

General Certificate of Secondary Education

B142

Law

Unit B142: Civil courts and civil processes. Civil liberties and human rights

Specimen Paper

Time: 1 hour

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

Candidate
Forename

Candidate
Surname

Centre
Number

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Candidate
Number

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the boxes above.
- Use black ink. Pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.
- Read each answer carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Do not write in the bar codes.
- Do not write outside the box bordering each page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

FOR EXAMINER'S USE	
Q1-8	
Q9-13	
Q14-22	
Q23-34	
TOTAL	

This document consists of **18** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

[Turn over

3 Read the following scenario and answer the question which follows.

Zainab buys a second-hand car for £800 from Kevin's Garage. Kevin told Zainab that the car has only done 25,000 miles and is very reliable. After purchasing the car it proves to be unreliable and when Zainab gets a mechanic to check the car it turns out that it has, in fact, done 125,000 miles. Zainab wants to return the car and get her money back but Kevin refuses stating that all his cars are 'sold as seen'.

Select from the list the civil track which Zainab will need to use to bring a case against Kevin. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

A	Small Claims Track	
B	Fast Track	
C	Multi Track	

[1]

4 Read the following scenario and circle the correct answers from the available choices.

Kevin is liable in **negligence / breach of contract / defamation**.

This is because the agreement to buy the car was based on a misrepresentation (a false statement) of the car's mileage. The reason Zainab will have to use the track you have chosen above is because **the case involves less than £1,000 / the case will need a 5 day hearing / the case needs the expertise of a specialist judge**.

The case is most likely to be heard in **the local County Court / the High Court / the local Magistrates' Court**. [3]

5 Read the following scenario and answer the question which follows.

Simon goes to the pub with Gary who buys Simon a drink in a dark bottle. Simon drinks some then pours more into his glass and notices a dead snail in the drink. Simon feels very sick and develops a severe allergic reaction. As a result he has to cancel his wedding and loses £6,000 which he has paid as a deposit for the reception. Simon wants to sue the pub but, since he did not purchase the drink, he cannot. However, his lawyer says he can sue the manufacturer of the drink.

Select from the list the civil track which Simon will need to use to bring a case against the manufacturer of the drink. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

A	Small Claims Track	
B	Fast Track	
C	Multi Track	

[1]

- 6 Read the following scenario and circle the correct answers from the choices available.

The manufacturer of the drink is liable in **negligence / breach of contract / defamation**. This is because it owes a duty of care to the eventual consumer of its products.

The reason Simon will have to use the track you have chosen above is because **the case involves more than £5,000 but less than £15,000 / the case can be heard informally by a district judge / the case will need the expertise of a specialist judge**.

The case will be most likely to be heard in **the local County Court / the High Court / the local Magistrates' Court**.

[3]

- 7 7 Read the following scenario and answer the question which follows.

Keith has obtained a job as editor of the Tollford Gazette. However, sales of the newspaper are poor so Keith publishes an untrue story alleging that the Bishop of Tollford has been having an affair with Dot, a local married woman. The Bishop wishes to sue the Tollford Gazette for damages of £100,000 for the harm done to his reputation.

Select from the list the civil track which the Bishop will need to use to bring a case against the Tollford Gazette. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

A	Small Claims Track	
B	Fast Track	
C	Multi Track	

[1]

- 8 Read the following scenario and circle the correct answers from the choices available.

