



Quiz

Rodd v Hall (2019) NSWSC 1304

1. Which of the following was not a legal principle considered by the judge in this matter?
 - a. The existence of a duty of care by the plaintiff to the defendant
 - b. Contributory negligence
 - c. The breach of a duty of care by the defendant to the plaintiff
 - d. The relevance of obvious risk
2. Where does the foundational principle of any act of negligence arise?
 - a. Section 5B of the *Civil Liability Act 2002* (NSW)
 - b. *Modbury Triangle Shopping Centre Pty Ltd v Anzil* [2000] HCA 61
 - c. *Ratewave Pty Limited v BJ Illingby* [2017] NSWCA 103
 - d. All of the above
3. What was the finding in a study from Lawyers Weekly in relation to the frequency in actions brought for occupier's liability over the past few years?
 - a. There has been a steady decline in actions brought for occupier's liability over the past few years
 - b. There has been a steady increase in actions brought for occupier's liability over the past few years
 - c. 2019 saw the highest volume of public liability claims for slips, falls and trips in the last 15 years across Australia
 - d. Both B and C
4. What was the decision in this matter?
 - a. His Honour found the defendant wholly negligent
 - b. His Honour found the plaintiff 20% contributory negligent

- c. His Honour found the plaintiff 60% contributory negligent
 - d. His Honour found the plaintiff wholly negligent
- 5. Which of the following is true in regard to slip and fall cases in a commercial setting in comparison to a domestic setting?
 - a. In commercial cases, it is more reasonable to expect that users are more likely to be distracted, inattentive or less than careful than in domestic settings
 - b. The duty of care is much heavier in domestic settings than commercial settings
 - c. The duty of care to be applied in both commercial and domestic settings is that of a reasonable household
 - d. Both A and B

Answers:

1. A 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. A