

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Set and published by the Assessment and Qualifications Alliance.

GCSE Law

Suggested answers are neither prescriptive nor exhaustive.

Within the exam paper as a whole, questions are set involving a varying number of marks. In general, marks can vary between a minimum of 3 marks up to a maximum of 15 marks. All of these questions, irrespective of the number of marks, are to be marked according to the following banded types of response. Marks are to be awarded for identifying the legal issue(s) involved, together with the quality of the explanation, showing the application of knowledge and understanding of the legal issues involved and/or the level of critical awareness displayed. All answers must be judged according to the standard one would expect from a notional 16-year-old.

Banded Mark Scheme

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	The number of marks will reflect the marks appropriate to the individual question
Band 1	Basic awareness	
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	

As an exception to the above banded mark scheme, questions in Section A and occasional questions in Section B will be marked on the basis of a mark for a particular point which the Mark Scheme will prescribe. Such questions will clearly be identified in the detailed Mark Scheme below.

Whilst it is not expected that alternative answers to such questions are likely to attract credit, candidates may, on occasions, interpret questions in an unexpected way and produce answers which, though not expected, should still be credited. Answers such as these will be discussed at Standardisation meetings in the period following each new examination and credited where appropriate.

SECTION A

- 1 Carefully read the descriptions of **each** of the people below. Look at the list in the box above and identify **which one** is being described. Write your answer in the space provided.

(4 marks)

[AO1:0, AO2:0, AO3:4]

- 1 (a) I work as a train driver.
I sit part-time in court dealing with criminal cases.
I am not paid for what I do in court.

*(1 mark)***Potential Content**

(Lay) magistrate(s)

1 mark

- 1 (b) Following a law degree, I qualified as a solicitor.
I am employed by Her Majesty's Court Service and work in the Magistrates Court.
I work as both an adviser and an administrator.

*(1 mark)***Potential Content**

(Magistrates') Clerk (to the Justices)

1 mark

- 1 (c) I used to be a practising barrister.
I am now a full-time judge.
I work in the County Court dealing mainly with Small Claims cases.

*(1 mark)***Potential Content**

District Judge

1 mark

- 1 (d) I qualified as a barrister 30 years ago.
I am now a full-time judge.
I work in the Royal Courts of Justice dealing with complex and high-value civil cases.

*(1 mark)***Potential Content**

High Court Judge

1 mark

2 Below is a description of the training requirements to become a barrister. Fill in the gaps **(a)** to **(g)**, choosing the correct word or phrase from the box.

Award **1 mark** for each correctly identified word/phrase selected from the answers available. The passage should therefore read as follows.

Following A Levels, people who wish to become barristers will study for a **(a) law degree** at university.

Alternatively, students who take a different degree will have to follow a year's study leading to the **(b) Common Professional Exam**.

After that, people who wish to become barristers will have to join an **(c) Inn(s) of Court**

and follow a year's further study on the **(d) Bar Vocational Course**.

This is then followed by a period of **(e) pupillage**, usually working with a qualified barrister.

This period of practical training lasts for **(f) one year**.

Finally, trainee barristers will be **(g) called to the Bar**, at which point they are fully qualified.

(7 marks)

[AO1:3, AO2:0, AO3:4]

- 3** In **each** of the following situations, state which **sentence** or **remedy** may be imposed by the court, and briefly explain **why**.

Note – for all four parts of question 3, marks are to be awarded according to the following general principles:

- *Right sentence/remedy + right reason = 2 marks*
- *Right sentence/remedy + wrong reason = 1 mark*
- *Wrong sentence/remedy + right reason = 1 mark*

- 3 (a)** Alan, aged 27, has pleaded guilty to his seventh offence of theft. The pre-sentence report on Alan says that he has a serious drug problem. Alan’s case is being dealt with at the Magistrates Court. (2 marks)

Potential Content

Likely sentence – imprisonment **or** Community Order with DRR (fine or discharge not creditworthy) **1 mark**