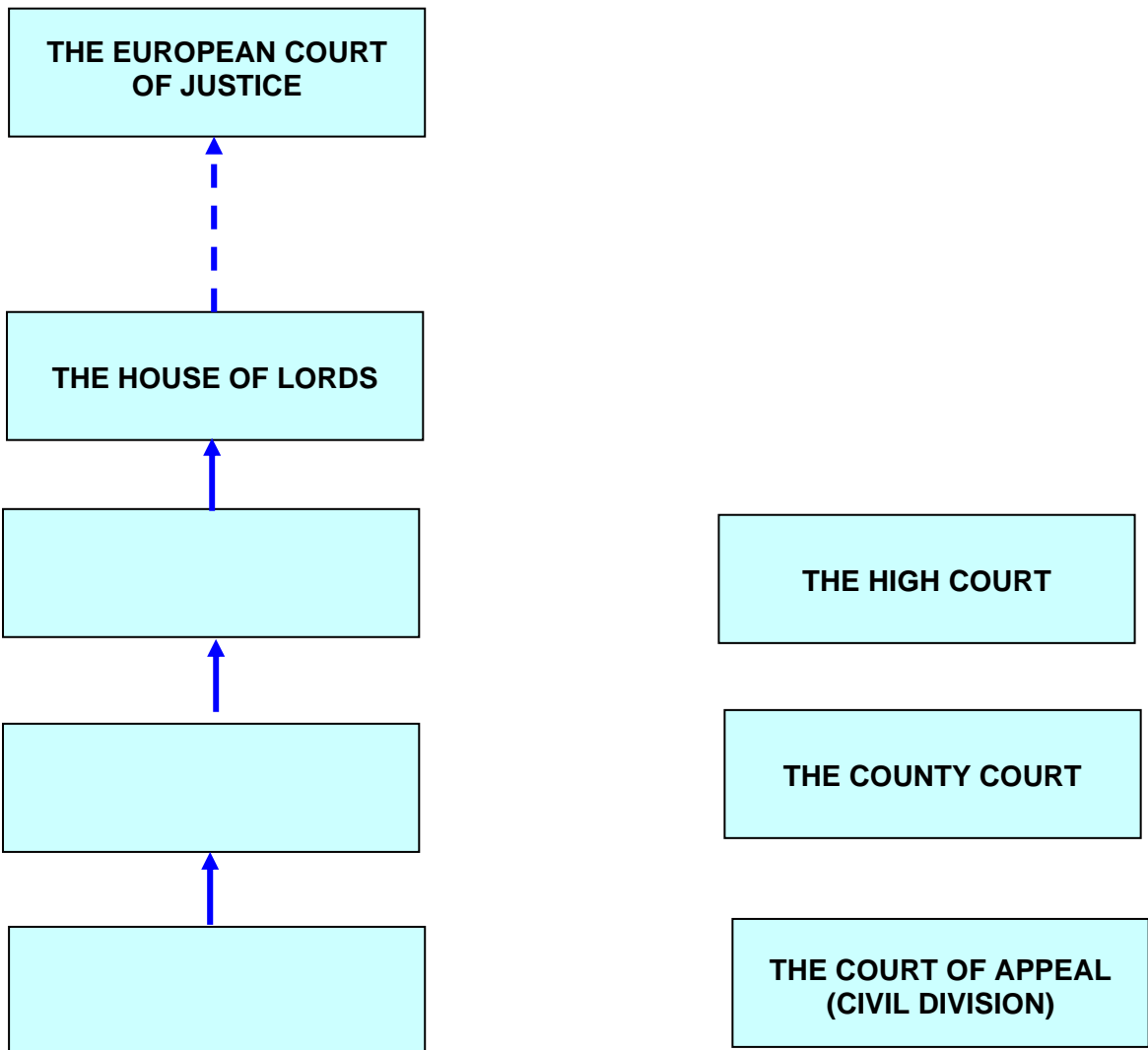
Keith is liable in **negligence / breach of contract / defamation**. This is because he has published an untrue statement that has affected the reputation of the Bishop.

The reason the Bishop will have to use the track you have chosen above is because **the case involves a claim for damages of over £15,000 and assessing harm to a person's reputation may need to be considered by a jury / the lawyers' costs will need to be kept to a fixed maximum / the case need only be heard informally**.

The case will be most likely to be heard in **the local County Court/ the High Court / the local Magistrates' Court**.

[3]

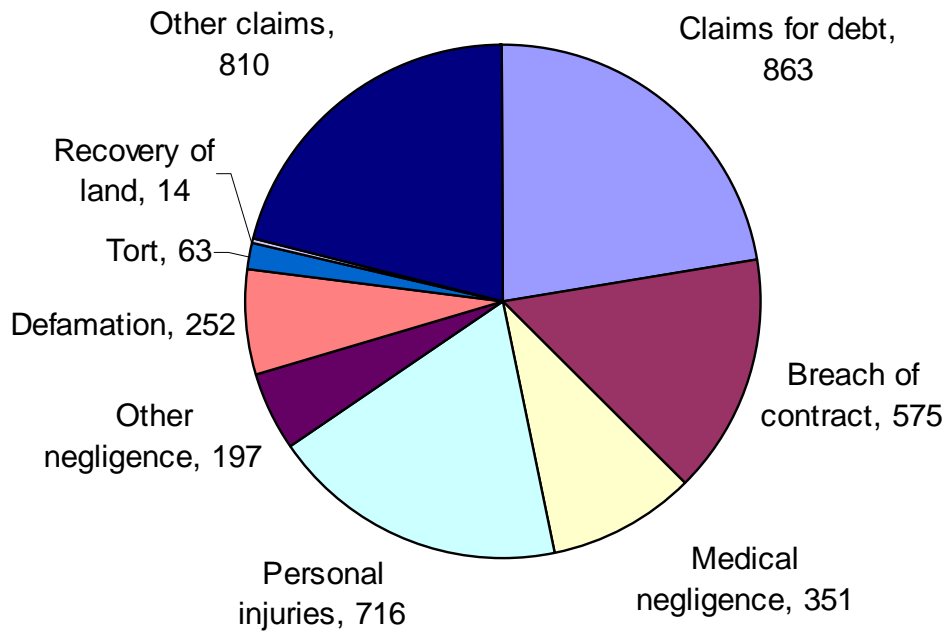
- 9 Identify the correct positions in the hierarchy for the other **civil courts** listed on the right. Write the names in the correct blank positions in the chart to the left.



