

FIRST YEAR GUIDE



**SYDNEY
UNIVERSITY
LAW SOCIETY**

How to get around

Whether you want a place to eat, study or just relax, we've got it here for you.

How to get by

Study techniques and many other tips for assignments and an overview of support services.

And much more

All you need to know to help you get by your first year of law school.



Acknowledgments

We acknowledge the traditional Aboriginal owners of the land that the University of Sydney is built upon, the Gadigal People of the Eora Nation. We acknowledge that this was and always will be Aboriginal Land and are proud to be on the lands of one of the oldest surviving cultures in existence. We respect the knowledge that traditional elders and Aboriginal people hold and pass on from generation to generation, and acknowledge the continuous fight for constitutional reform and treaty recognition to this day. We regret that white supremacy has been used to justify Indigenous dispossession, colonial rule and violence in the past, in particular, a legal and political system that still to this date doesn't provide Aboriginal people with justice.

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President

Foreword



Welcome to Sydney Law School!

I remember being in your shoes exactly a year ago - a new university meant new beginnings, new friend groups and for me, it even meant returning to Sydney after living four years abroad! It can get overwhelming and sometimes you wonder, how do I find my place at Law School?

The Sydney University Law Society (SULS) is the largest, oldest and most active student society on campus responsible for providing you with the resources to excel and enjoy your studies. As an incoming student, it is important you are well informed about opportunities, programs and events. Even though your studies will pick up at a fast pace, especially if you are a JD or LLM student, I cannot stress enough the importance of being involved at university and finding a healthy life balance.

Studying law can be quite overwhelming and is hard work, but please remember to be kind to yourself and that SULS will always be here to support you. SULS covers 19 portfolios and is the voice of 2,500 student members at Sydney Law School. We run over 100 events each year, so make sure to keep up to date via our digital channels (listed on page 2) and join your cohort's Facebook Group (listed on our main Facebook page). More importantly, as a new student, make sure to sign up as a NEW SULS member by filling out a form on our website!

I also encourage you to get involved with SULS early on. You can find out more about our initiatives in this Handbook and in the Intro to SULS Handbook. If you have any questions, you can chat with us in-person in the SULS office (Room 103, New Law Building) during our office hours from 10am-2pm on Monday-Thursday, with extended hours for part-time JD students and LLM students until 6pm on Tuesday. You can also call us during these hours on (02) 9351 0204 or shoot us a message on our Facebook page at any time.

I wish you all the best of luck as you transition into Law School this year, and I hope to see you all very soon.

Amer Nasr

President, Sydney University Law Society

Editor-in-Chief

Foreword



Congratulations and welcome to Sydney Law School!

SULS is a fantastic society to pursue your passions, discover new skills and have a great time with your new-found friends. As one of the largest societies on campus, we seek to enrich your experience at the law school and advocate for your concerns. Our door is always open - just remember to sign up for free SULS membership on our website suls.org.au to gain access to all of these incredible opportunities.

For me, SULS was the first society I joined on campus. I only had a vague idea of what Law School and university was about, so my keen first-year self went to Semester 1 Welcome Drinks, Law School Basics and other introductory events (free food is always a bonus!). The resources, events and opportunities that SULS provides to students are extensive, and I encourage you to make the most out of them. Come to our events, join a committee, write for a publication or participate in interfaculty sport - there's lots of ways to get involved, and you'll make incredible friends in the process.

I want to acknowledge the 2018 and 2019 First Year Guide Editorial Committees for their hard work in bringing together the contents of this handy guide. Special thanks to Dane Luo for spearheading this project in 2018 and 2019 and providing advice and guidance for this edition. This year's guide would not be possible without the dedication of our exec members, so thank you.

I found this Handbook incredibly useful as a bright-eyed bushy-tailed confused first year, and hope that you will return to it for guidance throughout your first year and time at USyd. Enjoy this new chapter and make the most of every experience.

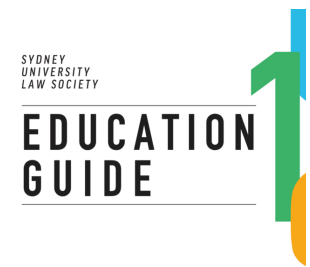
Alison Chen

Editor-in-Chief, First Year Handbook

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Check out our other guides!

For more helpful tips on studying, careers and wellbeing check out our other guides for more tailored content! These guides can be found on our website (suls.org.au) under the "Publications" menu. You can also grab a copy by attending the guide's launch event or from the SULS office.



Law Industry Basics

Understanding the legal profession in NSW will help you figure out where you may want to work and what role might best suit your skills and personality.

Lawyers

In NSW, there are two types of lawyers - solicitors and barristers. A solicitor is a legal professional that spends most of their time assisting clients in their everyday legal matters and affairs. They are responsible for many legal obligations and duties and provide clients with advice or a plan for handling legal issues. Solicitors can from time to time represent clients in courts, particularly in the lower courts.

Barristers spend most of their time in court, and are not involved as much in the daily legal activities of their clients. Most of a barrister's work is derived from briefs from an instructing solicitor. In NSW, they usually work as 'sole practitioners' (that is, they work alone) but share 'chambers' with other barristers

Law Firms

A law firm is a group of lawyers that work together. They can specialise in specific areas of law or serve a specific geographic area. They can be categorised as a boutique (very small), mid-tier and top-tier. Often, people refer to the 'big six' as Herbert Smith Freehills, King & Wood Mallesons, Clayton Utz, Minter Ellison, Ashurst and Allens. Some legal professionals are known 'in house' lawyers, who are assigned to a corporation and serve their legal work.

Within law firms, lawyers may be assigned as Principal, Senior Counsel, Senior Lawyer, Junior Lawyer, Paralegal and Clerks. Whilst the distinction and range of positions are smaller in boutique and mid-tier firms, there may be very clearly defined roles in top-tier firms.

Legal Jobs

Legal jobs are very competitive and you need to have attributes that employers look for (such as a high WAM or fast typing and analytical skills). In your first few years, you should focus on working part-time in a legal office or volunteering at various legal centres.

We stress that unpaid employment (excluding work experience, volunteering and some training) is almost always illegal and you deserve to be paid for the work you perform. For more information, check out SULLS' Employment and Workplace Rights FAQ bit.ly/2E8vIWp or go to the Fair Work Ombudsman website bit.ly/2Ru8YsQ

For legal career opportunities, see:

SULLS Jobs Board (www.sulls.org.au/jobs-board)

Law Society of NSW Legal Vitae (www.legalvitae.com.au)

Job applications often request a CV and cover letter. For sample CVs, refer to bit.ly/2Wowwo6 or bit.ly/2FxdlZ. Helpful tips can be found at bit.ly/2SVzuIk.

More details can be found in the SULLS Careers Guide on our website sulls.org.au.

Surviving Uni Administration

Paying for University

A law degree doesn't come cheap! Thankfully, the Commonwealth Government funds a large proportion of course fees for all domestic undergraduate and some domestic postgraduate students, so that we only need to pay for the remaining 'student contribution fee'. Whilst you can choose to pay these fees upfront, most students prefer to defer payment through the HECS-HELP loan scheme so that they don't have to pay until their income exceeds the threshold, which is \$45,881 (from 1 July 2019) and is indexed every year according to inflation.

Make sure you do all of the below before the Census Date, which are Tuesday 31 March 2020 for Semester 1 and Monday 31 August for Semester 2

What Happens Next?

Your debt will begin to accumulate - if at any point your income exceeds the threshold, a percentage of it will go towards paying off your debt. No interest will be charged but your debt will be indexed every year to reflect inflation. You can find out more about repayments and other information here: bit.ly/1bleyxw.

How do I Pay Upfront?

You can pay for your fees upfront through Sydney Student by going to My Finance > Your Finances. If you do not pay upfront before the relevant census date, your fees will automatically be deferred as a HECS-HELP loan, provided that you have given the University your TFN.

How do I Apply for HECS?

1. Check your eligibility - HECS is available to all students with a Commonwealth Supported Place (CSP). All domestic undergraduate students are eligible for a CSP, and if you're unsure that you meet these requirements, you can check your eligibility at bit.ly/2DiMCUc.
2. Apply for a Tax File Number (TFN) if you don't already have one - your enrolment will be invalid without it and your application for HECS will ask for it.
3. Fill out a Request for Commonwealth Support form and submit it before the census date. This form is provided to you while you were enrolling into your course online.

You can always access this form later by logging on to Sydney Student then going to:

My Finance > Your Finances > Government forms. A similar process occurs for your Student Services and Amenities Fee. On the same page, fill out a Request for SA-HELP assistance.

Census Date: What is it?

The census date is an important date set by the university - it is the last day you can withdraw from a subject without incurring financial liability and academic penalty. If you withdraw after the census date, you cannot get a refund for the course even if you don't finish it, and you will get either a Discontinued Not to Count as a Failure (DC) or a Discontinue Fail (DF) recorded on your transcript for the unit withdrew from. The census dates are Tuesday 31 March 2020 for Semester 1 and Monday 31 August 2020 for Semester 2.

JDs

Only a limited number of CSPs are available to JDs, and you must apply for this place through UAC (UAC Code: 980200). Your application will be assessed by merit, and accepting the Domestic Full fee place (UAC Code: 980205) will not prevent you from being offered a CSP place. If you accept a Full fee place, and you are a domestic student, you may apply for FEE-HELP. The process is largely the same as applying for HECS-HELP (above).

Student Centre

The Student Centre is located in the Jane Foss Russell Building, near the Wentworth Building and City Road. They can assist with:

- Enrolments, student cards, class timetables, examination inquiries
- HECS and student fees
- Calculator and dictionary certification for exams

TIP: *If you're not too keen on hanging around the Student Centre for hours waiting for your number, try getting an SMS ticket off the kiosk. As soon as the number of people queued in front of you drops to 9, it will send you a text asking you to return to the Student Centre so that you do not miss your place.*



The Student Centre can be found on Level 3 of the Jane Foss Russell Building across from the Laneway Cafe.

Sydney Student

Sydney Student (sydneystudent.sydney.edu.au) is an online portal for all administration tasks. To briefly break down the portal:

Under '**My Details**', you can:

- Update your personal details (such as when you change your address or phone number)

Under '**My Studies**', you can:

- Change the units you want to enroll in
- Apply for credit from previous study/reduced volume of learning (RVL)
- Discontinue your course, suspend your studies or transfer courses
- See your academic transcript and final assessment marks at the end of semester

Under '**My Finances**', you can:

- See your fees and find out how to pay your fees
- Update your bank details to receive scholarships and payments



Enrolling

You should have received an email asking you to confirm your place and enrol, so follow the link and enrol as soon as possible so that you have time to ask if there is anything you're unsure about. Enrolment is straightforward since you just follow the prompts online, but it can take up to an hour. Here are some of the things that you will come across:

Timetables

Every January and June, timetable preferencing opens up. Make sure you block out the times you wish to keep clear and choose the class times you prefer. Note that your selection is not guaranteed, and once you are allocated a class, you often cannot deviate from that selection unless you have permission from the Unit of Study Coordinator to informally do so, or unless you demonstrate special circumstances to the Student Centre: see bit.ly/2Fv7nN3. You can only request a change until Friday 7 March 2020 (Semester 1) or Friday 14 August 2020 (Semester 2).

