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UNISA university of south africa

ILW1501

MAY/JUNE 2016
MEI/JUNIE 2016

INTRODUCTION TO LAW (478340)
INLEIDING TOT DIE REG (478340)

STUDENT NUMBER / STUDENTENOMMER									

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Question No / Vraagnr	Marks / Punte					
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	1		2		3	
Section A Afdeling A						
Section B Afdeling B						
Total / Totaal						

Subject / Vak

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UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

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UNISA university of south africa

ILW1501 (478340)

May/June 2016
Mei/Junie 2016

INTRODUCTION TO LAW
INLEIDING TOT DIE REG

Duration 2 Hours
Tydsduur 2 Uur

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 23 pages plus instructions for completion of a mark-reading sheet
Hierdie vraestel bestaan uit 23 bladsye plus instruksies vir die voltooiing van 'n merkleesblad.

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF **TWO** SECTIONS
HIERDIE VRAESTEL BESTAAN UIT TWEE AFDELINGS:

SECTION A COMPULSORY 70 MARKS
Your answers to the questions in this section must be written directly on the examination paper
AFDELING A: VERPLIGTEND 70 PUNTE
Jou antwoorde op die vrae in hierdie afdeling moet direk op die eksamenvraestel geskryf word.

SECTION B COMPULSORY 30 MARKS
This section consists of 15 multiple-choice questions which must be answered on the mark-reading sheet provided Each question counts **TWO** marks The unique number to be filled in on the mark-reading sheet is **478340**
AFDELING B: VERPLIGTEND 30 PUNTE
Hierdie afdeling bestaan uit 15 meervoudigekeuse-vrae wat op die merkleesblad wat voorsien word, beantwoord moet word. Elke vraag tel TWEE punte. Die unieke nommer wat op die merkleesblad ingevul moet word, is: 478340.

INSTRUCTIONS

1 Answer ALL the questions
2 Read the questions VERY CAREFULLY before answering them
3 Use a BLUE or a BLACK PEN when you answer the questions of SECTION A on the EXAMINATION PAPER PLEASE DO NOT USE A PENCIL WHEN ANSWERING THIS SECTION
4 Use an HB PENCIL when you answer the questions of SECTION B on the MARK-READING SHEET PLEASE DO NOT USE A PEN WHEN COMPLETING THE MARK-READING SHEET

INSTRUKSIES

1 Beantwoord AL die vrae.
2 Lees die vrae BAIE AANDAGTIG voordat jy dit beantwoord.
3 Gebruik 'n BLOU of 'n SWART PEN wanneer jy die vrae van AFDELING A op die EKSAMENVRAESTEL beantwoord. MOET ASSEBLIEF NIE 'N POTLOOD GEBRUIK WANNEER JY HIERDIE AFDELING BEANTWOORD NIE.
4 Gebruik 'n HB-POTLOOD wanneer jy die vrae van AFDELING B op die MERKLEESBLAD beantwoord. MOET ASSEBLIEF NIE 'N PEN GEBRUIK WANNEER JY DIE MERKLEESBLAD VOLTOOI NIE.

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) Which system's rules should be obeyed, when there is a clash between law and religion as normative systems? (**Hint** In your answer you should focus on the differences between legal rules and religious rules) (4)
Watter stelsel se reëls moet gehoorsaam word, wanneer daar 'n botsing is tussen die reg en godsdiens as normatiewe stelsels? (Wenk: In jou antwoord moet jy fokus op die verskille tussen regsreëls en godsdiensreëls.) (4)

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

Martie van der Merwe, a lecturer at New Africa University, applies for promotion Unfortunately she is not promoted and she complains about the University's decision The University gives her a chance to present her case An impartial person hears the complaint and decides that the rules with regard to promotions within the University are clear and apply to all personnel equally However, Martie feels that she was not promoted simply because she is a woman

Martie van der Merwe, 'n lektrise by New Africa University, doen aansoek vir bevordering. Ongelukkig word sy nie bevorder nie en sy maak beswaar teen die Universiteit se besluit. Die Universiteit gee haar 'n kans om haar saak te stel. Haar klagte word deur 'n onpartydige party aangehoor wat beslis dat die reëls met betrekking tot bevordering binne die Universiteit duidelik is en op alle personeel gelyk van toepassing is. Martie meen nogtans dat sy nie bevorder is nie, bloot omdat sy 'n vrou is.