Linked to recognition of at least one of the key features, eg seventh offence of the same nature; offence which is potentially ‘so serious’ **but** limits in Magistrates’ Court, guilty plea discount, “serious drug problem”, PSR, etc **1 mark**

[AO1:1, AO2:0, AO3:1]

- 3 (b)** Bev is a law teacher in a Further Education College. One of her colleagues sent an e-mail about Bev to other staff which stated that Bev was not a good teacher. Bev is very angry because she always gets good results with her students. (2 marks)

Potential Content

Recognition of damages (or injunction) as appropriate remedy **1 mark**

Linked to recognition of civil (defamation) case/need to prevent future publications (or compensate for damage caused) **1 mark**

[AO1:1, AO2:0, AO3:1]

- 3 (c)** Christine, aged 45, has pleaded guilty in her local Magistrates Court to an assault on her husband, Des. Christine has no previous convictions. In court, she does not wish to explain why she assaulted Des. (2 marks)

Potential Content

Likely punishment – discharge or fine

Alternative sentence could be justified by refusal to discuss circumstances, etc **1 mark**

Linked to recognition of at least one of the key features – single offence, mitigating factors including no previous convictions, age and plea, etc **1 mark**

[AO1:1, AO2:0, AO3:1]

-
- 3 (d)** Eric signed an agreement to buy a particular mobile phone from Faisal's shop for £200. Faisal did not have this phone in stock, but agreed to order one. When Eric went to collect his phone, the price had gone up to £220, which Eric refused to pay. The same phone was on sale in another shop in town for £215. (2 marks)

Potential Content

Recognition of damages only

1 mark

Linked to recognition of civil (breach of contract) claim/recognition of (£15) loss

1 mark

[AO1:1, AO2:0, AO3:1]

5

In relation to the procedure for suing someone through the civil courts, identify any **three** key features of the Small Claims Track and any **three** key features of the Fast Track.

*(6 marks)***Potential Content**

Small Claims – Eg claims up to £5000 (£1000), straightforward procedure, no legal costs awarded/ represent yourself, case heard by District Judge, informal process, quick, etc

Fast Track – Eg claims £5000+, heard in full County Court, usually by Circuit Judge, controlled costs, max 6 months to hearing, max 1 day for hearing, limited expert witnesses, etc

1 mark each for different feature (max 3 for each Track)

[AO1:6, AO2:0, AO3:0]

6

In the spaces marked **(a)** to **(d)**, write the names of the first instance (trial) and appeal courts.

(4 marks)

- (a) The Magistrates Court
- (b) The Crown Court
- (c) The Court of Appeal (Criminal Division)
- (d) The House of Lords/Supreme Court

1 mark**1 mark****1 mark****1 mark**

[AO1:2, AO2:0, AO3:2]

- 7 Both the government and other bodies provide legal advice and/or representation to people who are trying to deal with a legal problem or who are going to court. This applies to both civil and criminal cases.

Below is a list of statements (marked A to F) about the different types of help available to people who have a legal problem. Match the statements with the types of help listed below. Write **one** letter (**A, B, C, D, E** or **F**) for each type in the Answer Box. (5 marks)

Types of help	Answer Box
Duty solicitors	D
Legal Help	F
Citizens Advice Bureaux	A
Conditional Fee Arrangements	B
Insurance	C

1 mark for each correct answer

[AO1:2, AO2:0, AO3:3]

8

The table below refers to the differences between the work and roles of barristers and solicitors. In the spaces marked **(a)** to **(f)**, write an appropriate word or phrase to show the relevant difference between barristers and solicitors.

