

## New Level 5 Sample MCQ's

### Unit 1 Land Law & Conveyancing

**Which Act is the cornerstone of property law in England and Wales?**

- a) Land Registration Act 2002
- b) Consumer Protection from Unfair Trading Regulations 2008
- c) The Law of Property Act 1925
- d) The Housing Act 1988

**Answer:** c) The Law of Property Act 1925

**Who is responsible for drafting the initial contract in a UK conveyancing transaction?**

- a) The buyer
- b) The buyer's solicitor
- c) The seller's solicitor
- d) The estate agent

**Answer:** c) The seller's solicitor

**What does the TA6 Property Information Form primarily provide?**

- a) A history of previous owners
- b) Details on property boundaries, disputes, and services
- c) A list of included and excluded fixtures and fittings
- d) Planning permission details for renovations

**Answer:** b) Details on property boundaries, disputes and services

**According to the Land Registration Act 2002, which section mandates the registration of ownership to ensure property rights are clearly recorded and protected?**

- a) Section 58
- b) Section 85
- c) Section 27
- d) Section 45

**Answer:** c) Section 27

## **Unit 2 Matrimonial and Civil Partnership**

**Provide a case law example of where the court has considered whether a ceremony was such that the marriage could be deemed valid**

- a) Hyde v Hyde 1866
- b) Hudson v Leigh 2009
- c) Re E (An alleged patient); Sheffield City Council v E and S 2005
- d) Walker v Goodman 2024

**Answer** b) Hudson v Leigh 2009

**Jonus and Jemima have been living together for 10 years. They have a house together. Jonus earns significantly more than Jemima and has a significant pension compared to Jemima. Jonus and Jemima are separating. Jemima remembers that when her sister and brother-in-law divorced, the court ordered the brother-in-law to pay maintenance to Jemima's sister. Jemima therefore wants to apply to the court for Jonus to pay maintenance. What advice would you give Jemima?**

- a) Jemima could make an application to the court for maintenance
- b) Jemima could apply for financial relief by virtue of the Matrimonial Causes Act 1973
- c) Jemima is not afforded the same protection as married couples who separate
- d) Jemima is not afforded the same protection as married couples who separate and would have to rely on any remedies available in land law

**Answer** d) Jemima is not afforded the same protection as married couples who separate and would have to rely on any remedies available in land law

**In accordance with Schedule 1 Civil Partnership Act 2004 which of the following are deemed to be prohibited degrees of relationship:**

- a) Paternal cousin
- b) Maternal cousin
- c) Paternal aunt
- d) Godparent

**Answer** c) Paternal aunt

**An order for deferred sale of a matrimonial home may be made within financial remedy proceedings. Which is the leading case in respect of such orders?**

- a) Hyde v Hyde 1866
- b) Mesher v Mesher 1980
- c) SS v NS 2012
- d) N v J 2024

**Answer** b) Mesher v Mesher 1980

### **Unit 3 Public and EU Law**

**In the case of R (Miller) v Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union (2017), what was the Supreme Court's ruling regarding the government triggering Article 50?**

- a) The government could trigger Article 50 without Parliament's approval.
- b) The government must seek approval from Parliament before triggering Article 50.
- c) The courts had no jurisdiction to rule on the matter.
- d) The Prime Minister could trigger Article 50 after consulting the House of Lords.

**Answer** b) The government must seek approval from Parliament before triggering Article 50.

**What is one potential remedy available via judicial review?**

- a) Quashing orders
- b) Imprisonment
- c) Fine
- d) Community service

**Answer** a) Quashing Orders

**Which of the following is true about Parliamentary Sovereignty?**

- a) Parliament can create or change any law, but it cannot alter the constitution
- b) Parliamentary decisions can always be overturned by the judiciary
- c) Parliament is bound by the rulings of the European Court of Human Rights
- d) Parliament has the ultimate authority to make and change laws in the UK

**Answer** d) Parliament has the ultimate authority to make and change laws in the UK

**Which of the following is true about the UK Ombudsman?**

- a) The Ombudsman can impose fines on government departments.
- b) The Ombudsman's recommendations are legally binding on public bodies.
- c) The Ombudsman provides legal representation in court.
- d) The Ombudsman investigates complaints about government bodies and public services.

**Answer** d) The Ombudsman investigates complaints about government bodies and public services.

## **Unit 4 Business Law and Practice**

### **Contractual capacity of a company is determined by**

- a) The Memorandum of Association and the provisions of CA 2006
- b) The terms of any contract entered into by the company
- c) The company prospectus
- d) Verbal agreements made with the directors

**Answer:** a) The Memorandum of Association and the provisions of CA 2006

### **The accounts of a PLC must be audited by**

- a) A Chartered Accountant
- b) An Auditor
- c) The Board of Directors
- d) All of the above

**Answer:** b) an Auditor

### **A private limited company is defined in which section of CA 2006**

- a) CA 2006, s1
- b) CA 2006, s3
- c) CA 2006, s4
- d) CA 2006, s9

**Answer:** c) CA 2006, s4

### **Any outstanding liability of members for their shares can only be enforced**

- a) At a time the company decide
- b) Only by order of the court
- c) Only on the winding up of the company
- d) Only by order of the Registrar of Companies

**Answer:** c) only on the winding up of the company