

GCSE

Law

Unit **B142:** Civil Courts and Civil Processes. Civil Liberties and Human Rights

General Certificate of Secondary Education

Mark Scheme for June 2014

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

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B142/02 Mark Scheme June 2014

These are the annotations, (including abbreviations), including those used in scoris, which are used when marking

Annotation	Meaning
BP	Blank Page – this annotation must be used on all blank pages within an answer booklet (structured or unstructured) and on each page of an additional object where there is no candidate response.
BOD	Benefit of doubt
×	Incorrect point
Е	Expansion of a point
L1	Level 1
L2	Level 2
L3	Level 3
NAQ	Not answered the question
NBOD	No benefit of doubt given
3	Not relevant or to indicate all or part blank answer pages have been seen by the marker
REP	Repeat
✓	Correct point
V +	Development of point
VG	Vague
^	Omission mark

Subject-specific marking instructions

Blank answer spaces

To be sure you have not missed any candidate responses you <u>must</u> check every page of the question paper and annotate any blank answer spaces with the following annotation:



Additional Objects

You <u>must</u> also check any additional pages (shown as Additional Objects) which the candidate has chosen to use.

Before you begin marking, use the Linking Tool, to 'link' any additional page(s) to the relevant question(s) and mark the response as normal.

marker.

All additional pages must be annotated with the stamp, so it is clear to centres that the additional pages have been viewed by the

Question	Ans	Mark	Guidance			
1	Candidates will identify the following:				3	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1
	Clue	Small claims track	Fast track	Multi track		1 mark for each correct track identified. (maximum 3 marks)
	The case is likely to be heard by a senior Circuit Judge or a High Court Judge. The judge can insist that the parties try Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). If that fails, there should be a maximum of 72 weeks from the time the case is allocated to the trial itself.			✓		
	The case is likely to be heard by a District Judge. There are no strict rules of evidence. If the parties agree, there can be a 'paper judgment' so they do not have to attend court.	✓				
	The case is likely to be heard by a Circuit Judge. The case should take 30 weeks from the time it is allocated until the trial. Normally only one expert witness appointed by the court is allowed.		✓			
	anomou.					

Question	ì		Answer				Mark	Guidance
2	A Magistrates' Co B Divisional Court							ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 2 1 mark for each correct court identified. (maximum 3 marks)
	Scenario	The Supreme Court	Magistrates Court	Divisional Court QBD	County Court	CA Civil Division		Insert question with correct answers
	A Stacey has applied for a licence to open a nightclub and her application has been refused. She wants to appeal against the decision.		✓					
	B Nasir has been told that he is to be deported from the UK. He wants to bring an application for judicial review against this decision.			✓				
	Yuki brought a case against her landlord in the High Court and lost. Yuki can appeal as the case involves a legal point that would affect everyone living in rented accommodation.	√						

Question	uestion Answer			Guidance	
	Candidates will match the following:	ndidates will match the following:			
	Statement	True or False		1 mark for each correct identification. (maximum 2 marks)	
	The merits test is based on the likelihood of winning the case and getting back more money than the case would cost.	True		(maximum 2 marks)	
	Conditional Fee Arrangements can be used in any area of law.	False			
	Question	Candidates will match the following: Statement The merits test is based on the likelihood of winning the case and getting back more money than the case would cost.	Candidates will match the following: Statement True or False The merits test is based on the likelihood of winning the case and getting back more money than the case would cost. True Conditional Fee Arrangements can be used in any area of law.	Candidates will match the following: Statement True or False The merits test is based on the likelihood of winning the case and getting back more money than the case would cost. True Conditional Fee Arrangements can be used in any area of law.	

Question	Answer	Mark	Guidance
Question 4	Disadvantages: Inconsistency – there is no doctrine of precedent and no publication of reasons for all decisions which can make results unpredictable. Access – there is no legal aid which can put people off or they are forced to represent themselves even if they do not have the skills to do so. Inequality – many actions involve an individual against an organisation which has money to spend on lawyers and experience of tribunals.	Mark 6	Guidance ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 3 Candidates will score as follows for each of the two disadvantages: Level 3: 3 marks – develops a discussion of a relevant issue. Level 2: 2 marks – identifies a relevant issue with some elaboration. Level 1: 1 mark – identifies a relevant issue or makes any valid point.
	 and experience of tribunals. Privacy – as hearings are private matters which should reach the wider public may not do so. Any other relevant comment. 		valid point. 0 marks – no response or nothing worthy of credit Do not award – formality, complex rules and procedures which differ between tribunals as this is given in the question. Annotate as repetition. Do not award expensive / time consuming as more relevant to litigation. (3 marks for each disadvantage discussed, maximum 6 marks) Credit should be given for both breadth and depth

Question		Answer		Guidance			
		Candidates will give the following:	3	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 2			
		Patrick is most likely to be a Legal Executive .		1 mark for each correct legal professional identified.			
		Shona is most likely to be a Solicitor .		(maximum 3 marks)			
	uesti	uestion	Candidates will give the following: Patrick is most likely to be a Legal Executive . Rita is likely to be a Barrister .	Candidates will give the following: Patrick is most likely to be a Legal Executive. Rita is likely to be a Barrister.			