[3]

10 Evaluate the following data by answering the question which follows.

Fig. 1: Claims in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court by type of action: 2005



According to the pie chart above select from the list the most common type of claim dealt with by the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

A	Breach of Contract	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Personal Injury	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Claims for Debt	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Medical Negligence	<input type="checkbox"/>

[1]

Cases by Allocation to Track and Region				
Region	Small Claims Track	Fast-Track	Multi-Track	Total
London	12,849	7,983	5,117	25,949
Midlands	12,331	8,606	4,811	25,748
North East	10,412	9,215	5,072	24,699
North West	8,357	9,872	4,951	23,180
South East	17,948	7,261	4,538	29,747
South West	11,103	4,839	3,528	19,470
Wales & Cheshire	5,242	4,572	2,098	11,912
Total	78,242	52,348	30,115	160,705

- 11 According to the table above which region deals with more small claims than any other? Place a tick next to the correct answer.

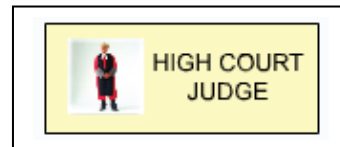
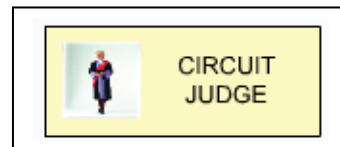
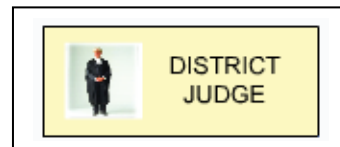
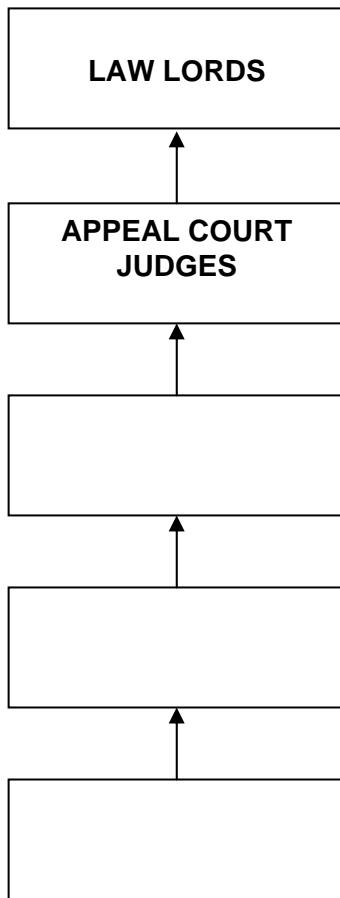
A	London	
B	North East	
C	South West	
D	South East	

[1]

- 12 According to the table above which region deals with more fast track claims than small claims?

..... [1]

13 Identify the correct positions in the hierarchy of the judiciary for the judges listed on the right. Write the names in the correct blank positions in the chart to the left.



[3]

By applying your knowledge of the legal professions you should be able to identify the following members of the legal profession from a description of their career path.

Place a tick next to the correct answer on the right after reading the descriptions of each legal professional which follows.

- 14**
- After my A levels I took a Law Degree at University. After my degree I did a Legal Practice Course at the same University.
- After my Legal Practice Course I obtained a Training Contract with a law firm which took two years.
- I now work for the same firm I did my training contract with doing a mixture of work dealing with clients and appearing in the local Magistrates' Court and County Court.
- What am I?
- I am a ...
- Legal Executive
- Solicitor
- Barrister
- Recorder
- [1]
- 15**
- After my GCSEs I got an office job in a local law firm. My employer offered to pay for me to take a professional diploma by doing evening classes at the local college.
- I spent two years taking a level 3 professional diploma and then another 2 years taking a level 6 professional higher diploma whilst working for the same employer and gaining more experience.
- I now work for the same firm as a legal professional in my own right. I specialise in the transfer of property and deal with clients directly.
- What am I?
- I am a ...
- Legal Executive
- District Judge
- Recorder
- Circuit Judge
- [1]
- 16**
- After my A levels I took a Law degree at University. After my degree I took the Bar Vocational Course (BVC) at the Inns of Court School of Law.
- After my BVC I undertook a year of training called pupillage where I worked for two different senior lawyers for six months each and developed the advocacy skills I need to become successful.
- After my pupillage I got a place (called a tenancy) in a set of chambers although I am a self-employed lawyer. I specialise in property law and often appear in the High Court.
- What am I?
- I am a ...
- Solicitor
- Barrister
- District Judge
- Circuit Judge
- [1]
- 17**
- After qualifying as a solicitor I worked for a small firm specialising in family law.
- After seven years in practice I applied to become a judge.
- I now work as a full time judge in the local County court where I mainly deal with cases in the Small Claims Track.
- What am I?
- I am a ...
- Solicitor
- Barrister
- District Judge
- Circuit Judge
- [1]
- 18**
- After qualifying as a solicitor I worked for the Crown Prosecution Service as a solicitor-advocate specialising in prosecuting criminal cases in the Crown Court.
- After ten years in practice I applied to become a full time judge.
- I now work as a full-time judge in the Crown Court where I deal with criminal cases.
- What am I?
- I am a ...
- Solicitor
- Barrister
- District Judge
- Circuit Judge
- [1]
- 19**
- After qualifying as a barrister I worked in the County Court and High Court specialising in family law.
- After ten years in practice I applied to become a part-time judge so that I could continue practice at the bar whilst also undertaking some judicial work.
- I currently work as a part-time judge in the Crown Court where I deal with criminal cases sitting for 5 days a month. The rest of the time I continue to practice as a barrister.
- What am I?
- I am a ...
- Legal Executive
- District Judge
- Recorder
- Circuit Judge
- [1]

