

- 1) Briefly describe the plot of *Sen v Headley*:
- 2) Can be an immovable subject of deathbed gift in England?
- 3) Which source of Roman law is quoted by the Court of Appeal?
- 4) According to Roman law, deathbed gifts are valid if are made in contemplation of death and the death must subsequently really take occur. What is the third requirement added by English law?
- 5) Are deathbed gifts allowed in your country (note: e. g. in socialist countries, it was forbidden, as a result it is forbidden in some ex-socialist countries even nowadays). If so, what are the requirements for its validity (the 2 as in Rome, the 3 as in England, or other)?
- 6) Are there any other limitations or specifics of deathbed gifts in your country?
- 7) Does the value of the subject of the deathbed gift matter in English law?
- 8) Does the value of the subject of the deathbed gift matter in Roman law?
- 9) In the presentation, it is mentioned that the purposes of enacting *quarta Falcidia* is to protect heir and to help the legatees, who were dependant on the acceptance of the heritage. Can you think of some other people, for whom the heir's acceptance of heritage might be important (especially in Ancient Rome)?
- 10) Is there anything like *quarta Falcidia* in your country (applied either on legacies, trusts/fideicommissa, deathbed gifts, etc.)?