UniKey

First, you retrieve your UniKey - this will be used to log in to Sydney Student and the University Wifi, so write it down or memorise it.

Degree Progression

You will then be prompted to answer questions, some of which involve degree progression. We recommend you check out our degree progression advice on pages 12 to 14. If you need to make changes, don't worry. You can also add units until the end of the 2nd week of semester and drop units at any time before the census date.

HECS

You will be prompted to pay for your enrolled units. Regardless of whether you want to apply for HECS-HELP, pay the fees upfront or are funded by another scheme (such as a scholarship), you should deal with your financial liability as soon as possible. Similar schemes also operate for the Student Services and Amenities Fee (SSAF) with SA-HELP.

Student Card

This card is a form of ID and hence is essential for you to attend exams, borrow books and access buildings. If you use a concession Opal card, you will also need to carry your student card around so that you can prove you are a student if a Transport Officer asks. Keep it safe, but if you lose it, you can replace it for \$25 at the Student Centre.

Concession Opal Card

If you are eligible for a concession Opal card (Australian citizen/permanent resident and full-time student), you can apply for one on Sydney Student. This is a quick online process, usually at the end of the enrolment form - make sure to tick the box asking whether you give permission for the University to release your details to Transport for NSW.

SydPay and Printing

You can print, scan or photocopy A4 or A3 documents from printers on campus using University computers or your own device. For instructions and printing costs, visit bit.ly/2MfybBz. To print on campus, you need to load money onto your SydPay account at bit.ly/2AOeNXZ.

NOTE: If you are a postgraduate research student, a bulk of your course administration will be conducted through the Higher Degree by Research Administration Centre (HDRAC). Your relevant research periods will also affect how you conduct your enrolment. For enquiries, please email the HDRAC at: hrdac.2@sydney.edu.au.

Getting Special Consideration

Sometimes unexpected events interfere with our academic studies. If your ability to complete assessments or examinations has been affected by substantial illness, injury or misadventure, you should try applying for Special Consideration online at bit.ly/2RwOsIb. Brief or occasional mild illness or circumstances within your control will not be considered sufficient to apply.

NOTE: If you have an ongoing condition or illness that affects your ability to study, you should instead register with Disability Services in order to receive adjustments from the University. For more information and how to get in contact, please see bit.ly/2swzRxn.

Make sure to apply for Special Consideration no more than 3 working days after the assessment for which you were affected, and try to document your reasons as thoroughly as possible. If you are applying for medical reasons, the University has a particular “Professional Practitioners’ Certificate” that is required, which may be accessed at bit.ly/2QQDg3P.

TIP: A Simple Extension of up to two days may be possible but is provided at the discretion of the Unit of Study Coordinator. The Law Faculty generally doesn’t provide these, but they might be available in your other degree. Apply for this by approaching your Unit of Study coordinator. Longer extensions need to be done through Special Consideration. More information on Simple Extensions can be found at bit.ly/2QOPHgJ.

Discontinuing a Unit

You may, at some stage, find that you no longer want to study a unit you have chosen, or that you would be better off studying it later in your degree. If that is the case, try to discontinue the subject prior to the census date, that is, “withdraw” from the unit. The census date is 31 March 2020 for Semester 1 and 31 August 2020 for Semester 2. No academic or financial penalties will apply if you withdraw. You can withdraw from a Unit of Study through the Sydney Student portal, by going to “Units of Study” under the “My Studies” tab.

If you want to drop out of the unit after the census date, you will need to apply for a “Discontinuation - Not to Count as Fail” up to seven weeks into the semester. This will appear on your transcript as “DC”, and won’t affect your Weighted Average Mark (WAM). However, you may still be liable for tuition fees. For further details, see bit.ly/2FEyS6g.

After this deadline, if you are affected by unforeseeable circumstances which impact your ability to continue a unit, you will need to apply to discontinue directly to the Law Faculty. You will need to show that these were ongoing circumstances that were beyond your control, and that you had reasonable prospects of passing the subject, for example if you had received a pass grade in a mid-semester assessment or assignment. If successful, you may be eligible for a fee refund. For more details, see bit.ly/2FxxJy7



Suspending Your Studies

Being a student does not mean you are bound to study non-stop for the duration of your degree - by suspending your studies for a semester or more, you can take a break and return to studying later. You must be sure to apply for suspension and enrol before the census date, as your candidature will lapse and you will be unable to re-apply for the combined degree.

NOTE: *There is a one year limit on suspensions, subject to other conditions. For more information, refer to the University Coursework Policy:*

JDs: *If you are a JD student, you are unable to suspend in the first year of your full-time study, or the first two years of part-time study. However, you are able to suspend for an aggregate of two calendar years in total.*



SEE: *For more information and guidance on student support see the Support Services section on page 29.*

Discontinuing Your Studies

This is effectively dropping out of the entire degree you are currently studying, ending your current enrolment. You may need to do this if you wish to transfer into another course (For example, discontinuing Commerce/Law to study Science/Law), or decide to withdraw from tertiary study completely.

TIP: *If you are transferring courses, you can request a course transfer in Sydney Student, under My Studies > Course details > then Request Course Transfer. See more information about this at bit.ly/2VXz8mE.*

If you do decide to withdraw from your degree completely, we recommend discussing such a pivotal decision with a course advisor in case you might be able to manage your unit load. You could also consider suspending your studies instead. If you discontinue after the relevant census date, academic and financial penalties may apply. All applications to discontinue are made through Sydney Student. For more information, please see bit.ly/2CpukgU.

Academics

At SULLS, we want to see every student succeed. This section includes information on degree progression, academic advice for your first-year subjects, assessment tips and a quick referencing guide.

Degree Progression

Before you dive into your studies, it's a good idea to know what the next few years will look like for you. As an LLB student, you will generally study one to two law subjects every semester in the first three years of your degree (in addition to Legal Research), with the majority of your subjects derived from your other degree. Your other degree can be Arts, Commerce, Economics,

Engineering or Science, but note that combining it with Law may affect the flexibility of your degree progression. A major can also be chosen for the other degree and lots of opportunities are available even after you've chosen your degree. As such, it's super important to plan ahead, particularly if you would like to go on exchange!

What is a Credit Point?

A credit point is just how the study load of a unit is measured. Most units are generally 3 or 6 credit points (however most OLEs are 2 credit points) and the standard full-time load is 24 credit points a semester (around 4 units of study).

TIP: Your non-Law degree generally requires you to take a minimum number of intermediate or senior units (2000 or 3000-level units), so make sure you fulfill these requirements!

What is a Major or Minor?

Majors and minors are your specialised areas of study and the focus of your degree. They are a group of units that help you develop a depth of expertise in one academic discipline. Majors are your primary focus whilst minors are the secondary focus. Examples include Marketing, Biology or Chinese Studies.

Generally, a major consists of 48 credit points in 1000, 2000 and 3000-level units of study in a subject area, which will be listed on your testamur

and transcript. A major often contains a 3000-level project unit and/or a 3000-level unit in which a student develops the capability to utilise disciplinary knowledge in an interdisciplinary context. A minor consists of 36 credit points in 1000, 2000 and 3000-level units of study in a subject area and are not listed on your testamur. Please note that for some combined degrees, minors are not available as there are not enough elective spaces available within the three years.

Course Rules

To make degree-planning easier, we've included an empty degree planner and examples of a typical progression for a Commerce/Law, Arts/Law and Science/Law student in the Appendix. When filling it out, make sure you include:

- Compulsory core units (eg BUSS1000 and BUSS2000 for Bachelor of Commerce; or minimum mathematics and junior units for Bachelor of Science)
- Your major's introductory units (usually 1000-level units) - usually completed in your first year
- Your major's other units (usually 2000- or 3000- level units)
- Open Learning Environment units (from Table O)
- Dalzell Scholars units (if you are undertaking that program)

TIP: You can find all the course rules and details in the University's handbooks at <http://sydney.edu.au/handbooks>. It's not essential to select second and third year electives in your first year but it is important to allocate space in your progression for these units.













Degree Progression

If you are completing the JD, you'll be immersing into as much law as you can handle from the outset. The JD course is not as flexible as the LLB one and consists of 24 units of study in total, with 8 units being completed in the first year of a full-time load, or 4 units if you're undertaking a part-time load. Each unit is worth 6 credit points and you will need to complete 144 credit points of study to complete the JD.

Full-Time Progression

All full-time Juris Doctor students will complete Foundations of Law (LAWS5000) in an intensive two-week mode prior to your first semester at Sydney Law School. It is also recommended that you complete your Legal Research requirements in your first year; although it does not accrue any credit points, it is required to complete your degree. Below is a typical example of a degree progression for a full time JD student.













Coloured circles indicate a prerequisite class for the following matching circle. LAWS5000 is unique as it is a prerequisite for most law subjects.

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Year 1 Semester 1 | LAWS5000 Foundations of Law  | LAWS5001 Torts  | LAWS5002 Contracts  | LAWS5003 Civil & Criminal Procedure | LAWS5018 Legal Research (0 credit points) |
| Year 1 Semester 2 | LAWS5005 Public International Law | LAWS5007 Public Law  | LAWS5006 Torts & Contracts II   | LAWS5004 Criminal Law  | |
| Year 2 Semester 1 | LAWS5010 Administrative Law  | LAWS5011 Federal Constitutional Law  | LAWS5008 Introduction to Property & Commercial Law  | LAWS5009 The Legal Profession  | |
| Year 2 Semester 2 | LAWS5015 Equity | LAWS5013 Evidence | LAWS5012 Real Property  | LAWS5014 Corporations Law | |
| Year 3 Semester 1 | LAWS5017 Private International Law A | Elective | Elective | Elective | |
| Year 3 Semester 2 | Elective | Elective | Elective | Elective | |

Part-Time Progression

Unlike the full-time JD load, part-time students will study Foundations of Law (LAWS5000) for the entirety of Semester 1. Below is a typical example of a degree progression for a part-time JD student. Note that there are no prerequisites in the first year of JD.

Coloured circles indicate a prerequisite class for the following matching circle. LAWS5000 is unique as it is a prerequisite for most law subjects.