- 20** Identify the correct governing body for barristers by selecting the correct option from the choices below. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

The governing body of **barristers** is:

A	The Bar Council	
B	ILEX	
C	The Law Society	

[1]

- 21** Identify the correct governing body for solicitors by selecting the correct option from the choices below. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

The governing body of **solicitors** is:

A	The Bar Council	
B	ILEX	
C	The Law Society	

[1]

- 22** Identify the correct governing body for legal executives by selecting the correct option from the choices below. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

The governing body of **legal executives** is:

A	The Bar Council	
B	ILEX	
C	The Law Society	

[1]

- 24 Read the following article, and using your knowledge of human rights law, circle the correct answers from the choices available.

The Development of Human Rights

In 1948, after the Second World War, an international organisation called the **International Committee of the Red Cross / United Nations / International Criminal Court** adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1950 the Council of Europe created the European Convention on Human Rights and a European Court of Human Rights.

Although the UK joined in 1950 it was not possible for UK citizens to take cases to the Court of Human Rights until 1966 and, even then, the UK could not be forced to comply with the convention meaning that UK citizens had no effective means of enforcing their human rights. All this changed in 1998 when the UK passed the **Freedom of Information Act / Human Rights Act / Bill of Rights Act**. This Act says that all UK laws (past or future) must be compatible (agree with) the European Convention on Human Rights.

Consequently, UK citizens may now protect their fundamental human rights in the **International Court of Justice / European Court of Justice / UK courts**. However, it should be remembered that most of these rights are conditional and can be lawfully restricted in some circumstances.

[3]

- 25 Do You Know Your Rights? Select from the list to identify the relevant human right described. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

This is the **right** to form groups, hold meetings, go on strike and participate in lawful protests.

A	Article 2 the right to life	
B	Article 3 not to suffer torture or degrading treatment	
C	Article 5 the right to liberty apart from lawful arrest	
D	Article 6 the right to a fair trial	
E	Article 8 the right to respect for private and family life	
F	Article 10 freedom of expression	
G	Article 11 freedom of peaceful assembly and association	
H	Article 14 freedom from discrimination	

[1]

26 Do You Know Your Rights? Select from the list to identify the relevant human right described. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

This is the **right** to publish and broadcast views and opinions – either spoken, in print or on the television or internet.

A	Article 2 the right to life	
B	Article 3 not to suffer torture or degrading treatment	
C	Article 5 the right to liberty apart from lawful arrest	
D	Article 6 the right to a fair trial	
E	Article 8 the right to respect for private and family life	
F	Article 10 freedom of expression	
G	Article 11 freedom of peaceful assembly and association	
H	Article 14 freedom from discrimination	

[1]

27 Do You Know Your Rights? Select from the list to identify the relevant human right described. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

This is the **right** to be treated equally regardless of sex, race or political views.

A	Article 2 the right to life	
B	Article 3 not to suffer torture or degrading treatment	
C	Article 5 the right to liberty apart from lawful arrest	
D	Article 6 the right to a fair trial	
E	Article 8 the right to respect for private and family life	
F	Article 10 freedom of expression	
G	Article 11 freedom of peaceful assembly and association	
H	Article 14 freedom from discrimination	

[1]

28 Understanding Rights and Restrictions. An important aspect of understanding human rights involves being aware that rights may sometimes be subject to lawful restrictions.

Select from the list to explain which human right the restriction applies to. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

This **restriction** is a child curfew order under the **Crime and Disorder Act 1998**. It allows children aged 10 to 15 to be removed from the streets between 9pm and 6am. It would have the biggest impact on the right to:

A	liberty apart from lawful arrest under Article 5	
B	respect for private and family life under Article 8	
C	freedom of expression under Article 10	
D	freedom from discrimination under Article 14	

[1]

29 Understanding Rights and Restrictions. An important aspect of understanding human rights involves being aware that rights may sometimes be subject to lawful restrictions.

