) en (b) is korrek.
- (3) (a), (c) en (d) is korrek.
- (4) (c) en (d) is korrek.

QUESTION 10 / VRAAG 10

The 1996 Constitution of South Africa is

- (1) South Africa's first Constitution
- (2) a codification of South African law
- (3) a written and democratic Constitution
- (4) an ordinary statute just like all other statutes

Die 1996-Grondwet van Suid-Afrika is

- (1) Suid-Afrika se eerste Grondwet.
- (2) 'n kodifikasie van die Suid-Afrikaanse reg.
- (3) 'n geskrewe en demokratiese Grondwet.
- (4) 'n gewone wet soos alle ander wette.

QUESTION 11 / VRAAG 11

"Levels of government" refers to

- (1) the National Assembly and National Council of Provinces
- (2) Parliament and Cabinet
- (3) national, provincial and local government
- (4) the legislative, executive and judicial branches of government

"Vlakke van regering" vewys na

- (1) die Nasionale Vergadering en Nasionale Raad van Provinsies.
- (2) die Parlement en Kabinet.
- (3) nasionale, provinsiale en plaaslike regering.
- (4) die wetgewende, uitvoerende en regsprekende vertakkinge van die regering.

QUESTION 12 / VRAAG 12

Which of the following is an example of a second generation right?

- (1) right to freedom and security of the person
- (2) right to education
- (3) right to property
- (4) right to life

Watter een van die volgende is 'n voorbeeld van 'n tweedegenerasiereg?

- (1) reg op vryheid en sekerheid van die persoon
- (2) reg op opvoeding
- (3) reg op eiendom
- (4) reg op lewe

QUESTION 13 / VRAAG 13

Is the following statement **true** or **false**?

The Constitutional Court decided that the definition of marriage in terms of the common law and the Marriage Act 25 of 1961 was unconstitutional on grounds of the right to equality and the right to human dignity

- (1) True
- (2) False

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Is die volgende stelling waar of vals?

Die Konstitusionele Hof het beslis dat die definisie van 'n huwelik ingevolge die gemenerereg en Huwelikswet 25 van 1961 ongrondwetlik is op grond van die reg op gelykheid en die reg op menswaardigheid

- (1) Waar
- (2) Vals

QUESTION 14 / VRAAG 14

Junait Makola wants to institute legal proceedings against the management of the soccer team, Brooklyn Pirates, of which he is a member. Junait claims that he has not received his salary for the past three months and claims an amount of R500 000 for damages. The management of Brooklyn Pirates denies this allegation.

Which court can Junait approach in this matter?

- (1) Constitutional Court
- (2) Supreme Court of Appeal
- (3) High Court
- (4) Regional Court

Junait Makola wil regstappe neem teen die bestuur van die sokkerspan, Brooklyn Pirates, waarvan hy 'n lid is. Junait beweer dat hy nie sy salaris vir die afgelope drie maande ontvang het nie en eis 'n bedrag van R500 000 vir skadevergoeding. Die bestuur van Brooklyn Pirates ontken hierdie bewering.

Watter hof kan Junait in hierdie aangeleentheid nader?

- (1) Konstitusionele Hof
- (2) Hoogste Hof van Appèl
- (3) Hoë Hof
- (4) Streekhof

QUESTION 15 / VRAAG 15

Section 3(3) of the Right of Appearance in Courts Act 62 of 1995 determines that attorneys who have acquired the right of appearance in the High Court may also appear in

- (1) Parliament
- (2) the Supreme Court of Appeal
- (3) the Constitutional Court
- (4) none of the above-mentioned

[TURN OVER]
[BLAAI OM]

Artikel 3(3) van die Reg op Verskyning in Howe Wet 62 van 1995 bepaal dat 'n prokureur wat die reg verwerf het om in 'n Hooggeregshof te verskyn, ook mag verskyn in

- (1) die Parlement.
- (2) die Hoogste Hof van Appèl.
- (3) die Konstitusionele Hof.
- (4) nie een van bogenoemde nie.

TOTAL SECTION B $15 \times 2 = [30]$
TOTAAL: AFDELING B: $15 \times 2 = [30]$

TOTAL 100
TOTAAL: 100

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN) DEEL 1

STUDY UNIT e.g. PSY100-X STUDIE EENHEID bv. PSY100-X 1	INITIALS AND SURNAME VOORLETTERS EN VAN 3
PAPER NUMBER VRAESTELNOMMER 2	DATE OF EXAMINATION DATUM VAN EKSAMEN 4
STUDENT NUMBER STUDENTENOMMER 6	EXAMINATION CENTRE (EG. PRETORIA) EKSAMENSENTRUM (BV. PRETORIA) 5
UNIQUE PAPER NO. UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR 8	

For use by examination invigilator
Vir gebruik deur eksamenopsiener

IMPORTANT

BELANGRIK

1. USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
 2. MARK LIKE THIS
 3. CHECK THAT YOUR INITIALS AND SURNAME HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
 4. ENTER YOUR STUDENT NUMBER FROM LEFT TO RIGHT
 5. CHECK THAT YOUR STUDENT NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
 6. CHECK THAT THE UNIQUE NUMBER HAS BEEN FILLED IN CORRECTLY
 7. CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
 8. DO NOT FOLD
1. GEBUIK SLEGS N HB POTLOOD OM HIERDIE BLAD TE VOLTOOI
 2. MERK AS VOLG
 3. KONTROLEER DAT U VOORLETTERS EN VAN REG INGEVUL IS
 4. VUL U STUDENTENOMMER VAN LINKS NA REGS IN
 5. KONTROLEER DAT U DIE KORREKTE STUDENTENOMMER VERSTREK MET
 6. KONTROLEER DAT DIE UNIEKE NOMMER REG INGEVUL IS
 7. MAAK SEKER DAT NET EEN ALTERNATIEF PER VRAAG GEMERK IS
 8. MOENIE VOU NIE

PART 2 (ANSWERS/ANTWOORDE) DEEL 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140
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Specimen only