Has formal justice been done in this case? Give reasons for your answer (4)
Het formele geregtigheid in hierdie geval geskied? Gee redes vir jou antwoord. (4)

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

John buys a second-hand motorbike from his friend, Peter, for R10 000 This transaction involves a contract of purchase between John and Peter John pays Peter the purchase price of R10 000 However, Peter refuses to deliver the motorbike to John as agreed in their contract
John koop 'n tweedehandse motorfiets by sy vriend, Peter, vir R10 000 Hierdie transaksie behels 'n koopkontrak tussen John en Peter. John betaal Peter die koopsom van R10 000. Peter weier egter om die motorfiets aan John te lewer soos ooreengekom in hulle kontrak.

Name two kinds of rights that are applicable to our scenario Explain what each kind entails (3)
Noem twee soorte regte wat van toepassing is op ons scenario. Verduidelik wat elke soort behels. (3)

1 _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2 _____

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_____

_____

(d) During the sixth century AD the emperor of the Eastern Roman Empire, Justinian, wanted his empire to be as glorious as the old Roman Empire and he wanted to bring order to the legal system of his time Explain how he contributed to the development of the legal system during his reign and the preservation of Roman law in later centuries (4)
Gedurende die sesde eeu nC het die heerser van die Oos-Romeinse Ryk, Justinianus, daarna gestreef om sy ryk so glorieryk soos die ou Romeinse Ryk te maak en hy wou die regstelsel van sy tyd orden. Verduidelik hoe hy bygedra het tot die ontwikkeling van die regstelsel tydens sy heerskappy en die behoud van Romeinse reg in latere eeue. (4)

_____

_____

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_____

[15]

QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

(a) **Distinguish** between criminal law and law of criminal procedure as divisions of public law (4)
Onderskei tussen die strafreg en strafprosesreg as afdelings van die publiekreg. (4)

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

Charl and Charlotte Charles have been married for the past 25 years During this time they have lived in luxury and have never even thought about what would happen to their wealth if they are not around anymore On their way to CapeTown for their annual holiday they both die in a car accident Their three children are now very eager to hear what will happen to their parents' wealth

Charl en Charlotte Charles is reeds die afgelope 25 jaar getroud. Gedurende hierdie tyd het hulle in luuksheid gelewe en het nooit eers daaraan gedink wat van hulle rykdom sou word indien hulle die dag nie meer daar is nie. Op pad Kaapstad toe vir hul jaarlikse vakansie sterf beide in 'n motorongeluk. Hulle drie kinders is nou baie gretig om te hoor wat van hulle ouers se rykdom sal word.

Which **division of private law** will be applicable to this scenario? Explain in detail what this **specific division** deals with (3)
Watter afdeling van die privaatreg sal van toepassing wees op hierdie scenario? Verduidelik volledig waaroor hierdie spesifieke afdeling handel (3)

(c) **Define** a legal obligation and **name** two of the subdivisions that the law of obligations can be divided into (4)
Definieer 'n regsverbintenis en noem twee van die onderafdelings waarin die verbintenisreg verdeel kan word. (4)

(d) **Consider** the following sources of law and answer the questions that follow
Oorweeg die volgende regsbronne en beantwoord die vrae wat daarop volg:

Foreign law, legal textbooks, articles in law journals and case law
Buitelandse reg, regshandboeke, artikels in regstydskrifte en regspraak

(i) Which source of law has binding authority in South African courts? Give a reason for your answer (2)
Watter regsbron het bindende gesag in die Suid-Afrikaanse howe? Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord. (2)

(ii) With reference to your answer in (i), explain the difference between this source of law and the other three sources of law (2)
Met verwysing na jou antwoord in (i), verduidelik die verskil tussen hierdie regsbron en die ander drie regsbronne. (2)

[15]

QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

(a) Explain the concept "constitution" (3)
Verduidelik die begrip "grondwet". (3)

(b) What do you understand by the "separation of the state's powers"? Why is this separation so important? (4)
Wat verstaan jy onder "die verdeling van die staat se magte"? Waarom is hierdie verdeling so belangrik? (4)