Select from the list to explain which human right the restriction applies to. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

This **restriction** stops people giving sensitive national information away under **s.1 Official Secrets Act 1989**. It would have the biggest impact on the right to:

A	Freedom of peaceful assembly and association under Article 11	
B	respect for private and family life under Article 8	
C	freedom of expression under Article 10	
D	freedom from discrimination under Article 14	

[1]

30 Understanding Rights and Restrictions. An important aspect of understanding human rights involves being aware that rights may sometimes be subject to lawful restrictions.

Select from the list to explain which human right the restriction applies to. Place a tick next to the correct answer.

This **restriction** allows the police to stop a group of 100 or more persons gathering on land in the open air for the purpose of a suspected rave under **s.63 Criminal Justice and Public Order Act 1994**. It would have the biggest impact on the right to:

A	Not to suffer torture or degrading treatment under Article 2	
B	respect for private and family life under Article 8	
C	freedom of expression under Article 10	
D	freedom of peaceful assembly and association under Article 11	

[1]

31 One of the greatest challenges in our society is to strike a fair balance between rights and responsibilities. CCTV cameras can underpin our human rights by reinforcing the protection of the citizen from crime and terrorism. However there is a responsibility to make sure the technology is not used irresponsibly as it can interfere with human rights.

According to **Table: 1** what do the public believe to be the least likely use of CCTV cameras? Place a tick next to the correct answer.

Table: 1 Public Beliefs About the Possible Uses of CCTV				
	Yes	Probably	No	Don't know
To catch criminals	91%	5%	3%	1%
To scare off potential offenders	79.5%	8%	12%	0.5%
To make people feel safe	57%	8%	33%	2%
To stop trouble	57%	12%	29%	2%
To check up on the general public	39%	12%	46%	3%
To spy on people	32%	9%	57%	2%

A	To catch criminals	
B	To scare off potential offenders	
C	To make people feel safe	
D	To stop trouble	
E	To check up on the general public	
F	To spy on people	

[1]

- 32 According to **Table: 2** what do people believe is the most effective impact of CCTV cameras?
Place a tick next to the correct answer.

	Very effective	Quite effective	Not very effective	Not effective	Don't know
Crime detection	19%	56%	19%	2%	4%
Crime prevention	13%	48%	27%	9%	3%
Making people feel safe	12%	41%	25%	20%	2%

A	Crime detection	
B	Crime prevention	
C	Making people feel safe	

[1]

- 33 According to **Table: 3** which **one** of the following statements is true.
Place a tick next to the correct answer.

CCTV ...	Yes %	No %	Don't know %
... can be hidden	66.3	19.3	14.4
... can take pictures in the dark	80.7	5.3	14.0
... can zoom into extreme close-up view	62.2	12.9	24.9
... can be activated by someone moving in front of them	61.8	8.8	29.4
... can send an alarm signal if vandalised or picture interrupted	47.0	13.9	39.1
... is watched all the time	37.3	37.9	24.8
... can see through people's drawn curtains if lights are on inside	9.9	69.4	20.7

A	14.0% of people think CCTV cameras can take pictures in the dark	
B	47.0% of people think that an alarm is sent if a CCTV camera is vandalised	
C	69.4% of people think CCTV cameras can see through drawn curtains	

[1]