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|--|---|
| Year 1 Semester 1 | LAWS5000 Foundations of Law  | LAWS5001 Torts  | LAWS5018 Legal Research (0 credit points) |
| Year 1 Semester 2 | LAWS5005 Public International Law | LAWS5007 Public Law  | |
| Year 2 Semester 1 | LAWS5002 Contracts  | LAWS5003 Civil & Criminal Procedure  | |
| Year 2 Semester 2 | LAWS5006 Torts & Contracts II   | LAWS5004 Criminal Law  | |
| Year 3 Semester 1 | LAWS5010 Administration Law  | LAWS5011 Federal Constitutional Law  | |
| Year 3 Semester 2 | LAWS5013 Evidence | LAWS5014 Corporations Law | |
| Year 4 Semester 1 | LAWS5008 Introduction to Property & Commercial Law  | LAWS5009 The Legal Profession | |
| Year 4 Semester 2 | LAWS5012 Real Property  | LAWS5015 Equity | |
| Year 5 Semester 1 | LAWS5017 Private International Law A | Elective | |
| Year 5 Semester 2 | Elective | Elective | |
| Year 6 Semester 1 | Elective | Elective | |
| Year 6 Semester 2 | Elective | Elective | |

**NOTE: 1. It is required that one out of your total of seven electives be a jurisprudence unit.
2. You may select Master's units of study as electives, but they must not exceed a total of 24 credit points (i.e. 4 subjects)
3. From Year 2 Semester 2 (full-time) or Year 4 Semester 2 (part-time), you may be able to swap one core unit for an elective, and choose to complete the core subject later on in your degree. Consult the Law Handbook (<https://sydney.edu.au/handbooks/law/>) to clarify any requirements surrounding your elective selection and degree progression.**

Academic Tips & Advice

Here are some tips in the core subjects you will be studying for your degree. More tips and advice can be found in the SULLS Education Guide on our website sulls.org.au or grab a hard copy at the SULLS office.

TIP: It is fairly common for even the most diligent full-time JD student (and LLB IV/V student) to find a four subject load overwhelming. Many students find it helpful to drop down to three subjects, or even to a part-time load, and either catching up at Summer & Winter School or extending their degree. For more information on this process, please see the “Surviving Uni Admin” section above.

LAWS1006/LAWS5000 - Foundations of Law

- ‘Foundies’ gives an overview of the history of the legal system in Australia, which has been heavily influenced by British Colonialism, Aboriginal customary law, the Constitution and international human rights.
- Use sticky notes and highlighters as you read the textbook and reader because those quotes and sources can be very helpful in your assignments.
- Practice identifying the ratio decidendi in case law judgments as well as interpreting statutes– this will be helpful in future law subjects.
- Be committed to the unit and make sure you go to the lectures and tutorials. Foundies is a wonderful way to start meeting people in your cohort!

As the semester progresses, the readings might feel overwhelming but be patient and pace yourself. The reader is huge and don’t beat yourself up if you don’t get through the whole thing.

LAWS1015/LAWS5002 - Contracts

- Contracts refer to binding agreements with a legal obligation. This unit provides the legal background in the creation, terms, performance, breach and discharge of a contract.
- Start the assignment early. Read the problem question as soon as you get it, let it simmer in your head, jot down whatever comes to you.
- There are many differences in opinion on rules of law according to different judges or courts. Distinguish yourself in your written answers by showcasing the diversity of opinion, choose one stance and justify why you’ve chosen it.
- In lectures, pay attention to the commentary your lecturer provides. It is often useful for how to organise your answers and knowing which cases are more important.

LAWS1012/LAWS5001 - Torts

- Torts introduces liability for civil wrongs. It goes through elements of intentional torts, action on the case, the tort of negligence, compensation to third parties and vicarious, joint and several liabilities.
- The assessments are mostly based on answering problem questions – that is, the application of legal principles to often complex and lengthy factual scenarios. This is where scaffolds come in handy.
- The facts can be quite complex and involve multiple parties. Make sure you draw clear flow charts of what’s happening to whom to help understand the problem question.
- In every case, note the key facts and ratio decidendi and create mind maps of the law as well as scaffolds. Keep the ‘big picture’ of the course in mind when structuring notes.

The final exam for Torts is closed book, which means you can’t bring in any material to help you. Make sure you’re revising across the semester and keeping your memory of the content fresh!

LAWS1014/LAWS5003 - Civil and Criminal Procedure

- CCP explains how to commence civil and criminal actions, case management, gathering evidence and rules of privileges, as well as police powers, bail and sentencing. The unit features an open book final exam which means notes must be concise and orderly.
- The civil and criminal parts of the unit are quite different, so it’s worth assembling a separate folder for each.
- For Civil, summarise the contents of the various Acts and the circumstances in which appeals are possible (preferably in a table form). As you progress, don’t forget to note down the section numbers and case names.

General Assessment Advice

Assessments in the Law School comprise of take-home assignments and exams.

Tips

1. **Know your due dates:** especially first year JD students who will be managing a full-time load entirely within the Law Faculty! Generally, there is a mid-semester block of assessments, and then the final examination period. Ensure that you plan to accommodate for any clashes early enough in the semester.
2. **It's never too early to start:** don't wait until you "learn more content" to start mid-semester assignments, or a more "appropriate" time in the semester to start your exam notes. You are always able to read ahead to gain more knowledge, and the more work you do now, the less work you have to do later.
3. **Practice makes perfect:** The way that law is applied as knowledge is quite unique, and the most effective way to develop them is actively applying these skills. Competitions such as mooting are a different, interactive way of developing these skills beyond past exams and practice problem questions.
4. **Review, review, review:** make sure you don't lose marks on the small things, like punctuation, grammar and referencing (AGLC has different requirements depending on what you're citing). Going over your work (whether with your own eyes or asking a friend) will also give you a better idea of whether you have structured and expressed your knowledge in an effective way.

Assignment Advice

Most of your Law School assessments will be exams but you will also need to complete take-home assignments. In LAWS1006 (Foundations of Law), all assessments are take-home assignments and it's definitely good to get started on these as early as possible and so you have plenty of time to ask your lecturers and tutors questions.

Make sure you stick to any word count restrictions. The Law School is not as generous as other faculties, so even one word over the limit can lead to penalisation. Set aside at least two hours to edit so that you can iron out grammatical or spelling mistakes or improve the content; in particular ensure that you check that your citations and references are done correctly.

Deadline

Unless you obtain an extension, the Law School will enforce a 10% penalty for every day you submit an assignment late (be aware of the 11:59 deadlines as even 12:00 will result in the 10% deduction).





Essays

Essays involve crafting a sophisticated argument in relation to an often ambiguous area of law. As you have been given time to prepare in an assignment, you are expected to extensively research the law by reading, citing and even quoting from cases and journals.

A good first step is analysing the question and finding instructive keywords which hint at the marker's expectations. Take-home essays often involve research in areas that may not be covered in class so considerable research is necessary to demonstrate comprehensive knowledge on the topic. As you conduct your

research and familiarise yourself with the major cases and their judgments (including dissenting judgments), consider the arguments that you want to pursue and prioritise them by strength.

Your essay should be structured to include an introduction (addressing the question asked with an overarching thesis and providing a roadmap or overview for your essay), body (providing your arguments – it is imperative to reference cases, legislation and readings in every paragraph and link them back to your thesis statement) and a conclusion (where you restate your thesis and succinctly summarise your arguments).

Problem Questions

Problem questions involve applying the law to a set of facts. To start, you should read the problem several times and pick out key facts linking to principles of law. Remember to identify the material facts - examiners can be tricky and put in red herrings, however, be wary as most facts in problem questions are not put there for no reason. For take home problem questions, ensure that you read the relevant cases as thoroughly as possible and consider the reasoning of both the majority and dissenting judgments.

Most lecturers recommend that you follow the IRAC acronym (Issue, Rule, Application and Conclusion) for each legal point, but it is vital to also include the authority for the rule (usually an important case which considers the principle or legislation).

Some tips include:

- Use headings and identify the parties involved (eg *Smith v Blue*) – note headings should comply with Australian Guide to Legal Citation page 34, r [1.12].
- Do not repeat or invent facts – use what you have been given.
- Raise all the issues but allocate sufficient space depending on their importance and contention.
- Note dissenting judgments with 'Cf' or 'Contra' because this demonstrates an in-depth understanding (but do not do this too often as your word count is limited) – see Australian Guide to Legal Citation page 7, r [1.2].
- Briefly note the consequences if you reach a different conclusion (e.g. "if I am wrong and causation is satisfied, ...")

TIP: Reference as you go so that you can add pinpoint, and make sure to use the latest version of the AGLC (see pages 20-21).

Case Notes

Case notes involve summarising or analysing a Court's judgment. These assessments focus on your ability to understand legal material and pick out the most important elements. Thus, a comprehensive understanding is required of the case. Make sure you understand the difference between ratio decidendi and obiter dictum, and summarise the judicial officer's reasons. Whilst it may be easy to use words or phrases from the court's judgment, it is important that you use your own words to demonstrate your understanding. It may be helpful to understand the procedural history and read the judgments of the courts

1. More pain during semester, more gain during exams

The more conscious time spent with legal content, especially during semester, the better you will perform. Though it's tempting to say that "I'll catch up later because I have time coming up to exams," it is almost never the case. Diligently compiling your examination notes means further time to review them, and therefore ensuring that they are accurate and useful.

2. Use reading and writing time effectively

Exams will generally provide a short period of reading time (where you will probably be allowed to plan out your responses on the examination paper/your own paper), followed by a longer period of writing time.

- Use this opportunity to carefully read the paper and its questions carefully; marks are easily lost through mundane carelessness such as getting the name of a party wrong on the facts.
- Is it a problem question, or is it an essay response? Depending on the type of question, your response will need to be planned and constructed differently.
- Allocate writing time to each question/section of the exam according to how many marks they are worth, not how long you think it would take to answer the question fully.
- Sketch the structure of your long responses in reading time so that you may keep yourself on track during writing time.

5. Take-Home Exams

These are exams where you are given a certain period (generally around a week) to complete the exam "at home", rather than in a formal setting. Again, the extra time may lull students into a false sense of security; however, you should prepare for these exams as you would for other exams, as there will be no time to revise content during the "writing" period. Read the details of the examination carefully, as they may also incorporate elements of research alongside a problem question, and they will most likely need to be referenced according to the Australian Guide to Legal Citation, unlike formal exams. For more information, please see the SULLS Education Guide at suls.org.au.

below (if there are any) to get a grasp of the matter. It may also be useful to consider policy considerations and the social factors at the time which may have potentially influenced the Judges' ruling. Law exams are very intense as you are expected to push out quite a bit of information and knowledge within a very limited period of time. You will develop a study routine that will work best for you - there are no hard and fast rules as to how much you must study every day. However, we do have some general advice below that may be helpful for first-years adjusting to legal examinations.

3. Closed-book exams

Most of you would be familiar with the "closed-book" exam format, which heavily relies on content memorisation. Lecturers may provide a case list and/or statutes within the exam itself, and this may be made known to students beforehand. If provided, take the opportunity to use that list as the outer limits of the subject that you will need to familiarise yourself with. Doing practice exams and problem questions repeatedly will help you recall important issues, which will aid with constructing a response within a time-pressured environment.

4. Open-book exams

Open-book exams are self-explanatory - generally, you will be able to bring your own materials in the examination room (subject to some conditions, and depending upon the unit of study).

First year law students may sometimes get lulled into a false sense of security and rely upon their notes too much, rather than committing the subject content to memory. Make sure your exam notes are concise and well-structured, and that you know where information is placed within your notes when you spot issues/questions within the exam. It is very discouraging during the course of the exam to lose track of where your content is, then have to burn time within the exam to find it. Also, keep in mind the limited table space during the actual exam so make your notes as accessible and convenient as possible.