(c) **Briefly** discuss the possible consequences of constitutionalism on legislation (3)
Bespreek kortliks die moontlike gevolge van konstitusionalisme op wetgewing. (3)

(d) What is a fundamental right? (3)
Wat is 'n fundamentele reg? **(3)**

(e) Distinguish between the horizontal and vertical application of the Bill of Rights (2)
Onderskei tussen die horisontale en vertikale toepassing van die Handves van Regte. **(2)**

[15]

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:

Charles Maimela drives at 80km/h on a road where there is a 60km/h speed limit Charles fails to see Frans Mahlobogwane who is crossing the road Frans is knocked down and sustains severe injuries He incurs medical bills to the value of R500 000

Charles Maimela ry teen 'n spoed van 80km/h op 'n pad waar die spoedgrens 60 km/h is. Charles sien nie vir Frans Mahlobogwane wat besig is om die pad oor te steek nie. Hy ry Frans om en Frans doen ernstige beserings op. Frans se mediese onkostes beloop R500 000

(i) Indicate whether the following statement is correct or incorrect Motivate your answer in full (4)
Dui aan of die volgende stelling korrek of verkeerd is. Motiveer jou antwoord volledig (4)

Only one legal dispute can arise from our scenario
Slegs een regsdispuut kan uit ons scenario voortvloei.

(ii) With reference to your answer in (i), if a legal dispute arises from our scenario, can a public prosecutor or a state advocate be a role player in court? Give a reason for your answer (3)
Met verwysing na jou antwoord in (i), indien 'n regsdipuut uit ons scenario voortvloei, kan 'n staatsaanklaer of 'n staatsadvokaat 'n rolspeler in die hof wees? Gee 'n rede vir jou antwoord. (3)

(iii) What does the concept "burden of proof" mean in a civil case **and** on which party does it rest? (3)
Wat beteken die begrip "bewyslas" in 'n siviele saak en op wie rus dit? **(3)**

(b) **Briefly** discuss appeal as one of the basic legal principles that forms part of our legal process (5)

(**Hint** In your discussion you should refer to possible reasons why a party would want to apply for appeal You should also briefly discuss how the appeal process works in court)

Bespreek kortliks appèl as een van die basiese regsbeginsels wat deel vorm van ons regsproses. **(5)**

(Wenk: In jou bespreking moet jy verwys na moontlike redes waarom 'n party om appèl sou wou aansoek doen. Jy moet ook kortliks verduidelik hoe die appèlproses in 'n hof werk)

[15]

QUESTION 5 / VRAAG 5

With each of the following statements there are two options between brackets **Encircle the correct option.**

By elkeen van die volgende stellings is daar twee opsies tussen hakies. Omkring die korrekte opsie.

(a) A (norm / right) is a standard of human conduct or human behaviour (1)
'n (Norm / Reg) is 'n menslike gedragstandaard of gedragsreël. (1)

(b) (Canon law / Germanic law) had an important influence on the development of modern law) (1)
(Kanonieke reg / Germaanse reg) het 'n belangrike invloed uitgeoefen op die ontwikkeling van moderne reg. (1)

(c) (Conflict of laws / Private Law) is mainly concerned with the question of which private-law system applies if more than one private-law system is involved (1)
(Konfliktereg / Privaatreg) handel hoofsaaklik oor die vraagstuk betreffende watter privaatregtelike stelsel van toepassing is as die privaatregstelsels van meer as een land by 'n saak betrokke is. (1)

(d) (Case law / legislation) is our most important source of law (1)
(Regspraak/ wetgewing) is ons belangrikste regsbron. (1)

(e) If a legal dispute is on appeal, the parties are referred to as (the appellant and the respondent / the appellant and the defendant) (1)
Indien 'n regsdispuut op appèl is, word daar na die partye verwys as: (die appellant en die respondent / die appellant en die verweerder) (1)

(f) The Supreme Court of Appeal (can / cannot) overrule a decision of the Constitutional Court (1)
Die Hoogste Hof van Appèl (kan / kan nie) 'n beslissing van die Konstitusionele Hof omverwerp nie. (1)

(g) The correct way of referring to a section of an act is as follows (s 2(1)(b)(iii) / s 2(b)(1)(iii)) (1)
Die korrekte wyse waarop daar na 'n artikel in 'n wet verwys word, is soos volg: (a 2(1)(b)(iii) / a 2(b)(1)(iii)). (1)