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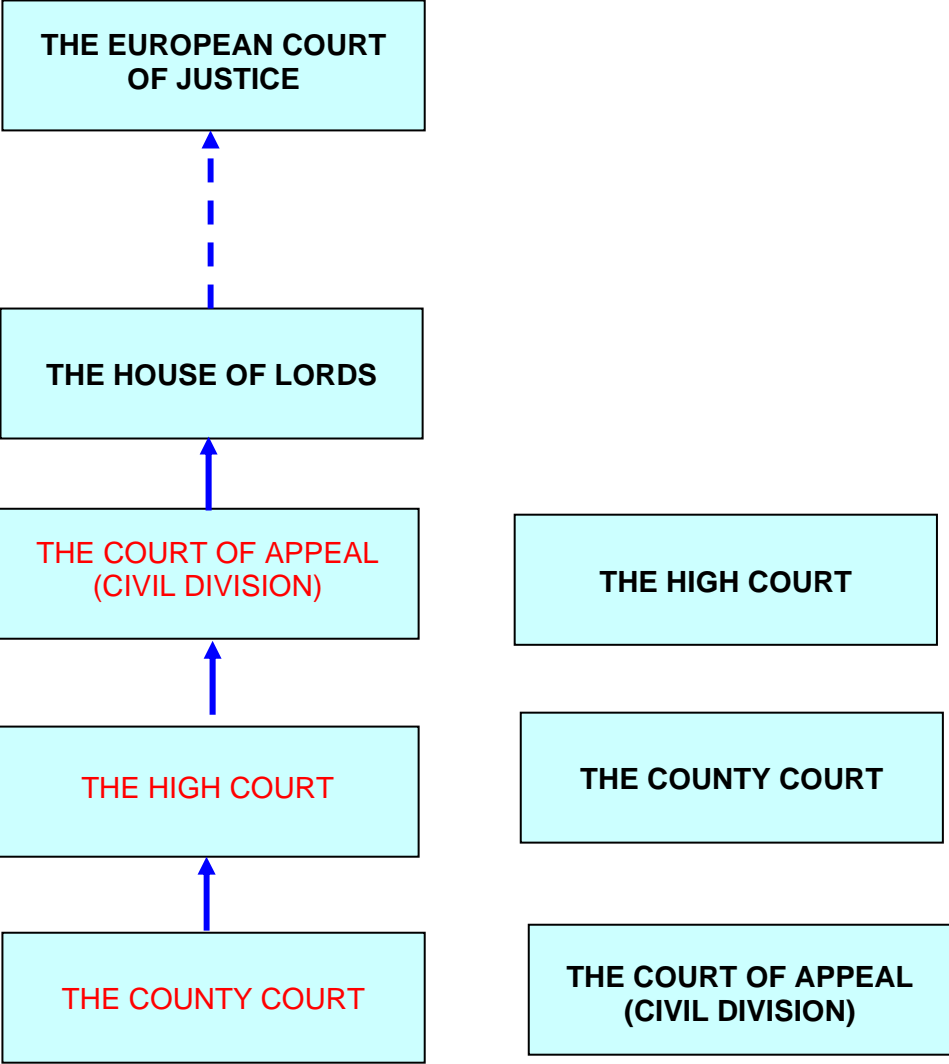
Unit B142: Civil courts and civil processes. Civil liberties and human rights





Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is **60**.

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark																				
1	<p>Assessment Objective 1</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="328 356 1307 1084"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="328 356 564 421">Form of ADR</th> <th data-bbox="564 356 807 421">Definition 1</th> <th data-bbox="807 356 1054 421">Definition 2</th> <th data-bbox="1054 356 1307 421">Definition 3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 421 564 759"></td> <td data-bbox="564 421 807 759">Both parties voluntarily submit themselves to the binding decision of a third party.</td> <td data-bbox="807 421 1054 759">A neutral third party assists the parties to reach a compromise without 'imposing' a solution.</td> <td data-bbox="1054 421 1307 759">A neutral third party becomes actively involved in the dispute by raising issues and making suggestions about possible grounds of compromise.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 759 564 869">Mediation</td> <td data-bbox="564 759 807 869"></td> <td data-bbox="807 759 1054 869" style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="1054 759 1307 869"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 869 564 978">Conciliation</td> <td data-bbox="564 869 807 978"></td> <td data-bbox="807 869 1054 978"></td> <td data-bbox="1054 869 1307 978" style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="328 978 564 1084">Arbitration</td> <td data-bbox="564 978 807 1084" style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></td> <td data-bbox="807 978 1054 1084"></td> <td data-bbox="1054 978 1307 1084"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Form of ADR	Definition 1	Definition 2	Definition 3		Both parties voluntarily submit themselves to the binding decision of a third party.	A neutral third party assists the parties to reach a compromise without 'imposing' a solution.	A neutral third party becomes actively involved in the dispute by raising issues and making suggestions about possible grounds of compromise.	Mediation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		Conciliation			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Arbitration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			[3]
Form of ADR	Definition 1	Definition 2	Definition 3																			
	Both parties voluntarily submit themselves to the binding decision of a third party.	A neutral third party assists the parties to reach a compromise without 'imposing' a solution.	A neutral third party becomes actively involved in the dispute by raising issues and making suggestions about possible grounds of compromise.																			
Mediation		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																				
Conciliation			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																			
Arbitration	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>																					
2	<p>Assessment Objective 3</p> <p>Candidates may include any of the following typical points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficient (compared to civil litigation) • Private • Avoids bad publicity • Especially useful in certain areas (e.g. family & employment) and where emotional/business relationships need to be maintained • Not bound by a system of precedent and therefore free to make case by case decisions • Informal but leaves the parties in control instead of the courts • Expertise ... some ADR (especially arbitration) allows use of relevant practical expertise • Can 'narrow down' the legal issues even if it does not work • Avoids confrontation, bad feeling and seeks common ground between parties <p>0 marks – no response or response not worthy of credit; Level 1 (1 mark): any basic point; Level 2 (2 marks): any adequate point(s); Level 3 (3 marks): any good point(s) with some development or a few points without development; Credit any other relevant response.</p>	[3]																				