Barristers	Solicitors
Barristers are governed by the Bar Council.	Solicitors are governed by the (a) Law Society .
Barristers are bound by the (b) cab-rank (or equivalent explanation) rule to represent a client once the brief has been accepted by their clerk.	Solicitors can pick and choose their clients and can refuse to advise or represent them.
Barristers have an automatic right of audience in any court in England and Wales.	Solicitors only have an automatic right of audience in the (c) Inferior/lower Courts (or correct example)
Barristers are generally self-employed and work for themselves.	Solicitors usually work in (d) partnerships (or equivalent explanation, eg firm, company) . "An office" not creditworthy.
Barristers are employed indirectly by the client and work for an (e) honorarium (non-contractual fee)	Solicitors are employed directly by the client and work for a (f) (contractual/conditional) fee

*(6 marks)***1 mark** for each correct answer

[AO1:3, AO2:0, AO3:3]

SECTION B

9 (a) (i) Explain three differences between the Magistrates Court and the Crown Court. (6 marks)
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Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1-2 marks
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	3-4 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	5-6 marks

Potential Content

Eg Differences in personnel (magistrates/judge + jury)

Differences in sentencing powers (max 6 months, £5000 fine/life)

Differences in representation (solicitors/barristers)

Differences in types of offences (summary/indictable)

Differences in range of jurisdiction (geographical + types of cases) etc

Notional 2:2:2 split – check Band at end

Only one dealt with – max 3 for an excellent answer

Only two dealt with – max 5 for an excellent answer

No shopping list rule to apply

*Note – a difference requires **both** sides to be explained for full credit*

[AO1:2, AO2:0, AO3:4]

9 (a) (ii) Choose one of those differences. Briefly comment on why there is this difference. (2 marks)
--

Potential Content

For any difference identified in (a)(i), any sensible comment

1 mark

Any sensible development

1 mark

Look for reasonably sound understanding to justify 2 marks

Eg “It is right that lay magistrates have only limited sentencing powers. This is because more significant sentences should be imposed by a legally qualified judge in the Crown Court.”

This has both comment + development and would be worth 2 marks

[AO1:0, AO2:0, AO3:2]

9	(b) Describe, in outline, the role of a Magistrates' Clerk.	<i>(4 marks)</i>
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Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	2 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	3-4 marks

Potential Content

Key role as legal adviser to the magistrates in court

Court administrator

Organises magistrates' training

Organises magistrates' meetings, etc

Note – usually at least 2 points covered for a top Band answer

[AO1:3, AO2:0, AO3:1]

9	(c) (i) Identify two warrants which the police can apply for during the criminal process.	<i>(2 marks)</i>
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Potential contentAny **two** from arrest, search, warrant of further detention**1 mark each**

[AO1:2, AO2:0, AO3: 0]

9	(c) (ii) Briefly explain what is meant by bail.	<i>(2 marks)</i>
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Potential content

Understanding that bail involves the release of the accused (subject to return)

1 mark

Any sensible development, eg police or courts, presumption in favour of unconditional bail, governing Acts, etc

1 mark*Note – look for reasonably sound understanding for 2 marks*

[AO1:1, AO2:0, AO3:1]

9	(c) (iii) Identify three reasons why the police or Crown Prosecutor may object to bail.	<i>(3 marks)</i>
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Potential content

Eg risk of failing to surrender, committing further offences, interfering with witness, own protection, serving prisoner, etc

1 mark each

[AO1:3, AO2:0, AO3:0]

9 (c) (iv) Identify **four** conditions which the magistrates may impose on bail. (4 marks)

Potential content

Eg residence, reporting to police station, restraining order, curfew (electronic tagging), surrender passport, bail surety, bail security, seek legal advice, etc **1 mark each**
[AO1:3, AO2:0, AO3:1]

9 (c) (v) Briefly consider how successful any **two** of those conditions may be. (3 marks)

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	2 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	3 marks

Potential Content

For both conditions, look for a reasonably sensible comment **1 mark each**
Eg residence conditions do not guarantee that the accused will always be there
Restraining orders do not stop an accused person from breaching the restriction
For either condition, look for some sensible development
Eg a residence condition must be monitored by the police or by an electronic tag to be effective
Note – fully credit answers which deal with the positive or the negative
Note – only one condition dealt with – max 2 marks [AO1:0, AO2:0, AO3:3]

9 (d) Outline how lay magistrates are appointed. (3 marks)

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	2 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	3 marks

Potential Content

Application
Role of Advisory Committee
Two-stage interview
Appointment by Lord Chancellor/Secretary of State for Justice
Training + swearing-in [AO1:3, AO2:0, AO3:0]

