

## 2027 PREDICTION PAPER

Higher School Certificate format

# Legal Studies

## Paper A – Main predicted exam

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### General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black pen
- A separate writing booklet is required for Section II Part B and for each Section III question
- Write your student number on every writing booklet

### Total marks: 100

#### Section I – 20 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–20
- Allow about 30 minutes for this section

#### Section II – 30 marks

- This section has two parts, Part A and Part B
- Allow about 1 hour for this section
- Part A – 15 marks: attempt Questions 21–23
- Part B – 15 marks: attempt Question 24

#### Section III – 50 marks

- Attempt TWO questions from Questions 25–31, each from a different Option
- Allow about 1 hour and 30 minutes for this section

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**Not an official NESA paper.**

## Section I

### 20 marks

Attempt Questions 1–20

Allow about 30 minutes for this section

Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Questions 1–20.

- 1 Which term refers to the physical element of an offence, that is, the conduct, or in some cases the failure to act, that the law prohibits?
  - A. Causation
  - B. Mens rea
  - C. Strict liability
  - D. Actus reus
- 2 Leaving a crowded train, Priya picks up a black backpack from the seat beside her and walks home. At home she opens it, realises it belongs to a stranger and returns it to the station the next morning. She is charged with larceny.  
Which element of the offence is most clearly in doubt?
  - A. Actus reus
  - B. Causation
  - C. The age of criminal responsibility
  - D. Mens rea
- 3 Which of the following is an example of a strict liability offence?
  - A. Murder
  - B. Exceeding the speed limit
  - C. Armed robbery
  - D. Fraud
- 4 Which of the following offences would usually be dealt with summarily in the NSW Local Court?
  - A. Sexual assault
  - B. Manslaughter
  - C. Using offensive language in a public place
  - D. Aggravated break and enter
- 5 Under the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* (NSW), what is the maximum investigation period for which police may detain an arrested person before charging or releasing them, unless a detention warrant is obtained?
  - A. Two hours
  - B. Twelve hours
  - C. Six hours
  - D. Twenty-four hours
- 6 A person is charged with a 'show cause' offence under the *Bail Act 2013* (NSW).  
What must the accused do to be granted bail?
  - A. Prove that they are innocent of the charge
  - B. Show cause why their detention is not justified
  - C. Agree to electronic monitoring
  - D. Pay a surety equal to the maximum fine for the offence
- 7 What is the main role of the Director of Public Prosecutions in NSW?
  - A. To investigate serious crime and gather evidence
  - B. To prosecute indictable offences on behalf of the state
  - C. To decide the sentence of a convicted offender
  - D. To represent accused persons who cannot afford a lawyer

## 2027 PREDICTION PAPER

Higher School Certificate format

# Economics

## Paper A – Main predicted exam

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### General Instructions

- Reading time – 5 minutes
- Working time – 3 hours
- Write using black pen
- Calculators approved by NESA may be used
- Write your student number or name on the front of each writing booklet

### Total marks: 100

#### Section I – 20 marks

- Attempt Questions 1–20
- Allow about 35 minutes for this section

#### Section II – 40 marks

- Attempt Questions 21–24
- Allow about 1 hour and 15 minutes for this section

#### Section III – 20 marks

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 25–26
- Allow about 35 minutes for this section

#### Section IV – 20 marks

- Attempt ONE question from Questions 27–28
  - Allow about 35 minutes for this section
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## Section I

### 20 marks

Attempt Questions 1–20

Allow about 35 minutes for this section

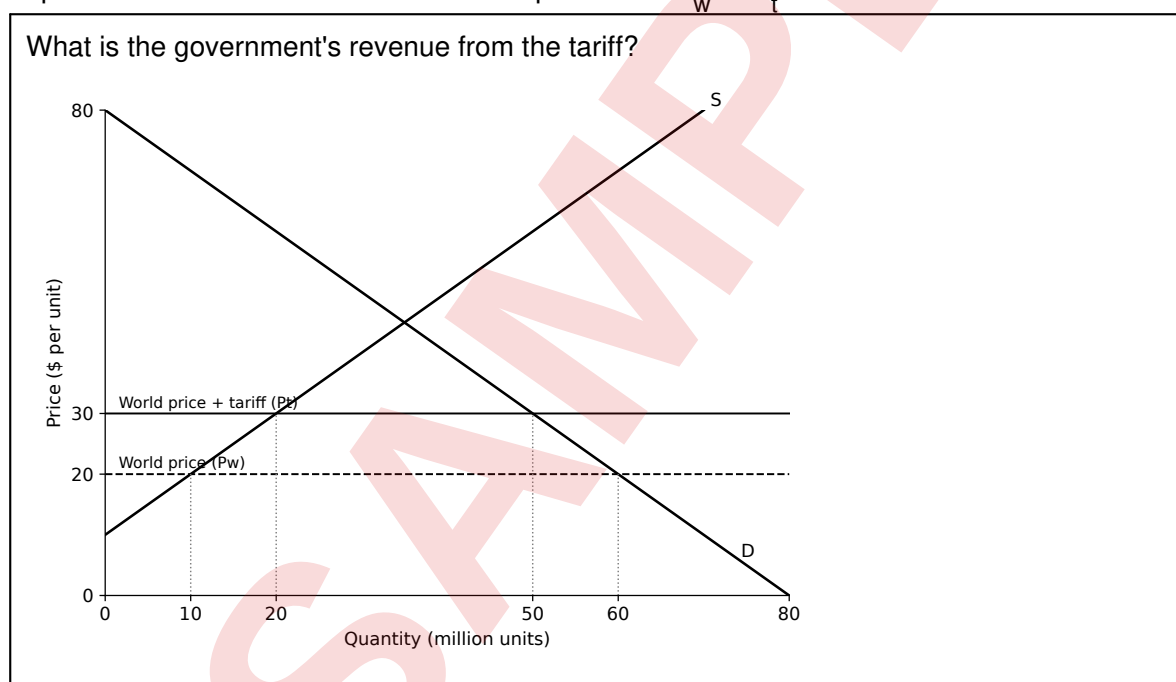
Use the multiple-choice answer sheet for Questions 1–20.

1 The table shows the output per worker per day in two economies.

| According to the principle of comparative advantage, which of the following is correct? |                |                  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Economy                                                                                 | Wheat (tonnes) | Textiles (bales) |
| Arvenia                                                                                 | 12             | 4                |
| Borvik                                                                                  | 6              | 3                |

- A. Arvenia should specialise in textiles and Borvik in wheat.
- B. Arvenia should specialise in wheat and Borvik in textiles.
- C. Arvenia should produce both goods because it has an absolute advantage in both.
- D. Neither economy gains from trade because Arvenia is more productive in both goods.

2 The diagram shows the domestic market for a good in a small open economy. The government imposes a tariff that raises the domestic price from  $P_w$  to  $P_t$ .



- A. \$200 million
- B. \$300 million
- C. \$500 million
- D. \$600 million

3 Between two years an economy's export price index rose from 100 to 126 and its import price index rose from 100 to 105. What happened to the economy's terms of trade index?

- A. It fell to 80, so each unit of exports buys fewer imports.
- B. It rose to 121, so each unit of exports buys more imports.
- C. It rose to 120, so each unit of exports buys more imports.
- D. It rose to 131, so each unit of exports buys more imports.