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
3	<p>Assessment Objective 1 Small Claims Track</p>	[1]
4	<p>Assessment Objective 2 Kevin is liable in negligence / BREACH OF CONTRACT / defamation. This is because the agreement to buy the car was based on a misrepresentation (a false statement) of the car's mileage. The reason Zainab will have to use the track you have chosen above is because THE CASE INVOLVES LESS THAN £1,000 / the case will need a 5 day hearing / the case needs the expertise of a specialist judge. The case is most likely to be heard in THE LOCAL COUNTY COURT / the High Court / the local Magistrates' court.</p>	[3]
5	<p>Assessment Objective 1 Fast Track</p>	[1]
6	<p>Assessment Objective 2 The manufacturer of the drink is liable in NEGLIGENCE / breach of contract / defamation. This is because it owes a duty of care to the eventual consumer of its products. The reason Simon will have to use the track you have chosen above is because THE CASE INVOLVES MORE THAN £5,000 BUT LESS THAN £15,000 / the case can be heard informally by a district judge / the case will need the expertise of a specialist judge. The case will be most likely to be heard in THE LOCAL COUNTY COURT / the High Court / the local Magistrates' court.</p>	[3]
7	<p>Assessment Objective 1 Multi Track</p>	[1]
8	<p>Assessment Objective 2 Keith is liable in negligence / breach of contract / DEFAMATION. This is because he has published an untrue statement which has affected the reputation of the Bishop. The reason the Bishop will have to use the track you have chosen above is because THE CASE INVOLVES A CLAIM FOR DAMAGES OF OVER £15,000 AND ASSESSING HARM TO A PERSON'S REPUTATION MAY NEED TO BE CONSIDERED BY A JURY / the lawyers costs will need to be kept to a fixed maximum / the case need only be heard informally. The case will be most likely to be heard in the local County court / THE HIGH COURT / the local Magistrates' court.</p>	[3]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
9	<p data-bbox="357 286 699 315">Assessment Objective 1</p>  <p data-bbox="357 1462 903 1491">One mark for each correctly placed court.</p>	[3]
10	<p data-bbox="325 1592 667 1664">Assessment Objective 3 Claims for Debt</p>	[1]
11	<p data-bbox="325 1767 667 1839">Assessment Objective 3 South East</p>	[1]
12	<p data-bbox="325 1942 667 2013">Assessment Objective 3 North West</p>	[1]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
13	<p data-bbox="327 293 667 327">Assessment Objective 1</p> <div data-bbox="376 349 587 591"><p data-bbox="443 445 520 495">LAW LORDS</p></div> <div data-bbox="475 595 491 618"></div> <div data-bbox="376 618 587 860"><p data-bbox="435 701 528 772">APPEAL COURT JUDGES</p></div> <div data-bbox="376 889 587 1131"><p data-bbox="411 1077 552 1126">HIGH COURT JUDGE</p></div> <div data-bbox="376 1149 587 1391"><p data-bbox="395 1346 568 1373">CIRCUIT JUDGE</p></div> <div data-bbox="376 1417 587 1659"><p data-bbox="387 1615 576 1641">DISTRICT JUDGE</p></div> <p data-bbox="327 1693 874 1727">One mark for each correctly placed judge.</p>	<p data-bbox="1358 1693 1401 1727">[3]</p>