9	(e)	Describe how jurors qualify and are selected for jury service.	<i>(6 marks)</i>
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Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1-2 marks
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	3-4 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	5-6 marks

Potential content

Qualification (max 3 marks if accurate, ie 18+, residence, electoral register)

Disqualifications, discharges, deferments

Panel of names – random selection

Ballot

Vetting + challenging

Swearing-in

[AO1:6, AO2:0, AO3:0]

9	(f)	Comment on the advantages of using lay magistrates within the criminal justice system. (Answer in continuous prose.)	<i>(5 marks)</i>
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Note: Quality of Written Communication is to be assessed in this part-question. Assess the law content first (up to max of 3 marks, then assess the QWC on the following basis:

- **Average performance for a notional 16-year-old under exam conditions – 1 mark**
- **Better than average – 2 marks**
- **Significantly below average – 0 marks**

Add the two marks (for law and QWC) together. Then place the response in the band which provides the ‘best fit’ in the light of both the legal content and the QWC.

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar poorly: he/she uses a very limited range of specialist terms, perhaps inaccurately.	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with some accuracy: he/she uses a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy: he/she uses a good range of specialist terms with facility.	2-3 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy: he/she uses a wide range of specialist terms adeptly.	4-5 marks

Potential Content

Comments can include lay involvement, shared decision-making, wider range of backgrounds than the professional judiciary, local knowledge, etc

Credit any other reasonably sensible points

Possible conclusion

[AO1:0, AO2:0, AO3:5]

- 9 (g)** Comment on the **disadvantages** of using juries to try serious criminal cases.
(Answer in continuous prose.) (5 marks)

Note: Quality of Written Communication is to be assessed in this part-question. Assess the law content first (up to max of 3 marks, then assess the QWC on the following basis:

- **Average performance for a notional 16-year-old under exam conditions – 1 mark**
- **Better than average – 2 marks**
- **Significantly below average – 0 marks**

Add the two marks (for law and QWC) together. Then place the response in the band which provides the ‘best fit’ in the light of both the legal content and the QWC.

- | | | |
|--------|---|------------------|
| Band 0 | Inappropriate answer showing no understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar poorly: he/she uses a very limited range of specialist terms, perhaps inaccurately. | 0 marks |
| Band 1 | Basic awareness. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with some accuracy: he/she uses a limited range of specialist terms appropriately. | 1 mark |
| Band 2 | Answer based on limited understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy: he/she uses a good range of specialist terms with facility. | 2-3 marks |
| Band 3 | Appropriate answer showing sound understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy: he/she uses a wide range of specialist terms adeptly. | 4-5 marks |

Potential Content

Comments can include individual incompetence, bias, ignorance of the law, perverse verdicts, external pressures, over-reliance on the judge, etc

Credit any other reasonably sensible points

Possible conclusion

[AO1:0, AO2:0, AO3:5]

10 (a) Before passing an Act of Parliament, the government will often issue both a **Green Paper** and a **White Paper**.
 Explain the purposes of these two documents. (4 marks)

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	2 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	3-4 marks

Potential Content

Green Paper – government-published document, proposals for changes in the law, sets out potential options, invites comments/proposals, etc

White Paper – government-published document, contains firm proposals for changing the law
 Effectively forms the basis of the subsequent Bill [AO1:4, AO2:0, AO3:0]

10 (b) With reference to the passing of an Act of Parliament, explain what is meant by the following terms. In your answer, you may find it helpful to refer to **Extract 1**.
 • First and Second Readings
 • Committee Stage
 • House of Lords
 • Royal Assent. (12 marks)

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1-4 marks
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	5-8 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	9-12 marks

Potential Content

- First Reading – Formal presentation of a Bill to Parliament. MPs can take a copy to read. Generally two weeks gap before...
 ... Second Reading – Debate and Division in the Commons. Possible reference to political influences (Party, Whips, etc)
- Detailed consideration of the Bill
 Types and composition of Committees
 Amendments
- Appointed Chamber – principal role to revise Bills from the Commons
 Process – Readings, Committee
 Possible reference to Parliament Acts/power of House of Lords to delay a Bill
- Royal Assent by or on behalf of the Queen
 Formal process/Bill to Act of Parliament

