

Monday 2 June 2014 – Morning

GCSE LAW

B141/01 The Nature of Law: Criminal Courts and Criminal Processes



Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename					Candidate surname				
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Centre number						Candidate number			
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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes above. Please write clearly and in capital letters.
- Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **60**.
- Your quality of written communication is assessed on the question marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

Answer **all** questions.

- 1 (a) It is important that citizens have rights during a stop and search carried out by the police in a public place.

Identify **three** of these rights.

1

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2

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3

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[3]

- (b) Select the correct type of search carried out by the police during a detention at a police station to match the most appropriate definition. Write the appropriate **number** next to each **letter** in the grid below.

A	
B	
C	

Type of Search	
A	Non-Intimate or General Search
B	Strip Search
C	Intimate Search

Definition	
1	A search involving the removal of more than just the outer clothing of the suspect.
2	A search involving the police looking under hats or inside the pockets of a suspect.
3	A search carried out only by a suitably qualified person. For example, a doctor.

[3]

- 2 (a) Before a bill can become an Act of Parliament it must pass through both Houses of Parliament.

Explain **one** of the stages a bill must go through in the House of Commons.

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..... [3]

- (b) Read the passage below and fill in the missing words from the following list.

- Directive
- Judges
- Justice
- Treaty
- Union
- Unity

The United Kingdom is a member of the European Here there are various law-making institutions including the European Court of A primary source of European law is called a

[3]

- (c) (i) Delegated legislation is a way of passing laws by a body or person other than Parliament, but with the authority of Parliament.

Identify **three** types of delegated legislation.

- 1
- 2
- 3
- [3]

- (ii) There has been a lot of criticism of the use of delegated legislation.

Explain **two** reasons why delegated legislation has been criticised.

1

2

[6]

- (d) Discuss **one** advantage of using a Private Members' Bill to pass laws.

[3]

[3]

Question 3 begins on page 6

- 3 (a) The Criminal Defence Service was set up to assist defendants 'as the interests of justice require'.

Identify **three** ways this service helps defendants in criminal cases.

1

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2

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3

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[3]

- (b) The Crown Court deals with indictable and triable either way offences. A defendant can plead guilty or not guilty to an offence they are charged with.

Discuss how the Crown Court would deal with the following situations.

The defendant pleads **not guilty**

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[6]

(c) (i) Write the most appropriate aim of sentencing next to the correct type of punishment in the table below.

- Protection of the public
- Rehabilitation
- Reparation

Type of punishment	Most appropriate aim of sentencing
Heavy fine	
Life sentence	
Drug testing and treatment order	

[3]

(ii) Judges and magistrates have a variety of sentencing options available to them.

State **two** factors judges or magistrates would consider when deciding to pass the following sentences.

A Custodial Sentence

- 1
-
- 2
-

A Community Order

- 1
-
- 2
-

A Discharge

- 1
-
- 2
-

[6]

- 4 (a) The Lord Chancellor requires magistrates to have six key qualities.

Identify **three** of these key qualities necessary to become a magistrate.

1

2

3

[3]

- (b) Identify whether the following people are **qualified** or **unqualified** to become magistrates by putting a **tick** (**✓**) in the appropriate box below.

Statement	Qualified	Unqualified
Anya is 32 years old and is a serving member of the Royal Air Force.		
Charles is 45 years old and is deaf.		
Boris is 60 years old and is an undischarged bankrupt.		

[3]

- (c) Magistrates are not required to have any previous legal training.

Explain how a magistrate is trained.

Question 4(d)* begins on page 10

10

(d)* Masood has been charged with assault. His trial is to be held in the local Magistrates' Court.

Discuss **two** benefits of his trial being held in the Magistrates' Court.

1

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2

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[6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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