C	Question		Answer		Mark	Guidance
6	Α				1	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1
			Power The Senate of the Inns of Court have the power to disbar for a serious complaint	Legal profession Barrister		1 mark for each correct profession identified (maximum 1 mark)

	Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
6	В		Candidates will identify as follows:	1	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1
			Legal Services Ombudsman		1 mark for correct identification
					Have to contain "Ombudsman" - annotate with BOD
					(maximum 1 mark)

Q	uestion	Answer		Mark	Guidance
7		Candidates will select up to three of the	e following:	3	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 2
		Job	Civil work		1 mark for each correct job selected as indicated by ✓.
		Enforce timetables.	✓		(maximum 3 marks)
		Hands down sentence.			
		Hears cases and evidence to decide on liability.	✓		
		Deals with applications for bail.			
		Uses allocation questionnaires to manage cases.	✓		
		Hears appeals against conviction.			

B142/02 Mark Scheme June 2014

C	Question		Answer	Mark	Guidance
8	Α		Candidates will identify: Judicial College	1	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1 1 mark the correct identification. (for 1 mark) Mark " Judicial Studies Board" as BOD
8	В		Candidates will identify any two of the following: • induction course – e.g residential course, role play/visiting prisons • mentoring scheme e.g. shadowing • continuing education e.g updates on the law/lectures	2	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1 1 mark for each correct identification (maximum 2 marks)

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
9	Use levels of response Candidates will discuss any two of the following: Composition – often seen to be white, male, middle aged, public school and Oxbridge educated. This means they are not representative but they may well be the best candidate for the job Bias against women – although the majority entering the legal professions is female the same is not true of judges. There is also evidence of sexist behaviour among judges and towards defendants in sentencing. However all judges have some training in equal treatment Inconsistency in sentencing caused by discretion in application in guideline which leads to unfairness Racial Minorities – Insufficient numbers entering the professions at entry level has a knock on effect on the Judiciary. Political bias – judges often accused of siding with the establishment and being conservative and Conservative. However there are lots of cases where results suggest otherwise and the HRA 1998 has made the judges more aware of people's rights and therefore less biased Any other relevant comment.	6	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 3 Candidates will score as follows for each of the two criticisms: L3 - 3 marks – develops a discussion of a relevant issue L2 - 2 marks – identifies a relevant issue with some elaboration L1 - 1 mark – identifies a relevant issue or makes any valid point 0 marks – no response or nothing worthy of credit Credit should be given for both breadth and depth. (maximum 6 marks)

Q	uestion	on Answer				Mark	Guidance
10		Candidates will identify the following	3	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 2			
		Source of Freedom					1 mark each for each correct answer
		Scenario	Common Law	Statute Law	European Law		(maximum 3 marks)
		Pierre is a male nurse from France. He applies for a job in the UK but is refused entry into the UK at the airport.			√		
		Mary is a member of a jury which is finding it hard to reach a verdict. The judge tells Mary and the other jurors that they will not be able to leave the jury room and they will get nothing to eat or drink until they reach their decision.	√				
		Colin has been arrested and kept in a prison cell overnight but he has not been charged with any offence.		✓			

Question	Answer		Mark	Guidance	
11	 Candidates will match up to <u>four</u> of the following freed Information – ensures police data is held lawfully Person – prevents unlawful stop and search Association and assembly – allows picketing outs Thought, belief and religion – allows provision of one 	ce data is held lawfully Il stop and search – allows picketing outside a place of work		ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1 1 mark for each correct answer (maximum 4 marks)	
	Type of Freedom	The way in which it may protect an individual			
	Freedom of information	allows picketing outside a place of work.			
	Freedom of the person	allows provision of different schools.			
	Freedom of association and assembly	ensures police data is held lawfully.			
	Freedom of thought, conscience and religion	prevents unlawful stop and search.			