(h) The tri-cameral Parliament was a parliament with three houses, one for each of the (white, Indian and coloured population groups / white, Indian and black population groups) (1)
Die driekamer-Parlement was 'n parlement met drie huise, een vir elk van die (wit-, Indiër- en gekleurde bevolkingsgroepe / wit-, Indiër- en swart bevolkingsgroepe). (1)

(i) Second-generation rights include the (right to freedom of expression / right to education) (1)
Tweedegenerasieregte sluit die (reg op vryheid van uitdrukking / reg op opvoeding) in. (1)

(j) When the state declares a state of emergency, certain fundamental rights may be suspended (for a period of time / indefinitely) (1)

Wanneer die staat 'n noodtoestand verklaar, mag sekere fundamentele regte (vir 'n sekere tydperk / onbepaald) opgeskort word. (1)

[10]

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

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 **478340.**

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: 478340.

QUESTION 1 / VRAAG 1

Law can be defined as

(1) unwritten, but formal rules of conduct
(2) informal rules of conduct
(3) primary rules meant to guide human behaviour
(4) a body of rules of conduct which has binding legal force

Die reg kan omskryf word as

(1) ongeskrewe, maar formele gedragsreels
(2) informele gedragsreëls.
(3) primêre reëls wat riglyne verskaf vir menslike gedrag.
(4) 'n stelsel van gedragsreëls wat bindende regskrag het.

QUESTION 2 / VRAAG 2

The different normative systems correspond in the sense that

(1) all these systems govern human behaviour
(2) all these systems bind all communities
(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 menslike gedrag reël.
(2) al hierdie stelsels alle gemeenskappe bind.
(3) die sanksie vir al hierdie stelsels dieselfde is.
(4) die sanksie vir al hierdie stelsels deur dieselfde agent afgedwing word.

QUESTION 3 / VRAAG 3

The *Corpus Iuris Civilis* is the

(1) codification of Roman classical law by Roman jurists
(2) codification of Roman law by Justinian
(3) codification of Roman-Catholic church law known as canon law
(4) codification of Roman-Dutch law by de Groot and Voet

Die *Corpus Iuris Civilis* is die

(1) kodifikasie van die Romeinse klassieke reg deur Romeinse juriste.
(2) kodifikasie van die Romeinse reg deur Justinianus.
(3) kodifikasie van die Rooms-Katolieke kerkreg bekend as die kanonieke reg.
(4) kodifikasie van die Romeins-Hollandse reg deur de Groot en Voet.

QUESTION 4 / VRAAG 4

Which of the following countries' legal system falls within the common law legal family?

(1) Germany
(2) The Netherlands
(3) Belgium
(4) Australia

Watter een van die volgende lande se regstelsel val binne die *common law* regsfamilie?

(1) Duitsland
(2) Nederland
(3) België
(4) Australië

QUESTION 5 / VRAAG 5

Temba and Thandi argue while they are waiting for a taxi at a taxi rank Temba shouts at Thandi "Thandi, you are a prostitute!" Thandi is very upset about the incident because some of her co-workers also heard what Temba shouted She approaches you for legal advice Which branch of **private law** will you use to solve her problem?

(1) criminal law
(2) law of persons
(3) law of procedure
(4) law of personality

Temba en Thandi argumenteer terwyl hulle wag vir 'n *taxi* by 'n staanplek vir *taxi's*. Temba skreeu vir Thandi: "Thandi, jy is 'n prostituut!" Thandi is baie ontsteld oor die voorval omdat van haar medewerknemers ook gehoor het wat Temba geskreeu het. Sy nader jou vir regsadvies. Watter vertakking van die privaatreg sal jy gebruik om haar probleem op te los?

(1) strafreg
(2) personereg
(3) prosesreg
(4) persoonlikheidsreg

QUESTION 6 / VRAAG 6

The "common law" of South Africa usually refers to

(1) unwritten law which develops from customs within a community
(2) Dutch law (*placaeten*) which was used during the 17th century in the Cape
(3) writings on law by 17th and 18th century Roman-Dutch jurists as interpreted by our courts
(4) the law of our country which is contained in legislation

Die "gemenereg" van Suid-Afrika verwys gewoonlik na

(1) die ongeskrewe reg wat uit gewoonte binne 'n gemeenskap ontwikkel.
(2) Hollandse reg (*placaeten*) wat in die 17de eeu aan die Kaap gebruik is.
(3) regsgeskrifte van die 17de- en 18de eeuse Romeins-Hollandse juriste soos vertolk deur ons howe.
(4) die reg van ons land wat in wetgewing vervat word.

