



Quiz

The Law of Part-Performance in Australia

1. What were some of the difficulties with the contract in *Pipikos v Trayans*?
 - a. There was nothing in writing
 - b. The owner of the property was not told of the price
 - c. There was no discussion of how the mortgage on the property would be paid off
 - d. All of the above
2. Which of the following statements is true
 - a. The law of part-performance in Australia is identical to that in England
 - b. The in Australia requires that all contracts dealing with land have to be in writing
 - c. The law of part-performance in Australia has remained the same for nearly 100 years
 - d. None of the above

3. What was the changed argument put forward by the appellant in the High Court?
 - a. That the law of part-performance was a form of fraud being perpetrated upon a purchaser of land
 - b. That the test for part-performance was inadequate
 - c. That the Australian law should follow the English case of *Steadman v Steadman*
 - d. That the Australian law should follow *Maddison v Alderson*
4. When you have a cross-appeal?
 - a. You must have a separate application for special leave to appeal, filed in writing
 - b. You do not need a separate application for special leave to appeal, filed in writing
 - c. You have to be prepared to argue in Court why special leave should be granted to cross-appeal
 - d. B and C
5. What was the decision of the High Court?
 - a. The principle of Lord Selbourne in *Maddison v Alderson* should be maintained
 - b. The law in Australia should follow English law
 - c. The act of part-performance does not have to be unequivocally referable to the contract in question
 - d. All of the above

Answers:

1. d 2. c 3. a 4. d 5. a