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
12	Use levels of response	8	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 2
	Candidates will explain restrictions of the following: Freedom of information		No marks are awarded for simply describing a freedom which is restricted.
	 involvement in crime, disorder or fraud involvement in terrorist activities a threat to national security 		Candidates will score as follows for explaining a restriction for each of the four freedoms:
	 other illegal activity such as grooming or downloading child pornography a need to protect the economy 		L2 - 2 marks – explains why the freedom may be restricted with some elaboration or the use of an example
	 a need to protect the morals of others a need to protect the rights or freedoms of others 		L1 - 1 mark – explains why the freedom may be restricted
	 a need to protect against obscenity 		0 marks – no response or nothing worthy of credit
	Freedom of the person		(maximum 8 marks)
	 lawful stop, search, arrest or questioning to allow police to do their job lawful detention in connection with terrorism to protect public lawful detention under mental health legislation to protect individuals and public being deported to a country of origin needed to protect and do justice 		Answers must relate to a legitimate restriction
	Freedom of association and assembly		
	 participating in illegal strikes or demonstrations as this is against the spirit of the law belonging to a banned organisation as this can threaten public safety participating in unlawful assembly as this can put safety at risk and protection is needed for private landowners. 		

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance
	Freedom of thought, conscience and religion		
	 necessary to protect public safety necessary to protect public order necessary to protect health or morals necessary to protect the rights and freedoms of others. necessary to prevent racial hatred and violence 		

C	uestion	Answer	Mark	Guidance
13		Candidates will insert up to three the following correct words in this order:	3	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1
		words in this order.		1 mark for each correct word selected
		Greeks Written Council		(maximum 3 marks)

Q	uestic	on Answer	Mark	Guidance
14		Candidates will identify:	1	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1
		Article 8 / right to respect for private and family life, home life and correspondence.		(maximum 1 mark)

Q	uesti	on	Answer	Mark	Guidance
15			Candidates will identify:	1	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 1
			Article 14 / freedom from discrimination.		(maximum 1 mark)

Question	Answer				Mark	Guidance
16	Candidates will select the following:			3	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 2	
	Article of Human Rights Act	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3		1 mark for each correct Article
	Article 2 the right to life.		✓			selected
	Article 4 the right to freedom from slavery, servitude and forced or compulsory labour.			✓		(maximum 3 marks)
	Article 5 the right to liberty.					
	Article 6 the right to a fair trial.	√				If more than one answer given, even if correct, annotate
	Article 10 the right to freedom of expression.					"NBOD" and no mark is
	Article 14 the right to freedom from discrimination.					awarded.
			I			

Question	Answer	Marks	Guidance		
17	Use levels of response	6	ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVE 3		
	Candidates will discuss any <u>one</u> of the following arguments to allow a law in the context of Article 3/inhuman treatment:		Candidates will score as follows for each argument:		
	 Justification argument-proportionate to legitimate aim e.g. National security/ prevention of crime. There may be a need to use force to arrest someone, even if it amounts to an assault, to protect the police and the public There may be a need to restrain a person in police custody, a mental institution or in prison to protect the individual and those around them There may be a need to use psychological interrogation if the person is not giving information which could protect the public and national security techniques Any other relevant comment 		Level 3: 3 marks – point explained with good reasoning and with effective communication through discussion. The response is well organised, structured, with few errors in grammar, punctuation and spelling. Level 2: 2 marks – point made with some elaboration and adequate communication. The response is adequately organised, structured and with some errors of spelling, punctuation and grammar. Level 1: 1 mark – basic point made with basic communication. Credit Article 3 or mention of. The response lacks organisation, structure and accuracy of spelling, punctuation and grammar.		
	Candidates will discuss any <u>one</u> of the following arguments not to allow a law in the context of Article 3/inhuman treatment:		0 marks – no response or no response worthy of credit		
	 Freedom from torture is a fundamental right and so there can be no exceptions without breaking the law as well as being an indicator of a civilised society Using inhuman methods to extract information or confessions means that the person might not tell the truth and so the public could still be in danger Treating individuals badly such as corporal treatment of children does not lead to better behaviour and creates problems for society in future Religious practices in other countries cannot be done in the UK if inhuman and not in line with UK religious practices 		Using examples attracts some credit Credit can be given for the use of the Mosquito as an example, provided it is clearly linked to Article 3/inhumane behaviour and not simply repetition of the stem. Mere repetition of the stem should not be credited and should be annotated as 'REP'. Reference to other articles attracts some credit provided it is clearly linked to Article 3/inhumane behaviour. Do not credit use of torture/inhumane treatment as a deterrent.		

Guidance		
Credit should be given for both breadth and depth maximum 6 marks)		

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