QUESTION 7 / VRAAG 7

Which court's decision **cannot** create a precedent?

(1) High Court
(2) Supreme Court of Appeal
(3) Magistrate's Court
(4) None of the above

Watter hof se beslissing kan nie 'n presedent skep nie?

(1) Hoe Hof
(2) Hoogste Hof van Appèl
(3) Landdroshof
(4) Nie een van bogenoemde nie

QUESTION 8 / VRAAG 8

"Supremacy of the Constitution" means

(a) Parliament can declare any law that is inconsistent with the Constitution to be unconstitutional
(b) The Constitution prescribes standards which must be followed in order to make all law consistent with the Constitution

Which one of the following options is correct?

(1) (a) and (b) are correct
(2) (a) and (b) are incorrect
(3) (a) is correct, (b) is incorrect
(4) (a) is incorrect, (b) is correct

"Oppergesag van die Grondwet" beteken:

(a) Die parlement kan enige reg wat nie in ooreenstemming met die Grondwet is nie ongrondwetlik verklaar.
(b) Die Grondwet skryf standaarde voor wat gevolg moet word om alle reg in ooreenstemming met die Grondwet te bring.

Watter een van die volgende opsies is korrek?

(1) (a) en (b) is korrek.
(2) (a) en (b) is verkeerd.
(3) (a) is korrek; (b) is verkeerd.
(4) (a) is verkeerd, (b) is korrek.

QUESTION 9 / VRAAG 9

Jonathan Jones is in grade 8 He battles with mathematics One day his teacher loses her temper, gives him a hiding and calls him "a stupid monkey" The next day Jonathan refuses to go back to school and his parents go to the headmaster Which **fundamental right** of Jonathan has been infringed?

(1) his right to life
(2) his right to a good name
(3) his right to human dignity
(4) his right to physical integrity

Jonathan Jones is in graad 8. Hy sukkel met wiskunde. Eendag verloor sy onderwyseres haar humeur, gee hom 'n pak slae en noem hom 'n "dom aap". Die volgende dag weier Jonathan om skool toe te gaan en sy ouers gaan na die skoolhoof toe. Op watter fundamentele reg van Jonathan is daar inbreuk gemaak?

(1) sy reg op lewe
(2) sy reg op 'n goeie naam
(3) sy reg op menswaardigheid
(4) sy reg op fisiese integriteit

QUESTION 10 / VRAAG 10

In terms of **section 36** of the Constitution the court will take certain factors into account in order to determine whether a limitation is justifiable Which of the following is **not** a factor that the court will consider?

(1) nature of the right
(2) purpose of the right
(3) nature and extent of the limitation
(4) purpose and importance of the limitation

Ingevolge artikel 36 van die Grondwet sal die hof sekere faktore in ag neem ten einde te bepaal of 'n beperking regverdigbaar is. Watter een van die volgende is nie 'n faktor wat die hof sal oorweeg nie?

(1) aard van die reg
(2) doel van die reg
(3) aard en omvang van die beperking
(4) doel en belangrikheid van die beperking

QUESTION 11 / VRAAG 11

In terms of the Civil Union Act 17 of 2006 gays and lesbians can enter into a marriage with someone of the same sex

(1) True
(2) False

Ingevolge die Civil Union Act 17 van 2006 kan gays en lesbiërs 'n huwelik sluit met iemand van dieselfde geslag.

(1) Waar
(2) Onwaar

QUESTION 12 / VRAAG 12

Maureen is involved in a serious car accident as a result of which she is paralysed She wants to institute an action against the Road Accident Fund for the amount of R10 million In which court will Maureen institute her claim?

(1) Constitutional Court
(2) Supreme Court of Appeal
(3) High Court
(4) Magistrate's Court

Maureen is in 'n ernstige motorongeluk betrokke as gevolg waarvan sy verlam is. Sy wil 'n aksie vir R10 miljoen teen die Padongelukkefonds instel. In watter hof sal Maureen haar eis instel?