Note – candidates must be credited where they use the material from the extract

Notional division of marks 4:4:4:4 – ie any one part of the answer could be credited with up to 4 marks (check Band at end)

[AO1:7, AO2:0, AO3:5]

- 10 (c)** Comment on the advantages **and** disadvantages of the system of law making by Parliament. In your answer, you may find it helpful to refer to **Extract 1. (Answer in continuous prose.)** (5 marks)

Note: Quality of Written Communication is to be assessed in this part-question. Assess the law content first (up to max of 3 marks, then assess the QWC on the following basis:

- **Average performance for a notional 16-year-old under exam conditions – 1 mark**
- **Better than average – 2 marks**
- **Significantly below average – 0 marks**

Add the two marks (for law and QWC) together. Then place the response in the band which provides the ‘best fit’ in the light of both the legal content and the QWC.

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar poorly: he/she uses a very limited range of specialist terms, perhaps inaccurately.	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with some accuracy: he/she uses a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy: he/she uses a good range of specialist terms with facility.	2-3 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy: he/she uses a wide range of specialist terms adeptly.	4-5 marks

Potential Content

Advantages – democratic process, planned changes to the law, opportunities for public involvement, political involvement from other parties, press scrutiny, etc

Disadvantages – complex and unwieldy process, very slow, limited debate, undemocratic role of House of Lords, etc

Unbalanced answer – max 4 marks for a very good answer

[AO1:0, AO2:0, AO3:5]

10 (d) Under English law, Parliament is said to be **supreme**.

10 (d) (i) Briefly explain what this term means. (2 marks)

Potential content

Basic definition of supremacy – legally, Parliament takes priority over other English sources (or equivalent wording) **1 mark**

Any sensible development, eg an example of Parliamentary supremacy or further development of the principle, eg Parliament can undo the work of its predecessors **1 mark**

Look for reasonably sound understanding for 2 marks [AO1:2, AO2:0, AO3:0]

10 (d) (ii) Identify and briefly discuss **one** example of a recent change in the law which Parliament has made. (3 marks)

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	2 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	3 marks

Potential Content

Identification of any relevant example of a **legislative** development/change in the law **1 mark**

Credit any sensible development, eg recognition of what the old law was, why the change needed to be made, what the effect of the change has been, was it popular or opposed, etc

Candidates who discuss a judicial rather than a legislative change – max 1 mark

[AO1:1, AO2:0, AO3:2]

10 (d) (iii) Identify and briefly discuss **one** way in which the supremacy of Parliament can be limited. (4 marks)

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	2 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	3-4 marks

Potential Content

Identification of an example of how Parliament's powers can be limited, eg EU law **1 mark**

Discussion of issues such as undermining democratic process/standing of Parliament, priorities of EU or other countries may be different from the UK, beneficial effects of EU membership, etc

Credit other examples, eg judges' powers of interpretation/precedent, Privy Council, delegated legislation, and also credit other discussion issues raised, eg powerful unelected judges

[AO1:1, AO2:0, AO3:3]

10 (e) When referring to the system of case law and judicial precedent:

10 (e) (i) outline what is meant by the hierarchy of the courts; (3 marks)

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	2 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	3 marks

Potential Content

The key principle that higher courts bind lower

Relevant examples (civil and/or criminal)

Possible reference to courts' treatment of their own prior precedents [AO1:3, AO2:0, AO3:0]

10 (e) (ii) with reference to **Extract 2** and judicial precedent, explain the position of the House of Lords within the court hierarchy; (3 marks)

Band 0	Inappropriate answer showing no understanding	0 marks
Band 1	Basic awareness	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding	2 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding	3 marks

Potential Content

Recognition that the House of Lords used to be bound by its own previous decisions

Recognition of the change made in 1966

Understanding of the significance of that change (law reform role)