TIP: It is always a good idea to review your assessment tasks for feedback so you know where to improve for next time. If it is an assignment, your Unit of Study Coordinator will notify you when you can collect your assignment from the Law School Information Desk (Level 3, New Law Building). If it is an examination, you need to submit an Exam Script Request at <https://bit.ly/2HprZbo> after your mark has been released.

Referencing

You can find the common rules in the Australian Guide to Legal Citation (AGLC). The latest edition (fourth edition) of AGLC can be accessed at <https://bit.ly/2M5iEW3>. Here are some quick tips for citation based on the rules in the fourth edition of AGLC.

Citing the Constitution

Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act 1900 (Imp) 63 & 64 Vict, c 12, s 9

Australian Constitution

Constitution

- Using any one of the above is acceptable provided that there is no ambiguity about which constitution is being cited (think about your word count!).
- Pinpoint references are the same as for legislation below (eg Constitution s 51(xx)).

Citing Legislation

Title Year (Jurisdiction) Pinpoint

Civil Liability Act 2003 (NSW) s 3(1)(a)

Native Title Act 1993 (Cth) s 223(1)

- Note that the year is italicised but the jurisdiction is not (not *Crimes Act 1900 (NSW)*)
- For jurisdiction, 'Cth' for Acts passed by the Commonwealth Parliament, 'NSW' for the New South Wales Parliament.
- Pinpoint references should comprise an abbreviation of a designation and a number, separated by a space (not s.45 nor s45).
- Subsections should be placed in parentheses immediately following the section number without a space (not s 21 (2)).

Citing Cases

Case Name (Year) Volume Law Report Series Starting Page, Pinpoint

Mabo v Queensland (No 1) (1988) 166 CLR 186, 216 (Brennan, Toohey and Gaudron JJ)

Hollis v Vabu Pty Ltd (2001) 207 CLR 21, 37 [35]

- This is the general rule for citing the Commonwealth Law Reports (for High Court), New South Wales Law Reports (for Supreme Court of NSW) and Federal Court Reports (for Federal Court). Note that referencing may be different for reports from other states or international jurisdictions.
- If the plaintiff or defendant are people, only include their surnames.
- It is optional to include the judicial officer/s' names. If you do, write the judicial officer/s' surname and then an abbreviation (eg Gageler J). See page 59 of AGLC4 for all abbreviations.
- Note, the old (and incorrect) format looked like this: *Mabo v Queensland (No 1) (1988) 166 CLR 186 at 216 per Brennan, Toohey and Gaudron JJ*. AGLC4 does not use 'at' or 'per' in citing cases.

Citing the Journal Articles (Page 91, r[5])

Author, 'Title' (Year) Volume Journal Title Starting Page, Pinpoint

Justice Michael McHugh, 'The Judicial Method' (1999) 73 Australian Law Journal 37, 41

George Williams, 'High Court Appointments: The Need for Reform' (2008) 30 Sydney Law Review 161

- You need to cite the full title of the journal (e.g. not ALJ for Australian Law Journal).

TIP: There are often many versions of a major case and hence many different citations for it. As a rule of thumb, it's best to cite the most authoritative version, which is usually an authorised report, e.g. CLR for the High Court and NSWLR for the Supreme Court of NSW. To read up more on this go to page 54, r [2.2.7], in the AGLC4 guide.

Quick Guide to AGLC4

| <i>Rule</i> | <i>Page</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Footnotes | Page 1, r [1.1] |
| Citing subsequent references | Page 9, r [1.4] |
| Quoting passages | Page 15, r [1.5] |
| Headings and titles | Page 34, r [1.12] |
| Bibliographies | Page 35, r [1.13] |
| Cases (General) | Page 39, r [2] |
| Cases (Pinpoint referencing) | Page 52, r [2.2.5] |
| Cases (Identifying judicial officers) | Page 58, r [2.4] |
| Legislation | Page 67, r [3.1] |
| Journal articles | Page 91, r [5] |
| Books | Page 98, r [6] |
| Speeches | Page 113, r [7.3] |
| Internet materials | Page 130, r [7.15] |
| Treaties | Page 133, r [8] |
| UK Cases | Page 251, r [24.1] |

Class Preparation & Lecture Notes

How do I make the most out of my classes?

Prepare! Reading will form a large part of your legal education and your career, should you choose to enter the profession. The reading lists in law can be substantially longer than any other discipline; despite this, it is a good idea to at least read one week ahead so that the material is not completely unfamiliar when you try to learn it in class. If you have a tutorial, try to prepare responses to problem questions so you can make the most of the class and contribute to earn your class participation marks.

Turn up! Missing even one class means that you lose guidance on substantial amounts of content. Lecture recordings may be provided but it is always better putting in the hard yards as you go rather than trying to learn enormous volumes of content in one hit. Check the attendance requirements for each law subject; failure to fulfill this for any subject may result in an Absent Fail.

Contribute! It might feel incredibly intimidating to put your hand up in class to answer a question, but know that your tutors, lecturers and friends are always there to guide and support you. Don't feel nervous about giving a wrong answer, because you'll get to the right one eventually. If you have prepared adequately for a class, you should be confident that it is apparent in your contributions.

But the reading list for each subject looks enormous, do I need to read everything?

“Reading everything” listed within a Unit of Study outline is an unrealistic bar to set at Law School, and a quick road to frustration. There are always *starred or bolded cases/legislation on your reading lists - this generally means that they are required to understand the fundamental concepts of the course.

As a starting point, reviewing a textbook chapter or required cases prior to a class on new content will help familiarise yourself with the issues and legal principles. If there is a particular area that interests you after class, or you think an issue may be particularly pertinent to an assessment, there is always “further reading” listed in the Unit of Study Outline for you to peruse. Further reading would definitely enrich your Law School learning, but be judicious so that you don't become overwhelmed.

How should I structure my notes to make the most out of lectures and classes?

Firstly, you must attempt to make your own notes. It is perfectly acceptable to view others' notes as guidance, but your understanding will never develop well enough if you do not work to grasp the actual concepts and knowledge contained. Additionally, the law changes faster than you'd think, rendering notes produced in previous years erroneous.

As we are studying common law, most of your reading will comprise of cases. Learning how to effectively write a case note will help you bring structure to your notes, and understand key legal principles and concepts. For more details on effective note-taking, please see the section above, or consult SULLS Education Guide at www.suls.org.au/education-guide/.

There is just so much content for Law, how do I make sure I'm learning it all properly?

Assessments at Law School are largely problem-based - therefore, doing practice questions and past exams will give a very good indication of your capacity to apply your knowledge.

Peer Assisted Study Sessions (PASS)

PASS are also a great forum for you to review knowledge gained in class. It is designed to provide a more informal environment of your peers in order to help you comfortably practice and develop your skills. For more details on the PASS program, including registration and subject details, please visit <https://sydney.edu.au/students/pass.html>.

Outside of these programs, you will most likely find it helpful to work through materials with others, rather than individually. You would be surprised how much you might develop your legal knowledge through a 15 minute conversation with your friends.

SULS runs a “Law School Basics” series throughout Semester 1, a Q&A panel aimed at

covering the fundamental skills required of first year students. They comprise of lecturers and outstanding students who cover a range of topics from study technique, to essay writing, to exam technique. We highly recommend attending these sessions - they have received excellent feedback from students in the past!

SULS will also be pioneering a Soft Skills Workshop in 2020 which will supplement the Law School Basics series. These will deliver a stronger focus on personal development and student wellbeing and aim to equip first year students with the necessary confidence to succeed within and beyond Law School! Keep an eye out on the SULS Facebook for further details!

Academic Honesty

The University of Sydney views academic honesty as a cornerstone of academic excellence, so it is essential that you ensure your work is original and reflective of your own efforts. The University defines academic dishonesty as “any dishonest or unfair action that you take to gain academic advantage”, including assisting others to do so. Depending on the severity of the misconduct, the University can apply sanctions such as recording a lower mark or a fail for that subject, or exclusion from your course.

You will be required by the University to complete an “Academic Honesty” module online on the University’s learning platform, Canvas. This is generally due within the first half of the first semester of your degree, but please check your Canvas accounts for exact information. You must complete this module in order to receive your results and fulfil the requirements of your degree.

As law students, not only are there academic penalties for misconduct, but also professional consequences. You will hear of graduates who are barred from admission to their respective legal boards due to academic dishonesty in the course of their degree. For more information on these forms of academic dishonesty, please see bit.ly/2DoWYie.

If you are notified that you have been found liable for academic misconduct, you may seek free assistance from caseworkers working with the Students’ Representative Council (SRC) (for Combined LLB students), or the Sydney University Postgraduate Representative Association (SUPRA) (for Juris Doctor, Masters and Higher Degree Research students). If your matter relates to misconduct and you wish to appeal such a decision, see bit.ly/2t9UCj3. If your matter is being dealt with as an academic decision, there is guidance over the page.

Appeals

You have the right to fair academic decision-making in your studies, but at times it may not feel that way. If you feel that this has been the case, you can appeal that decision. When you are considering appealing, note:

- There is a common formal policy and framework across the University (this is the University of Sydney (Student Appeals Against Academic Decisions) Rule 2006) but each faculty may have different processes for the first and second levels.
- Deadlines are generally very strict and extensions to appeals may not be given.
- If you are successful, your mark may be changed and it can be higher or lower than your original mark.

Before you appeal, make sure to collect your assessment task. If it is a Law assignment, your Unit of Study Coordinator will notify you when you can collect your assignment from the Law School Information Desk (Level 3, New Law Building). If it is a Law examination, you need to submit an Exam Script Request at <https://bit.ly/2HprZbo> within the script retention period (6 months after the exam). You may or may not be able to take photos of your exam script depending on whether the exam is confidential and secured.

There are three levels of appeals (informal appeals — faculty or Academic Panel appeals — Student Appeals Body). At the informal appeal stage:

- Special consideration, special arrangements, credit or reduced volume of learning appeals should be submitted through an Informal Resolution Request online at <https://bit.ly/2sGItBE>.
- For Business School subjects, complete an online File Note form at <https://bit.ly/2CA2COt>. For all other faculties (including Law), you need to email your teacher or unit of study coordinator.
- Instructions will be provided to you at each stage of appeal on how to appeal to the next stage.

TIP

You need to submit all relevant documentation as soon as possible and before the due dates as further evidence may not be accepted in later stages.

You should utilise free advice from the SRC (for undergraduate students) or SUPRA (for postgraduate students). If you appeal to the Student Appeals Body, there will be a hearing and you are permitted to bring a representative from these student organisations or own support person (such as a parent, or friend) to the hearing.



Appeals Flowchart

Are you appealing an academic decision?
 (An academic decision is a decision by the University that affects the academic assessment or progress of a person within their course)

Yes for Special Consideration, Special Arrangements, Credit or Reduced Volume of Learning
 Submit an Informal Resolution Request online
<https://bit.ly/2sGItBE>

Yes, for Law School
 Email your Unit of Study Coordinator

Yes, for other faculties
Business: submit a File Note
<https://bit.ly/2CA2COt>
Other: email your Unit of Study Coordinator

First Level: Informal Appeals
 Submit within 15 working days of original academic decision

Would you like further appeal?