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

QUESTION 13 / VRAAG 13

Mr Mahlobogwane reads through his grandson's study guide for Introduction to Law He comes across the term "jurisdiction" He asks his grandson what this legal term means His grandson explains that "jurisdiction" means the following

(1) the nature of the court proceedings
(2) the court's competence to hear the matter
(3) the geographical area of the court
(4) the nature of the relief that is claimed

Mnr Mahlobogwane lees deur sy kleinseun se studiegids vir Inleiding tot die Reg. Hy kom die begrip "jurisdiksie" teë. Hy vra sy kleinseun wat hierdie regsbegrip beteken. Sy kleinseun verduidelik dat "jurisdiksie" die volgende beteken:

(1) die aard van die hofverrigtinge
(2) die hof se bevoegdheid om die saak aan te hoor
(3) die geografiese gebied van die hof
(4) die aard van die eis wat ingestel word

QUESTION 14 / VRAAG 14

Complete the sentence by choosing the **correct** option

The plaintiff in a legal dispute is always the party who

(1) files the appeal
(2) bears the burden of proof and therefore presents his case first
(3) pays the amount for damages
(4) has the state on his side

Voltooi die sin deur die <u>korrekte</u> opsie te kies:

Die eiser in 'n regsdipuut is altyd die party wat

(1) appèl aanteken.
(2) die bewyslas dra en daarom sy saak eerste stel.
(3) die bedrag vir skadevergoeding betaal.
(4) die staat aan sy kant het.

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

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 Hoë Hof 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 x 2 = [30]
TOTAAL: AFDELING B: 15 x 2 = [30]

TOTAL 100
TOTAAL: 100

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EXAMINATION MARK READING SHEET EKSAMEN-MERKLEESBLAD

PART 1 (GENERAL/ALGEMEEN): DEEL 1

1 STUDY UNIT e g PSY100 X
STUDIE-EENHEID bv PSY100-X

3 INITIALS AND SURNAME
VOORLETTERS EN VAN

4 DATE OF EXAMINATION
DATUM VAN EKSAMEN

2 PAPER NUMBER
VRAESTELNOMMER

5 EXAMINATION CENTRE (E G PRETORIA)
EKSAMENSENTRUM (BV PRETORIA)

6 STUDENT NUMBER
STUDENTENOMMER

8 UNIQUE PAPER NO
UNIEKE VRAESTEL NR

7 9

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1 USE ONLY AN HB PENCIL TO COMPLETE THIS SHEET
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7 CHECK THAT ONLY ONE ANSWER PER QUESTION HAS BEEN MARKED
8 DO NOT FOLD

BELANGRIK

1 GEBRUIK 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 HET
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

10

1	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	36	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	71	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	106	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
2	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	37	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	72	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	107	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
3	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	38	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	73	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	108	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
4	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	39	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	74	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	109	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
5	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	40	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	75	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	110	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
6	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	41	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	76	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	111	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
7	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	42	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	77	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	112	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
8	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	43	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	78	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	113	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
9	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	44	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	79	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	114	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
10	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	45	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	80	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	115	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
11	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	46	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	81	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	116	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
12	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	47	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	82	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	117	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
13	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	48	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	83	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	118	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
14	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	49	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	84	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	119	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
15	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	50	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	85	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	120	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
16	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	51	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	86	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	121	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
17	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	52	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	87	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	122	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
18	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	53	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	88	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	123	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
19	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	54	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	89	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	124	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
20	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	55	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	90	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	125	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
21	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	56	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	91	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	126	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
22	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	57	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	92	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	127	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
23	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	58	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	93	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	128	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
24	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	59	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	94	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	129	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
25	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	60	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	95	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	130	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
26	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	61	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	96	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	131	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
27	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	62	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	97	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	132	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
28	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	63	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	98	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	133	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
29	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	64	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	99	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	134	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
30	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	65	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	100	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	135	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
31	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	66	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	101	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	136	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
32	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	67	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	102	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	137	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
33	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	68	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	103	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	138	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
34	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	69	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	104	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	139	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5
35	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	70	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	105	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5	140	c1 c2 c3 c4 c5

Specimen only