Possible examples of cases where the House of Lords has used the Practice Statement, eg R v R

Note – candidates must be credited where they use the material from the extract

Note – credit all references to the Supreme Court [AO1:1, AO2:0, AO3:2]

10 (e) (iii) briefly explain, using an example, what is meant by a persuasive precedent; (2 marks)

Potential content

Understanding that a persuasive precedent is one that judges can choose to follow **1 mark**

Example, eg Privy Council decisions, inferior court decisions, etc **1 mark**

[AO1:2, AO2:0, AO3:0]

10 (e) (iv) give an example of a Law Report, and state the importance of Law Reports. (2 marks)

Potential content

Eg All England Law Reports, Weekly Law Reports, Times Law Reports, etc **1 mark**

Statement that Law Reports provide a historical record from which the precedent can later be drawn **1 mark**

[AO1:2, AO2:0, AO3:0]

- 10 (e) (v)** comment on the advantages **and** disadvantages of the system of judicial precedent. In your answer, you may find it helpful to refer to **Extract 2**.
(Answer in continuous prose.) **(5 marks)**

Note: Quality of Written Communication is to be assessed in this part-question. Assess the law content first (up to max of 3 marks, then assess the QWC on the following basis:

- **Average performance for a notional 16-year-old under exam conditions – 1 mark**
- **Better than average – 2 marks**
- **Significantly below average – 0 marks**

Add the two marks (for law and QWC) together. Then place the response in the band which provides the ‘best fit’ in the light of both the legal content and the QWC.

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Band 1	Basic awareness. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with some accuracy: he/she uses a limited range of specialist terms appropriately.	1 mark
Band 2	Answer based on limited understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with reasonable accuracy: he/she uses a good range of specialist terms with facility.	2-3 marks
Band 3	Appropriate answer showing sound understanding. The candidate spells, punctuates and uses the rules of grammar with considerable accuracy: he/she uses a wide range of specialist terms adeptly.	4-5 marks

Potential Content

Recognition and discussion of relevant advantages and disadvantages

Eg certainty, real-life situations, continuous growth

Eg inflexibility, undemocratic, illogical distinctions on ‘fine’ points of law

Note – candidates must be credited where they use the material from Extract 2

Note – unbalanced answer, max 3 marks

[AO1:0, AO2:0, AO3:5]

GCSE LAW
ASSESSMENT GRID UNIT 1

	Maximum Mark	Assessment Objective 1	Assessment Objective 2	Assessment Objective 3
Question 1	4	0	0	4
Question 2	7	3	0	4
Question 3	8	4	0	4
Question 4	5	3	0	2
Question 5	6	6	0	0
Question 6	4	2	0	2
Question 7	5	2	0	3
Question 8	6	3	0	3
Question 9	45	a) 2 b) 3 c) 9 d) 3 e) 6 f) 0 g) 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 1 5 0 0 5 5
Question 10	45	a) 4 b) 7 c) 0 d) 4 e) 8	0 0 0 0 0	0 5 5 5 7
SUB-TOTAL	90	46	0	44

ASSESSMENT GRID OVERALL

<u>AO1</u>	Target	30-40%	Achieved	36.6%
<u>AO2</u>	Target	20-30%	Achieved	27.8%
<u>AO3</u>	Target	35-40%	Achieved	35.6%

Note – Achieved targets assume Paper 2 matches same assessment pattern as the Specimen Paper.

SPECIFICATION COVERAGE

Topic		Unit 1		
Introduction to Law	Meaning and definition of Law			
	Classifications of Law	✓		
Courts and Processes	Hierarchy of the Courts	✓		
Criminal Courts	The Magistrates Court	✓		
	The Crown Court	✓		
Civil Courts	The County Court	✓		
People in the Law : Lay People	Juries	✓		
	Lay Magistrates	✓		
Legal Professionals	Solicitors and Barristers	✓		
	Judges	✓		
Sources of Law	Acts of Parliament	✓		
	Case-Law and Precedent	✓		
	Relationship between sources of Law	✓		