Yes for Special Consideration, Special Arrangements, Credit or Reduced Volume of Learning
 Submit an online Appeal Form
<https://bit.ly/2W8iSPw>

Yes, for Law School
 Send an email to law.dean@sydney.edu.au

Yes, for other faculties
FASS: email to fass.appeals@sydney.edu.au
Business: submit online at <https://bit.ly/2sIfQE4>
FEIT: email to engineering.progression@sydney.edu.au
Science: complete form at <https://bit.ly/2W4ymUV>

Second Level: Faculty or Academic Panel Appeals
 Submit within 20 working days of first level appeal decision

Would you like further appeal?

Yes
Third Level: Student Appeals Body Submit within 15 working days of second level appeal decision
 Submit an Application Form and attend a hearing

Co-curriculars

How do I have fun whilst in I'm at Law School?

Join SULLS

Membership is free and open to all law students. More details are on our website at suls.org.au.

Welcome Week Party

Kick off your 2020 social calendar at our annual Welcome Week party before it's time to hit the books! Check the SULLS Facebook page for event details.

Meet friends at LLB Law Camp

Date: 17-19th April

Venue: Castle Mountain

An unmissable rite of passage among undergrad law students at Sydney, this weekend away promises to be one of the highlights of your university career. With nightly parties, exciting activities, and mentoring sessions, you'll form the friendships that will make your university experience worthwhile, and create memories to last a lifetime! If you want to find out how fun studying law can be, this is the place to do it!

Have some drinks at JD I Drinks

Date: March 6

Venue: The Marly (Upstairs)

JD I drinks (+ canapes!) provides an opportunity for entering JD students to get to know their cohort. This is one of the first informal social opportunities to interact with fellow students outside of an intense first few weeks of Foundations. Check the SULLS Facebook page for updates and details on purchasing tickets!

Dance all night at Law Ball

The Law Ball is the biggest event of the SULLS social calendar, generally held towards the end of September. The Society hosts over 850 guests for a themed gala with a sit-down meal, bar tab and, of course, a dance floor! Tickets will be available at the beginning of Semester 2 - it is encouraged that you arrange for tables of 10.

Get active with SULLS sport

SULLS Sport is an awesome way to keep active, engage in healthy competition and make lasting friends! Everyone is welcome to enter interfaculty sport with SULLS every Wednesday, with a different sport featured each week. Activities like Fitness Club and intervarsity competitions offer something new for students of all sporting abilities. Keep an eye out on Facebook, Instagram and in the SULLS Weekly!

Join or watch the Law Revue

Law Revue is the annual showcase of our talented law students, featuring satirical comedy sketches, song and dance in a stage performance. Auditions and rehearsals for revue will generally occur during Semester 1. "Revue season", when each revue per faculty/collective is performed, starts towards the end of Semester 1, and into Semester 2. For more information, stay tuned to the Law Revue Facebook page at www.facebook.com/sydneylawrevue/.

Join a Society

SULLS is one of 200+ societies on campus, all supported by the University of Sydney Union (USU). Clubs and societies often run events such as camps, competitions and barbecues and hence are a fantastic way to meet friends from all degrees and feel part of a community. During Welcome Fest, most clubs and societies set up stands around Eastern Avenue and the Quadrangle. You can sign up to their email newsletters, link up on social media and find out about upcoming events and activities. For a comprehensive list, please see bit.ly/2ShcbvH.

How can I develop my skills professionally?

Attend a Careers Basic Seminar

The VP (Careers) at SULLS organises Careers Basics seminars throughout the year. Though these are aimed at JD II/LLB IV students, these are great opportunities to meet and ask questions to potential future employers, and find out when you can apply for their programs.

Take on an Executive Position in a Society

The University of Sydney has over 200 societies clubs and societies, catering for a myriad of interests. Some societies specifically run professional skill workshops or networking events with their sponsoring firms. Additionally, taking on responsibility in any society by becoming an executive member will help you demonstrate your leadership and management skills to employers. What you do and how much time you commit as an executive varies from society to society and your position. Most societies have at least a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Secretary. If you are thinking about becoming an executive, make sure to attend society events and get to know the current executive members, who can tell you more about how they got the position.

TIP: USU membership (including sign ups for clubs and societies) is now free to join. You can choose to opt into USU ACCESS Rewards for \$45, which gives you 10% off USU food and retail outlets and other assorted discounts. Sign up at <https://www.usu.edu.au/Membership/USU-Membership.aspx>



Join a SULLS Committee

Being on a SULLS Committee is a great way to not only give back to the society, but to develop your time management, communication and teamwork skills. SULLS runs a number of committees under their various portfolios, so pick one that interests you! For more details on how to apply, look out for the Intro to SULLS Handbook online or at the SULLS Office, and keep your eyes peeled for Facebook events. Make sure you sign up to become a SULLS member on our website suls.org.au.

Compete in a Competition

Competitions are a fantastic way to apply your accumulated legal knowledge as well as develop advantageous skills for your career. Participating in competitions is a great complement to academic results, demonstrating to employers that you not only understand legal theory but can put it into practice too. SULLS coordinates the below competitions throughout the year, both internal and intervarsity. For more details, grab a copy of the Competitions Handbook or contact competitions@suls.org.au.

Competitions



Negotiations

Negotiations tests competitors' teamwork and dispute resolution skills as they work in pairs to represent their client's interests and achieve a favourable outcome within two-party negotiations. Negotiations not only builds communication skills but fosters creative thinking and conflict resolution skills. Not only is it a highly valued skill in the workplace but also one practical for real life.

How do I get Involved?

Jump right into the Clayton Utz Negotiations Competition, running in both Semester 1 and 2! Open to all cohorts, this is our most popular skills competition!

Client Interviewing

In this competition, competitors act as a team of two lawyers interviewing a potential client consulting their firm for the first time. Useful for both legal and non-legal pathways, this competition calls for acute analytical and interpersonal skills in order to win over and extract essential information from the client.

How do I get Involved?

Running in Semester 2, the Henry Davis York Client Interviewing Competition is the perfect way to get started!

Mooting

In mooting, competitors are legal advocates arguing on a question of law in an appeals court. This competition develops your advocacy skills, particularly in a court context, and can help discover whether a career in practicing is for you. Even if you're not drawn to practicing however, mooting helps you hone skills such as thinking on your feet, thorough preparation and formal presentation.

How do I get Involved?

Not sure where to start? Try our Introductory Mooting Program, a short 5 week crash course held in Semester 1, teaching you the essential skills to get ready for the First Year Moot!

Find out if mooting is for you in our First Year Moot (Semester 2), a beginners moot exclusive to LLB1s and JD1s, centred around preliminary areas of tort law!

A JD student and want to jump the gun on your mooting career? Enter our beginners-level Torts Moot (Semester 1) and intermediate-level Herbert Smith Freehills Contracts Moot (Semester 2) to challenge yourself!

Witness Examination

Competitors conduct witness examination-in-chief and cross-examination in this competition, being the most similar to Mock Trial. Quick thinking and adaptability is essential for this competition that focuses on asking the right questions and advancing a persuasive case theory.

How do I get Involved?

Get your 'Objection!' ready for the King & Wood Mallesons Witness Examination Competition running in Semester 1!

How can I contribute to the community?

Join a humanitarian/charitable society

Clubs and societies are a great way of socialising and making friends, but many societies also have a humanitarian, charitable or community focus. These societies are a great opportunity to gain volunteer experience and contribute to community services. For a comprehensive list, please visit bit.ly/2EuUiA3.

Become a volunteer for the Community Legal Education Project

The Community Legal Education Project is a new SULS initiative that provides young people from a disadvantaged background with basic legal knowledge and understanding of their rights. Student volunteers will attend high schools to deliver modules on topics such as police powers, drug use and employment rights. Opportunities to attend sessions will be posted periodically, and a compulsory training session is provided for all volunteers. More information will be posted on the website shortly.

Become a tutor for the Refugee Language Tutoring Program

The Refugee Language Tutoring Program was piloted in 2014, involving a group of 20-30 volunteers who work with refugees on campus to increase their English proficiency. The program operates throughout the year and involves a weekly commitment each Monday from 5-7pm. A compulsory training session is provided for all tutors. For more information, please visit the SULS website: suls.org.au.

Become a mentor for the Juvenile Justice Mentoring Scheme (JJMS)

The JJMS provides opportunities for law students to mentor residents at the Cobham Juvenile Justice centre. Participants engage in recreational and educational programs, and the scheme runs throughout both semesters and during both Winter and Summer breaks. For more information, please visit the SULS website: suls.org.au.

Get involved with the SULS Social Justice Committee

The SULS Social Justice Committee consists of a group of passionate students who are responsible for the coordination of events within SULS' social justice portfolio. It is suitable for students of all years looking to become more involved within the society and applications will open in Semester 1. For more information, see the Intro to SULS handbook.

Become a mentor for Australian Indigenous Mentoring Experience (AIME)

AIME is a nationwide program that offer support through tutor squads for high schools, in addition to running multiple program days a year. They have a significant presence of University of Sydney students, and in 2016 engaged over 6600 mentees. To get involved, please visit aimementoring.com/global/about.

Volunteer at Community Legal Centres (CLC)

Volunteering your time to a CLC is one of the most direct ways of contributing to your local community, whilst developing and building upon the skills that you will learn at Law School. There are CLCs in most regions of Sydney; law students from the University of Sydney tend to get involved with the Aboriginal Legal Service and the Redfern Legal Centre. For more information and the location of CLCs in your local area, please visit www.clcsw.org.au.



Services

Getting support can be difficult since many programs and initiatives are not advertised well and can appear burdensome at first. This section will introduce you to some of the support services at the University so you can easily find help whenever you need.

SULS Equity

Periods of financial hardship, illness or emotional difficulty is a harsh reality for many of us. In recognition of this, SULS has a portfolio specifically dedicated to providing support and alleviating the pressures of such times - the SULS Equity Portfolio. In particular, the Equity portfolio runs the **Equity Textbook Loan Scheme (ETLS)** and the **Equity Financial Grants Scheme (EFGS)**.

Tell me more about the ETLS, I'd love to borrow a textbook

ETLS assists students by providing textbooks for core subjects each semester. You will be asked to demonstrate financial hardship for this to be available for you. If you are eligible, you will have access to textbooks for the entire semester, after providing a refundable deposit.

I'm also having difficulty participating in all these expensive SULS events, is there anything that might help for that?

This is where the EFGS comes in. The EFGS aims to improve access to SULS events and other co-curricular activities for law students with demonstrated financial need, by providing monetary grants to these eligible students. Participation in competitions endorsed by the Law Faculty, First Year Law Camp, the JJD1 drinks event and the annual Law Ball might therefore be made easier. Each grant is nonrefundable and up to \$100 in value, which can also assist with the purchasing of non-core textbooks.

What else does the Equity Portfolio do?

The Equity Portfolio also produces the Student Support Services handbook which covers everything from obtaining financial assistance to seeking emotional support, from seeking help for mental illnesses to maintaining overall well-being, and from self-worth to dealing with discrimination. You can find it at suls.org.au or pick up a hard copy in our office.