Question Number	Answer			Max Mark
14-19	Assessment Objective 2			
<p>After my A levels I took a Law degree at university. After my degree I did a Legal Practice Course at the same university.</p>	<p>After my Legal Practice Course I obtained a Training Contract with a law firm which took two years.</p>	<p>I now work for the same firm I did my training contract with doing a mixture of work dealing with clients and appearing in the local Magistrates' court and County Court.</p>	<p>What am I?</p>	<p>I am a ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Executive • Solicitor • Barrister • Recorder
<p>After my GCSEs I got an office job in a local law firm. My employer offered to pay for me to take a professional diploma by doing evening classes at the local college.</p>	<p>I spent two years taking a level 3 professional diploma and then another 2 years taking a level 6 professional higher diploma whilst working for the same employer and gaining more experience.</p>	<p>I now work for the same firm as a legal professional in my own right. I specialise in the transfer of property and deal with clients directly.</p>	<p>What am I?</p>	<p>I am a ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Executive • District Judge • Recorder • Circuit Judge
<p>After my A levels I took a Law degree at university. After my degree I took the Bar Vocational Course (BVC) at the Inns of Court School of Law.</p>	<p>After the BVC I undertook a year of training called pupillage where I worked for two different senior lawyers for six months each and developed the advocacy skills I will need to become successful.</p>	<p>After my pupillage I got a place (called a tenancy) in a set of chambers although I am a self-employed lawyer. I specialise in property law and often appear in the High Court.</p>	<p>What am I?</p>	<p>I am a ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitor • Barrister • District Judge • Circuit Judge
<p>After qualifying as a solicitor I worked for a small firm specialising in family law.</p>	<p>After seven years in practice I applied to become a judge.</p>	<p>I now work as a full time judge in the local County court where I mainly deal with cases in the Small Claims Track.</p>	<p>What am I?</p>	<p>I am a ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitor • Barrister • District Judge • Circuit Judge
<p>After qualifying as a solicitor I worked for the Crown Prosecution Service as a solicitor-advocate specialising in prosecuting criminal cases in the Crown Court.</p>	<p>After ten years in practice I applied to become a full time judge.</p>	<p>I now work as a full-time judge in the Crown Court where I deal with criminal cases.</p>	<p>What am I?</p>	<p>I am a ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitor • Barrister • District Judge • Circuit Judge
<p>After qualifying as a barrister I worked in the County Court and High Court specialising in family law.</p>	<p>After ten years in practice I applied to become a part-time judge so that I could continue practice at the bar whilst also undertaking some judicial work.</p>	<p>I currently work as a part-time judge in the Crown Court where I deal with criminal cases sitting for 5 days a month. The rest of the time I continue to practice as a barrister.</p>	<p>What am I?</p>	<p>I am a ...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legal Executive • District Judge • Recorder • Circuit Judge
One mark for each correctly identified professional.				[6]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
20	Assessment Objective 1 The Bar Council	[1]
21	Assessment Objective 1 The Law Society	[1]
22	Assessment Objective 1 ILEX	[1]
23	Assessment Objective 3 Candidates may discuss any of the following points: Use of and/or conclusions drawn from data table That judges are too white, male, middle class, middle-aged, public school educated, Oxbridge, institutionalised, conservative, pro-establishment, an oligarchy, unrepresentative of women, ethnic minorities and 'the young'. Candidates may draw any reasonable conclusions from such assertions (e.g. sexism and/or racism in sentencing etc.) Candidates may argue that the judiciary are a meritocracy, accountable, well respected, independent, talented etc. 0 marks for no response or no response worthy of credit; Level 1 (1-2 marks): any basic point (1) or points (2); Level 2 (3-4 marks): 2/3 adequate points (3) with some development (4); Level 3 (5-6 marks): 3 or more good points (5) with development (6); Credit any other relevant response.	[6]
24	Assessment Objective 1 The Development of Human Rights In 1948, after the Second World War, an international organisation called the (1) International Committee of the Red Cross (2) UNITED NATIONS (3) International Criminal Court adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1950 the Council of Europe created the European Convention on Human Rights and a European Court of Human Rights. Although the UK joined in 1950 it was not possible for UK citizens to take cases to the Court of Human Rights until 1966 and, even then, the UK could not be forced to comply with the convention meaning that UK citizens had no effective means of enforcing their human rights. All this changed in 1998 when the UK passed the (1) Freedom of Information Act (2) HUMAN RIGHTS ACT (3) Bill of Rights Act. This Act says that all UK laws (past or future) must be compatible (agree with) the European Convention on Human Rights. Consequently, UK citizens may now protect their fundamental human rights in the (1) International Court of Justice (2) European Court of Justice (3) UK COURTS . However, it should be remembered that most of these rights are conditional and can be lawfully restricted in some circumstances. One mark for each correctly chosen option.	[3]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
25	Assessment Objective 1 Article 11 freedom of peaceful assembly and association	[1]
26	Assessment Objective 1 Article 10 freedom of expression	[1]
27	Assessment Objective 1 Article 14 freedom from discrimination	[1]
28	Assessment Objective 2 Liberty apart from lawful arrest under Article 5	[1]
29	Assessment Objective 2 Freedom of expression under Article 10	[1]
30	Assessment Objective 2 Freedom of peaceful assembly and association under Article 11	[1]
31	Assessment Objective 1 To spy on people	[1]
32	Assessment Objective 1 Crime detection	[1]
33	Assessment Objective 1 47.0% of people think that an alarm is sent if a CCTV camera is vandalised	[1]

Question Number	Answer	Max Mark
34	<p>Assessment Objective 3</p> <p>Candidates may typically discuss: Any data, statements or conclusions drawn from the preceding data questions.</p> <p>Any advantages like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catches criminals/terrorists • Provides evidence of crime/terrorism • Reduces crime/terrorism • Makes people feel safer • Enables us to monitor the vulnerable • Deterrent value • Enforcement of taxes/congestion charges/parking regulation • Management of traffic and parking <p>0 marks for no response or no response worthy of credit Level 1 (1-2 marks): any basic point (1) or points (2); Level 2 (3-4 marks): 2/3 adequate points (3) with some development (4); Level 3 (5-6 marks): 3 or more good points (5) with development (6); Credit any other relevant response.</p>	[6]
Paper Total		60

Assessment Objectives Grid

	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
Totals	24	18	18	60