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CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

LAW **9084/22**

Paper 2 Criminal Law **May/June 2026**

1 hour 30 minutes

You must answer on the enclosed answer booklet.

You will need: Answer booklet (enclosed)

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **two** questions in total:
  - Section A: answer Question 1.
  - Section B: answer **one** question.
- Follow the instructions on the front cover of the answer booklet. If you need additional answer paper, ask the invigilator for a continuation booklet.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 60.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

This document has **4** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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Section A

Answer **Question 1(a)**, **(b)** and **(c)** using **only** the source material provided.

1 **(a)** To celebrate their anniversary Toby gives Bella a unique and distinctive bracelet. Toby stole the bracelet from Sandra's shop the previous day. Later that week, Bella is checking the internet, and she sees an appeal from Sandra for the return of a stolen bracelet. Bella realises that it is the bracelet that Toby has given her, but decides to do nothing.

Explain how the source material will apply to Bella. [10]

(b) As a result of an investigation, Police Constable (PC) Clara takes possession of several stolen cell phones found in Suzy's shop. PC Clara decides to see if she can catch customers trying to buy stolen cell phones. Frank, knowing the shop sells stolen cell phones, enters and buys one from PC Clara, believing it is stolen. Frank is immediately arrested by PC Clara.

Explain how the source material will apply to Frank. [10]

(c) Ranjit meets his good friend Amir in a café. Amir offers to sell Ranjit a brand-new watch for half its normal price, claiming it to be an unwanted gift. Although Ranjit suspects it might be stolen, Amir reassures him by showing him a convincing fake receipt. Ranjit buys the watch. However, the watch was stolen by Amir from a jewellery shop.

Explain how the source material will apply to Ranjit. [10]

Section B

Answer **one** question from this section, **not** using the source material.

Either

2 **(a)** Identify the mitigating factors that the court considers when sentencing adult offenders. [5]

(b) Evaluate the law relating to legal causation in the *actus reus* of a crime. [25]

Or

3 **(a)** State the requirements that can be attached to a youth rehabilitation order. [5]

(b) Evaluate the effectiveness of s9 Theft Act 1968. [25]

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Source material for Question 1

Theft Act 1968

Section 22

(1) A person handles stolen goods if (otherwise than in the course of the stealing) knowing or believing them to be stolen goods he dishonestly receives the goods, or dishonestly undertakes or assists in their retention, removal, disposal or realisation by or for the benefit of another person, or if he arranges to do so.

(2) A person guilty of handling stolen goods shall on conviction on indictment be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

***R v Pitchley* (1972)**

The defendant was given £150 by his son to look after. The son told him it was winnings from betting, and the defendant put the money in a savings account. A few days later, he discovered that in fact his son had stolen the money. Nevertheless, the father left the money in the account.

The court found the father guilty of handling stolen goods. The father took no action and retained the money when he knew it was stolen.

***Haughton v Smith* (1975)**

A large amount of corned beef was stolen. Later, the police stopped a van and found the corned beef inside. This meant that the goods were no longer stolen goods. Some of the corned beef was removed, but the van was then allowed to go on with the remainder of the load and with two policemen concealed inside, and one disguised policeman beside the driver. The aim was to catch the receivers of the stolen goods. The defendant played a prominent part in assisting in the disposal of the van and its load.

The court decided that since the goods were no longer stolen, having returned to lawful custody, there was no handling offence.

***R v Moys* (1984)**

A horse worth £700 was stolen from its stables. It could not be proved that the defendant stole the horse. The defendant sold the horse the next day for £480. He was charged with handling stolen goods. The trial judge directed the jury that a defendant's strong suspicion that the goods were stolen amounts to the necessary knowledge or belief required for a conviction. On that basis, the defendant was convicted.

Quashing D's conviction, the Court of Appeal held that the trial judge had misdirected the jury. The Court stated that the defendant must know or believe that the goods were stolen. A mere suspicion that the goods were stolen is insufficient for a guilty verdict.

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