Contact the Equity Officer

The Equity Officer is always happy to chat with you and answer any questions about how SULS may alleviate any financial or emotional hardships you are enduring. In 2020, your Equity Officer is Max Vishney (equity@suls.org.au).

Faculty Support

The Law Faculty, in combination with the University, provides support in the form of online resources and peer mentoring programs, specifically designed to ease first year students into University. It is always encouraged that you communicate with your lecturer or tutor if you are struggling with a particular unit of study, however, the Law School also has advisers with whom you may consult for academic support. For more information, please see <https://bit.ly/2PifWeO>.

TIP: Make sure to check out the SULS Student Support Services Handbook for more details on the support services which SULS, government and private organisations can provide for you.

Self-Care as Welfare

Getting the right balance between your studies and other commitments can be tough. Forming good habits individually and establishing a routine will be useful in managing your time and work. It seems obvious, but it is important to eat regularly throughout the day (you will be surprised at how the right foods will help your study!), drink plenty of water and get enough sleep every night.

It is also important to communicate how your studies might be affected by extenuating

circumstances if they do occur. As mentioned, there are many options in place such as Special Consideration and Simple Extensions that may be utilised (see page 10), but you must be diligent and proactive when advocating and representing why you need them. This means keeping up with documentation and appointments, and being responsive to those who do offer their help to you. However, as long as you fulfill these obligations, don't ever feel that a problem is too small to reach out to the myriad of support services available to you.

The Learning Centre

Law School requires reading and writing skills at a higher than average level, and you may find that you would like to further develop or refresh these skills. The Learning Centre at the University of Sydney runs free academic reading and writing workshops targeted towards specific skills and different levels, whether you are an undergraduate or postgraduate, doing research or coursework, or of either an English-speaking or culturally/linguistically diverse background. For more details on their courses and their upcoming 2020 Summer Program, please visit <https://bit.ly/2l6Y2MH>.

Counselling and Psychological Services (CAPS)

Law School requires reading and writing skills at a higher than average level, and you may find that you would like to further develop or refresh these skills. The Learning Centre at the University of Sydney runs free academic reading and writing workshops targeted towards specific skills and different levels, whether you are an undergraduate or postgraduate, doing research or coursework, or of either an English-speaking or culturally/linguistically diverse background. For more details on their courses and their upcoming 2020 Summer Program, please visit <https://bit.ly/2l6Y2MH>.

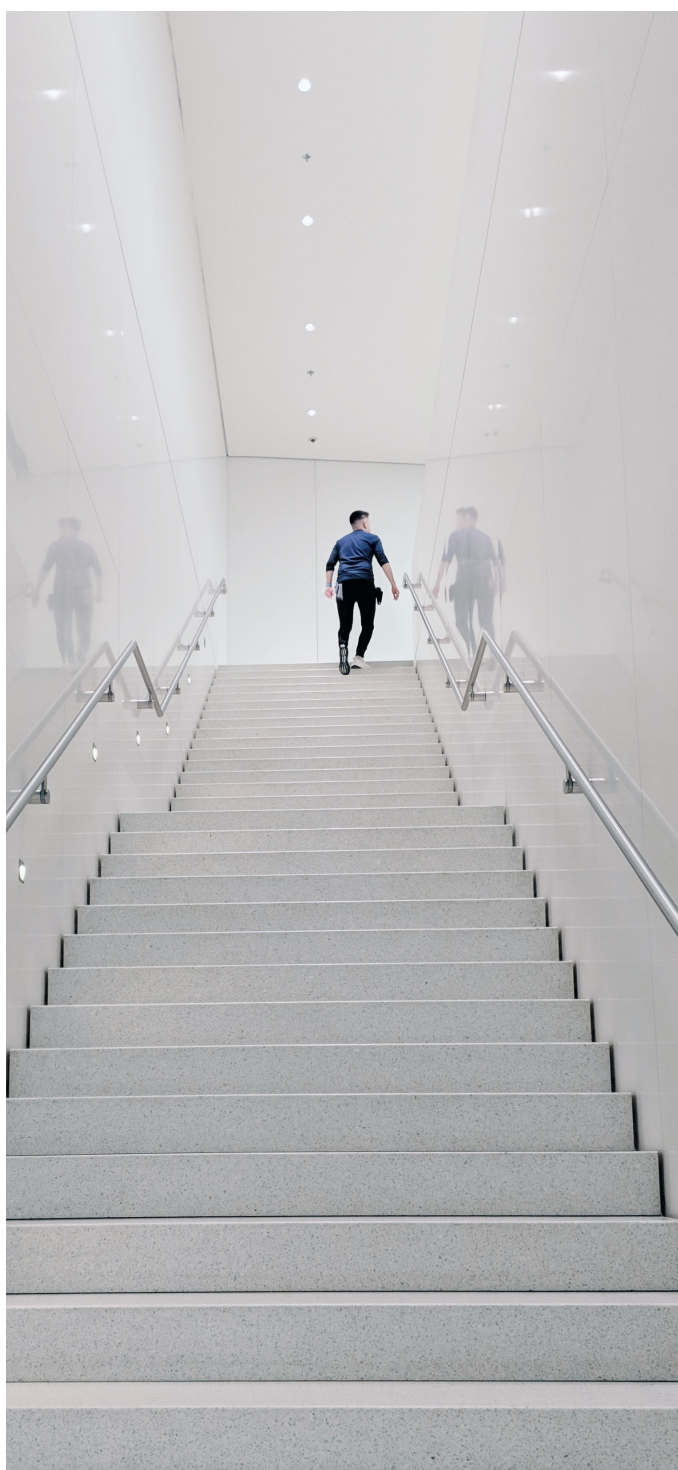
Disability Services

If you live with a long-term condition that affects your studies, you will be eligible for registration to access the University of Sydney's Disability Services. Under Federal and State anti-discrimination legislation, organisations are obligated to provide reasonable adjustments to ensure that students with disabilities are provided with the best possible opportunity to succeed.

Registration with Disability Services will generally involve medical appointments in order to complete supporting documentation, and then a consultation with a Disability Services Officer to determine any adjustments under an Academic Plan that will apply to the assessment regime of your subjects. Be aware that you will need to dedicate some time to the application and maintenance of your registration, though many processes may be completed online. Disability Services on the whole is a very responsive division of the University, and its officers are committed to achieving the best outcomes they can for students. For more information on how to contact and access Disability Services, please visit <https://bit.ly/2swzRxn>.

Fees & Financial Support

In your first year of university, you will find that you will be spending much more than you did in high school, even if you're not staying in college or living away. Opal travel, food on campus and expensive textbooks - all of these things will inevitably increase your spending. However, there is plenty of help available from government payments, to bursaries, to emergency loans.



Student Bursaries

Bursaries are scholarships awarded if you need financial assistance, are a full-time student and Australian citizen or permanent resident. Some bursaries require some academic progress and you may need to show that you are passing your subjects. Part-time students receiving the Disability Support Pension (DSP) may also be eligible. If you study part-time due to a disability and don't receive the DSP, you may still be eligible. You don't need to repay the University but you are encouraged to consider making a donation in the future to continue the scheme.

Making an application for a general bursary is easy. Go to Sydney Student, 'My finances', 'Scholarships, prizes, bursaries and loans', then 'Apply for financial support'. You will then need to contact the Financial Support Service (8627 4809 or student.financialsupport@sydney.edu.au) to arrange an appointment to discuss your circumstances. Appointments usually take about 15 minutes and are available between 9.30am and 4pm, Monday to Friday.

Special bursaries for first-year students, students with a disability, Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander students or some faculties are also available at <https://bit.ly/2sDja3i>.

If you urgently need financial support, contact Financial Support Service to arrange an interview as soon as possible. You may be eligible for interest-free loans or an Emergency Cash Payment of up to \$500.

Centrelink & Department of Human Services

The Australian Government provides several payments for students. These are generally means-tested and many of these require you to be a full-time student and meet other criteria. Many of these are listed below, but make sure to check the Department of Human Services website for the most accurate and up-to-date information: humanservices.gov.au.

Youth Allowance - a fortnightly payment up to \$499.90 for full time students who are between 18 and 24 years old and are Australian residents. This payment varies depending on your parent's income and assets, personal circumstances and any employment income. You can apply and find out more at <https://bit.ly/2WaWaqe>.

Austudy - a fortnightly payment up to \$596.50 for full time students over 25 years old who are Australian residents. This payment varies depending on your personal income and assets and personal circumstances. You can apply and find out more at <https://bit.ly/2P2sNCL>.

ABSTUDY - for Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander Australian students who are not receiving another payment to study or train. You may be eligible for a suite of payments, such Living Allowance, Incidentals Allowance, Rent Assistance, Pharmaceutical Allowance and Relocation Scholarship, depending on the degree you study and your personal circumstances. You can apply and find out more at <https://bit.ly/2W05GME>.

Student Start-up Loan - a voluntary tax-free loan of \$1077 paid twice a year. You will be eligible if you receive Youth Allowance, Austudy or ABSTUDY Living Allowance. You will need to repay the loan once you reach the HELP repayment threshold. You can usually apply or opt into receiving the Student Start-up Loan when you submit a claim for Youth Allowance, Austudy or ABSTUDY. For more information, go to <https://bit.ly/2n1zTdz>.

Education Entry Payment - a yearly lump sum payment of \$208 if you receive Newstart Allowance, the partnered Parenting Payment, Partner Allowance or Widow Allowance. For more information, go to <https://bit.ly/2S2BMbH>.

Pensioner Education Supplement - a fortnightly additional payment of \$62.40 (full-time) or \$31.20 (part-time) if you receive Youth Allowance as a single main carer or other payments from Centrelink or the Department of Veteran's Affairs. For more information, go to <https://bit.ly/2FzpjGl>.

If you moved to study, you may be eligible for:

- Fares Allowance - covers the least expensive and most available form of public transport for trips during your study. For more information, go to <https://bit.ly/2HtQArE>.
- Relocation Scholarship - if you receive Youth Allowance or ABSTUDY and relocate from a family home in regional or remote area to study at the University of Sydney. The payment is \$4,553 in your first year. For more information go to <https://bit.ly/2EP7U9k>.
- You may receive Rent Assistance if you receive certain payments from the Department of Human Services and your fortnightly rent exceeds a specific amount. The amount varies based on your circumstances and is up to \$180.18 per fortnight. If you are already receiving a payment, you can apply by logging into your myGov account. For more information, go to <https://bit.ly/2AXBgUx>.
- You will automatically receive the Youth Disability Supplement if you receive the Disability Support Pension and you are under 21. You may also receive it if you are under 22 and receive Youth Allowance or ABSTUDY as a full time student, following an Employment Services Assessment. For more information, go to <https://bit.ly/2RSKTeW>.

If you receive Youth Allowance, ABSTUDY Living Allowance or Austudy, you are eligible for the Low Income Health Care Card. This allows you to receive cheaper medicine under the Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme, bulk billed doctor visits and larger refunds for medical costs when you reach the Medicare Safety Net. Usually, you do not need to apply as it is automatically sent to you if you are eligible. For more information, go to <https://bit.ly/2IinwGG>.

Note that social services legislation is constantly under review and may change. This information is a guide and you should always contact the Department of Human Services for the most updated and accurate information.

Student Representative Council (Undergraduate - Bachelors Degree)

The Student Representative Council represents undergraduate students and can help you get through university. They provide FREE, independent and confidential advice and support on a range of issues faced by students including: academic rights and appeals, show cause, exclusion, misconduct/dishonesty allegations, special consideration, tenancy, Centrelink, financial issues, Tax Help and more.

Solicitors and a registered migration agent provide FREE legal advice, representation in court where relevant, and a referral service, including: police and court matters, traffic offences, immigration law, consumer rights, employment law, personal/domestic violence, witnessing/certifying documents, insurance law, visa related matters and more.

The SRC also offers emergency loans of \$50 and lend out university approved calculators, lab coats and other science equipment.

Sydney University Postgraduate Association (JD, Masters and Research Students)

The Sydney University Postgraduate Representative Association is the body for JD (and other research) students. It has a legal and caseworker service similar to the SRC, and it holds drop-in sessions for student advice on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday between 1 to 3pm. The Legal Service also holds a drop-in session on Thursday between 1 to 3pm. For full details of the types of assistance you can seek, please visit the SUPRA website at www.supra.net.au.

To contact SUPRA, email help@supra.usyd.edu.au or call 9351 3715. The SUPRA offices are on Level 2 of the Holme Building, Camperdown campus. To get to the SUPRA offices, enter the Holme Building via Science Rd, head through the Holme Courtyard and take the lift (next to the Courtyard Restaurant and Bar) down to Level 2.

Non-Academic Complaints

Bullying, intimidation, unlawful harassment and discrimination are not tolerated under any circumstances. This includes sexual assault, sexual harassment, discrimination and verbal abuse. If you experience or witness this kind of behavior, it is important to report it as a non-academic complaint at your earliest opportunity. The University has developed new and tough policies against unwelcome behavior, particularly sexual assault and harassment. The Student Affairs Unit handles all non-academic complaints. They can assist you in resolving your complaint, or conduct an investigation for serious matters.

You can make a non-academic complaint through the special number 1300 SYD HLP (1800 793 457) on Monday to Friday between 9am and 5pm. This is a confidential hotline that can direct you to the appropriate staff to handle your complaint. However, this is not an emergency number. In emergencies, call triple 000. For minor emergencies or a safety threat, contact Campus Security (24 hours) on 9351 3333.

Further Support Services

Emergencies

(Fire, Police & Ambulance): 000 or 112 from a mobile phone

The closest public hospital (and Emergency Department) to campus is Royal Prince Alfred Hospital:

50 Missenden Road, Camperdown NSW 2050

The responsible Police Local Command Area is Newtown LAC:

222 Australia Street, Newtown NSW 2042

(02) 9550 8199

If you (or someone around you) are suffering from an acute mental health crisis, please call:

Lifeline: 13 11 14

NSW Mental Health Access Line: 1800 011 511

If you have experienced sexual harassment or assault, please call one of these staffed 24/7 numbers: Police: 000 in an emergency or 131 444 (police assistance line)

NSW Rape Crisis Centre: 1800 424 017

University of Sydney Crisis Line: 1800 SYD HLP or 1800 793 457

On Campus

The University of Sydney Crisis Line - 1800 SYD HLP - 1800 793 457

Campus Security - (02) 9351 3333

The University of Sydney Counselling & Psychological Services (CAPS)

Offers counselling services to help students build strengths, improve wellbeing and achieve academic success. Consultations are free and confidential.

L: Level 5 of the Jane Foss Russell Building G02, City Road (beside the Wentworth Building), Camperdown Campus

W: <https://bit.ly/2To1jPM>

P: (02) 8627 8433 or 8627 8437

E: caps.admin@sydney.edu.au

The University of Sydney Health Service

Offers services such as treatment of illness, injury, and other physical problems, assistance with emotional difficulties, advice on contraception and sexually transmitted diseases and advice for students with examination difficulties.

L: Wentworth Clinic, Wentworth Building G01 on Butlin Avenue, Level 3; Holme Clinic, Holme Building A09 on Science Road, Entry Level

W: <https://bit.ly/2BfJ1mJ>

P: (02) 9351 3484 or 9351 4095

Off-Campus

If you need medical assistance after hours, but it is not an emergency that requires hospital treatment, there are two numbers you can call to access a General Practitioner:

HealthDirect: 1800 022 222

Monday to Friday: 11pm-7:30am

Saturday: After 6pm

Sunday & Public Holidays: All Day

National Home Doctor Service: 13 SICK or 137 425

Monday to Friday: after 4pm

Saturday: after 10am

Sunday & Public Holidays: All Day

Headspace

Offers health advice, support and information on a wide range of issues including general health, mental health, alcohol and other drug worries. The closest headspace centre to campus is Camperdown.

A: Level 2, 97 Church Street Camperdown

W: www.headspace.org.au

E: headspace.camperdown@sydney.edu.au

P: (02) 9114 4100

Camperdown and Redfern Community Health

Provides crisis and case management services for adults experiencing a range of mental health problems, such as depression, mood disorders and severe anxiety.

A: Camperdown Community Health Centre, Level 5 (Street Level), KGV Building, Missenden Road, Camperdown; Redfern Community Health Centre, 103 – 105 Redfern, Street Redfern.

P: (02) 9515 9000 (Camperdown);
(02) 9395 0444 (Redfern);
(02) 9767 5000 (after hours).

The Black Dog Institute

A world leader in diagnosis, treatment and prevention of mood disorders such as depression and bipolar disorder.

A: Hospital Road, Prince of Wales Hospital, Randwick

P: (02) 9382 4530

W: www.blackdoginstitute.org.au

E: blackdog@blackdog.org.au

Beyondblue (Online Resource)

The beyondblue website provides specific resources for young people, LGBTI people, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, wom*n, and friends and family of someone experiencing depression. There is a 24 hour hotline and you can chat online with a professional via the website.

W: www.beyondblue.org.au.

P: 1300 02 4636 (24 hour hotline)

eheadspace (Online Resource)

www.eheadspace.org.au

A confidential, free and secure space where young people, their family or friends can chat online, email or speak on the phone with a qualified youth mental health professional.

For more on mental health and student services, see the SULLS Student Support Services Handbook.





Exchange

“A semester exchange gives you an invaluable opportunity to orientate your place and purpose in the brilliantly complex world. The blend of unique cultures both exposes the unsettling familiarity of certain aspects of life and ignites a pursuit of the great unknowns through education and adventure.”

*Carol Lin, Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws,
University of Copenhagen, Denmark*

Studying abroad gives you an unparalleled opportunity to travel, personally grow, and study simultaneously without prolonging your degree. There are two types of exchange programs available for law students: general University-wide exchanges and law faculty-specific exchanges.

General exchanges are administered by Sydney Abroad, so apply to the Study Abroad office if you would like to study one of your non-law units of your degree overseas. Law exchanges, however, are administered by the Sydney Law School, and are only available for fourth or fifth year law elective units.

For non-Law exchanges, a common misconception is that going on a general exchange will prolong your degree, but this can be easily avoided by swapping your units around. See the next page for an example of how you might do this if you were going on exchange in Year 2, Semester 2

Make sure you research and explore your options because the deadlines, criteria and available university vary for each type of exchange. Some useful starting points are bit.ly/2rZ4sWS (for general exchange) and bit.ly/2FMII67 (for Law exchange).

Swapping Units for Exchange

Let's say that Jo is a first year Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Laws student and she hasn't found out about exchange yet. Her subject selection in second and third year most likely looks like this:

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| <i>Year 2 Semester 1</i> | Table A Major Senior Unit (1) | Table A Junior Unit OR Table A or B Senior Unit (1) | LAWS1014 Civil and Criminal Procedure | LAWS1015 Contracts |
| <i>Year 2 Semester 2</i> | Table A Major Senior Unit (2) | Table A Major Senior Unit (3) | Table A Junior Unit OR Table A or B Senior Unit (2) | LAWS1016 Criminal Law |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 1</i> | Table A Major Senior Unit (4) | Table A or B Senior Unit (3) | Table A or B Senior Unit (4) | LAWS1023 Public International Law |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 2</i> | Table A Major Senior Unit (5) | Table A Major Senior Unit (6) | LAWS1017 Torts and Contracts II | LAWS1021 Public Law |

Now imagine that Jo discovers the exchange program to Reykjavik University in Iceland and is instantly drawn to it – if her application is successful, she could swap Criminal Law with one of her Year 3 semester 2 units so that she does not have to prolong her degree:

| | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| <i>Year 2 Semester 1</i> | Table A Major Senior Unit (1) | Table A Junior Unit OR Table A or B Senior Unit (1) | LAWS1014 Civil and Criminal Procedure | LAWS1015 Contracts |
| <i>Year 2 Semester 2 (EXCHANGE)</i> | Table A Major Senior Unit (2) | Table A Major Senior Unit (3) | Table A Major Senior Unit (4) | Table A Junior Unit OR Table A or B Senior Unit (2) |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 1</i> | Table A Major Senior Unit (4) | Table A or B Senior Unit (3) | Table A or B Senior Unit (4) | LAWS1023 Public International Law |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 2</i> | Table A Major Senior Unit (5) | LAWS1016 Criminal Law | LAWS1017 Torts and Contracts II | LAWS1021 Public Law |

Make sure to consult the staff at Global Mobility and Faculty Services for assistance with exchange and degree progression. A list of useful contact details can be found in the Appendix.

Getting Around Campus

We'll only cover the essentials in this section since you should have the satisfaction of exploring the campus yourself. This section contains an overview of the law library, where to get food and drink, and where to study. We've done all the research and taste-testing for you, so hopefully you now have a better idea of where to explore!

Getting to Campus

Most law students reach the New Law Building either by catching the train to Redfern Station and walking for about 15 minutes or catching a train to Central Station, walking to Railway Square and taking a bus. Any bus from Stand M will take you right in front of the Student Centre opposite Eastern Avenue.

TIP: You can often find your prescribed texts and other useful textbooks in the two-hour section behind reception. You can look at the books for as long as you like, but if you want to leave the section with them you need to borrow them and return or renew them within the next two hours.



Stand M can be found at the bus stops under the spiral structure near Central Station on George Street.

The Law Library

The Law Library (Lawbry) is the study spot of choice for many students. During the semester, it can fill up as early as 10am and stay packed until 6pm, so if you want to secure a spot, it's best to book a desk at least a day or two in advance at <http://usyd.libcal.com/booking/lawdesk>.

Even if you're not comfortable studying in the deathly silence of the Law Library, there are plenty of reasons to visit:

1. To print – hop on to one of the computers requiring Unikey login in and you can print to the printers on the reception side of the library or behind the Turnbull Reading Room, informally known as “the Cone”. This comes in handy when you're printing your assignment last minute before handing it in to the Law Reception Counter on Level 3. Just make sure you have credit on your SydPay account beforehand - see pg 11.
2. To borrow – check out the textbooks on the right-hand side of reception. Even though many are not prescribed, they can offer insights or contain case extracts which are helpful for research assignments. You can borrow at the self-serve counter with your student card. For more details on the libraries on campus, visit <https://library.usyd.edu.au/study/getting-started.html>.
3. For group work – you can book any of the study rooms on both levels of the library through , but bookings fill quickly so try to get in a week in advance.



Interior of the Law Library.

Food & Drink

Here is a brief overview of the popular options, plotted out on the map on page 41

On Campus

Places with an asterisk offer ACCESS Rewards discounts.

***Abercrombie Business School (ABS) Café** – opens until 8pm Monday-Thursday and 7pm on Friday. It offers dinner options too, including the \$6 After 6pm menu. Food is a bit expensive but also a bit nicer.

Recommended: the cakes and banh mi

***Carlaw Kitchen** – offers Greek and Lebanese style food and coffee that is more affordable than Taste. Recommended: the feta chips

***Courtyard Café** – a bright, pretty and spacious café which does fantastic cakes, pastas, salads and Reuben sandwiches.

Recommended: the pizza and cakes

***Laneway Café** – easy to miss but does the best breakfasts on campus.

Recommended: the dirty chai and breakfast bruschetta

Ralph's Café – probably the best burgers on campus. Large selection of Italian food, sandwiches, wraps and salads. There is another outlet on the Boardwalk near Cadigal Greens.

Recommended: iced coffee (they add hazelnut gelato!), pasta and burgers

***Taste Baguette** – the go-to for most law students due to convenience, although it is on the expensive side. There is an eat-in area on the side.

Recommended: the coffee and the lemongrass beef baguette

***Wentworth Food Court** – most people flock here for Unibros, the on-campus kebab shop. There is also Asian and Indian food available, with more options in the adjacent JFR Plaza. Most places take ACCESS.

Recommended: the HSP or kebab from Unibros

Off Campus

Abercrombie Street – plenty of cute cafes line this street. But the main drawcard is Ozturk, where the HSP is so large that the box can barely close.

Recommended: cake, brunch and coffee from Shortlist or Ella's, kebab or HSP from Ozturk

Broadway – the food court in the shopping centre and the nearby streets have plenty of great options

Newtown – only a 10-minute walk away, or a short bus ride if you're trying to go deeper into Newtown. There's a Domino's as well as many Thai restaurants, burgers and gelaterias.

Recommended: Thai La Ong, El Jannah Express or BurgerFuel

TIP: Bring a keep cup to any USU outlet and you'll get 50 cents off your order. Additionally, if you are an ACCESS Rewards member, you will get a further 10% off, coffee Happy Hours and every 7th coffee free.



Study Spots

Can't stand the dirty looks when you nibble on a snack in the Law Library? Never make it to uni early enough to snag a seat? The Law Library is a popular study area but there are plenty of other options:

Fisher Library - right next door to the Law Library, connected via an underground tunnel on level 1. It has 9 levels worth of space for you to explore.

Pro: usually spots are available, especially in the two hour section or on higher levels

Con: much harder to find a place with powerpoints

Sci-Tech Library - also nice since there is a spacious area with natural light with a view of some greenery.

Pro: better lit and airier than the Law Library

Con: still gets quite crowded at peak times

Abercrombie Building Study Hubs - very popular, so don't expect to come here without bumping into some friends! Many places are available in all three hubs, and there is also hot water, a microwave and a printer in each hub.

Pro: easy access to microwave and ABS cafe

Con: not as quiet as law library

Carslaw Study Hubs - 24/7 study hub (don't forget to bring your student card after 6pm) with two areas with seating and PCs or Macs. A decent amount of seating available.

Pro: not too hard to find a place to charge

Con: can get a little noisy at times

New Law Building Level 3 - don't be put off by the fact you're sharing a floor with the Law academic office! This is definitely the study area with the best views.

Pro: fantastic view of Victoria Park, the city and the law lawns with plenty of natural light

Con: rarely available

Brennan McCallum Hub - opposite Manning Building. A hidden gem as it is far from where most law students have class.

Pro: spaces are usually available, places to charge

Con: a bit of a trek

Social Sciences Building - also a bit of a trek from the Law Building, but with a fair amount of space for group study. Hot water, microwaves, printers and computers available here.

Pro: nice and new with bookable group study areas

Con: a bit of a trek from most places and can get full during peak study times



FIRST YEAR LAW CAMP

An unmissable experience for all incoming law students.

Castle Mountain
(Webb's Creek)

April 17 2020



LAW SCHOOL BASICS

A presentation series covering techniques for dealing with studying, exams, assignments and wellbeing in law school.

TBA on our Facebook Page



Sample Degree Progression

Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Commerce with a major in Finance in the Dalyell Stream

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Year 1 Semester 1</i> | BUSS1000 Future of Business | BUSS1020 Quantitative Business Analysis | 1000-level elective | LAWS1006 Foundations of Law |
| <i>Year 1 Semester 2</i> | BUSS1030 Accounting, Business and Society | BUSS1040 Economics for Business Decision-Making | Open Learning Environment units | LAWS1012 Torts LAWS1024 Legal Research |
| <i>Year 2 Semester 1</i> | BUSS2000 Leading and Influencing in Business | FINC2011 Corporate Finance I | LAWS1014 Civil and Criminal Procedure | LAWS1015 Contracts |
| <i>Year 2 Semester 2</i> | FINC2012 Corporate Finance II | Open Elective | Dalyell Unit | LAWS1016 Criminal Law |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 1</i> | FINC3017 Investments and Portfolio Management | Finance 3000-level unit | Dalyell Unit | LAWS1023 Public International Law |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 2</i> | FINC3600 Finance in Practice | Finance 3000-level unit | LAWS1021 Public Law | LAWS1017 Torts and Contracts II |
| <i>Year 4 Semester 1</i> | LAWS2010 Administrative Law | LAWS2011 Federal Constitutional Law | LAWS2012 Introduction to Property and Commercial Law | LAWS2013 The Legal Profession |
| <i>Year 4 Semester 2</i> | LAWS2014 Corporations Law | LAWS2015 Equity | LAWS2016 Evidence | LAWS2017 Real Property |
| <i>Year 5 Semester 1</i> | LAWS2018 Private International Law A | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective |
| <i>Year 5 Semester 2</i> | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective |

TIP: Make sure to check your degree handbooks for the most up-

Bachelor of Laws and Bachelor of Arts with a major in International Relations and minor in History

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| <i>Year 1 Semester 1</i> | HSTY1001 History Workshop | GOVT1641 Introduction to Politics | GOVT1621 Introduction to International Relations | LAWS1006 Foundations of Law | LAWS1024 Legal Research |
| <i>Year 1 Semester 2</i> | HSTY1002 Age of Empires | GOVT2991 Political Analysis | Open Learning Environment units | LAWS1012 Torts | |
| <i>Year 2 Semester 1</i> | History 2000-level unit | GOVT2921 Intermediate International Relations | LAWS1014 Civil and Criminal Procedure | LAWS1015 Contracts | |
| <i>Year 2 Semester 2</i> | History 2000-level unit | International Relations 3000-level unit | Open Learning Environment units | LAWS1016 Criminal Law | |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 1</i> | History 3000-level unit | International Relations 3000-level unit | International Relations 3000-level unit | LAWS1023 Public International Law | |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 2</i> | History 3000-level unit | FASS3999 Interdisciplinary Impact | LAWS1021 Public Law | LAWS1017 Torts and Contracts II | |
| <i>Year 4 Semester 1</i> | LAWS2010 Administrative Law | LAWS2011 Federal Constitutional Law | LAWS2012 Introduction to Property and Commercial Law | LAWS2013 The Legal Profession | |
| <i>Year 4 Semester 2</i> | LAWS2014 Corporations Law | LAWS2015 Equity | LAWS2016 Evidence | LAWS2017 Real Property | |
| <i>Year 5 Semester 1</i> | LAWS2018 Private International Law A | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | |
| <i>Year 5 Semester 2</i> | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | |

Bachelor of Science with a major in Computer Science and Bachelor of Laws commencing in second year

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| <i>Year 1 Semester 1</i> | INFO1110 Introduction to Programming | INFO1113 Object-Oriented Programming | MATH1021 Calculus of One Variable (or MATH1921 or MATH1931) AND MATH1023 Multivariable Calculus and Modelling (or MATH1923 or MATH1933) | Elective unit from Table A or Table S |
| <i>Year 1 Semester 2</i> | COMP2022 Programming Languages, Logic and Models (or COMP2922) | MATH1002 Linear Algebra (or MATH1902) AND MATH1004 Discrete Mathematics (or MATH1904) | Open Learning Environment units | Elective unit from Table A or Table S |
| <i>Year 2 Semester 1</i> | COMP2123 Data Structures and Algorithms (or COMP2823) | COMP2017 Systems Programming | LAWS1006 Foundations of Law | LAWS1015 Contracts LAWS1024 Legal Research |
| <i>Year 2 Semester 2</i> | COMP3888 Computer Science Project (or COMP3988) | Elective unit from Table A or Table S | LAWS1012 Torts | LAWS1021 Public Law |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 1</i> | COMP3027 Algorithm Design (or COMP3927) | Open Learning Environment units | LAWS1014 Civil and Criminal Procedure | LAWS1023 Public International Law |
| <i>Year 3 Semester 2</i> | Computer Science 3000-level major selective unit | Elective unit from Table A or Table S | LAWS1016 Criminal Law | LAWS1017 Torts and Contracts II |
| <i>Year 4 Semester 1</i> | LAWS2010 Administrative Law | LAWS2011 Federal Constitutional Law | LAWS2012 Introduction to Property and Commercial Law | LAWS2013 The Legal Profession |
| <i>Year 4 Semester 2</i> | LAWS2014 Corporations Law | LAWS2015 Equity | LAWS2016 Evidence | LAWS2017 Real Property |
| <i>Year 5 Semester 1</i> | LAWS2018 Private International Law A | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective |
| <i>Year 5 Semester 2</i> | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective | Law 3000-level elective |

Please note that these sample degree progression tables are subject to change (some units might change in different years) and you should make a degree progression that suits you. For assistance, contact Law Professional Programs (law.professional@sydney.edu.au), your Faculty Services department listed below or the relevant academic advisor listed here: bit.ly/2POdSPc.

Faculty Services

If you are studying a combined degree, please contact the Faculty Services contact for your non-law degree. If you have fulfilled the requirements of your other degree and are only studying law (generally 4th and 5th year LLB and JDs and Masters students), please contact Law School Faculty Services.

University of Sydney Law School: acl.facultyservices@sydney.edu.au

Arts and Social Sciences: fass.facultyservices@sydney.edu.au

Engineering and Information Technology: feit.facultyservices@sydney.edu.au

Business School: business.facultyservices@sydney.edu.au

Science (including Agriculture, Environment and Veterinary Science): science.facultyservices@sydney.edu.au

SULS Executive

If you have any questions about our initiatives or need some help, please visit us at the SULS office in Level 1 of the New Law Annex or reach out to us using the contact details below. We'd love to hear from you! Also don't forget to check out our Intro to SULS handbook at suls.org.au or grab a hard copy from our office or Welcome Fest stall.

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Vice President (Social Justice) - Deandre Espejo - socialjustice@suls.org.au

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