

AS LEVEL
Specification

LAW

H015

For first assessment in 2018

Disclaimer

Specifications are updated over time. Whilst every effort is made to check all documents, there may be contradictions between published resources and the specification, therefore please use the information on the latest specification at all times. Where changes are made to specifications these will be indicated within the document, there will be a new version number indicated, and a summary of the changes. If you do notice a discrepancy between the specification and a resource please contact us at: resources.feedback@ocr.org.uk

We will inform centres about changes to specifications. We will also publish changes on our website. The latest version of our specifications will always be those on our website (ocr.org.uk) and these may differ from printed versions.

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1 Why choose an OCR AS Level in Law?

1a. Why choose an OCR qualification?

1

Choose OCR and you've got the reassurance that you're working with one of the UK's leading exam boards. Our new AS Level in Law has been developed in consultation with teachers, employers and Higher Education to provide learners with a qualification that's relevant to them and meets their needs.

We're part of the Cambridge Assessment Group, Europe's largest assessment agency and a department of the University of Cambridge. Cambridge Assessment plays a leading role in developing and delivering assessments throughout the world, operating in over 150 countries.

We work with a range of education providers, including schools, colleges, workplaces and other institutions in both the public and private sectors. Over 13,000 centres choose our A Levels, GCSEs and vocational qualifications including Cambridge Nationals and Cambridge Technicals.

Our Specifications

We believe in developing specifications that help you bring the subject to life and inspire your learners to achieve more.

We've created teacher-friendly specifications based on extensive research and engagement with the teaching community. They're designed to be straightforward and accessible so that you can tailor the delivery of the course to suit your needs. We aim to encourage learners to become responsible for their own learning, confident in discussing ideas, innovative and engaged.

We provide a range of support services designed to help you at every stage, from preparation through to the delivery of our specifications. This includes:

- A wide range of high-quality creative resources including:
 - Delivery Guides
 - Transition Guides
 - Topic Exploration Packs
 - Lesson Elements
 - ...and much more.
- Access to Subject Advisors to support you through the transition and throughout the lifetimes of the specifications.
- CPD/Training for teachers to introduce the qualifications and prepare you for first teaching.
- Active Results – our free results analysis service to help you review the performance of individual learners or whole schools.

Our Resource Partner textbook will develop knowledge and skills with its comprehensive coverage of the assessment structure and all the law topics your students need to know.

All AS level qualifications offered by OCR are accredited by Ofqual, the Regulator for qualifications offered in England. The accreditation number for OCR's AS Level in Law is QN603/0707/9.

1b. Why choose an OCR AS Level in Law?

This engaging course has been developed following the input of teachers and higher education stakeholders. The content has been designed to inspire, nurture and develop learners. It will foster their interest and enjoyment in law. The qualification is designed to develop knowledge and skills for the

further study of law, and related subjects, such as business. Learners will develop their knowledge of the law in England, and an awareness of law in a European and global context. The course will enable learners to know and understand the changing nature of law.

Aims and learning outcomes

OCR's AS Level in Law will encourage learners to:

- develop their knowledge and understanding of the English legal system and areas of both private and public law within the law of England and Wales
- develop an understanding of legal method and reasoning as used by lawyers and the judiciary
- develop and apply the techniques of legal method and reasoning to analyse and offer answers to problems, based on legal principles, legislation and case law
- develop the ability to construct conclusions and communicate legal arguments by reference to appropriate legal authorities.

1c. What are the key features of this specification?

The key features of OCR's AS Level in Law for you and your learners are:

- a straightforward specification
- a straightforward assessment model
- specialist support and quality resources
- co-teachability between AS and A Level
- breadth, with a range of legal subjects.

1d. What is new in OCR AS Level in Law?

1

This section is intended for teachers currently delivering OCR AS Level in Law. It highlights the differences between the AS Level in Law (H134)

and the AS Level in Law (H015) for first teaching from September 2017:

What stays the same?	What's changing?
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assessment is at the end of the course• Assessment focuses on knowledge and understanding; applying legal rules and principles and analysis and evaluation• Content and structure are familiar although updated• Key topic areas have stayed the same• Engaging introduction to law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The assessment consists of two exams, 90 minutes each• Assessment styles are consistent across both components• Shorter questions• Substantive law introduced with an introduction to criminal law and an introduction to the law of tort.

1e. How do I find out more information?

If you are already using OCR specifications you can contact us at: www.ocr.org.uk

If you are not already a registered OCR centre then you can find out more information on the benefits of becoming one at: www.ocr.org.uk

If you are not yet an approved centre and would like to become one go to: www.ocr.org.uk

Find out more?

Ask a Subject Advisor:

Email: Law@ocr.org.uk

Phone: 01223 553998

Twitter: [@OCR_Law](https://twitter.com/OCR_Law)

E-bulletins: www.ocr.org.uk/updates

Community: www.ocr.org.uk/community

2 The specification overview

2a. OCR's AS Level in Law (H015)

Learners take components 01 and 02 to be awarded the OCR AS Level in Law.

Content Overview	Assessment Overview	
<p>The legal system 40 marks out of 80</p> <p>Criminal law 40 marks out of 80</p>	<p>The legal system and criminal law (01)</p> <p>80 marks</p> <p>1 hour 30 minute paper</p>	<p>50% of total AS level</p>
<p>Law making 40 marks out of 80</p> <p>The law of tort 40 marks out of 80</p>	<p>Law making and the law of tort (02)</p> <p>80 marks</p> <p>1 hour 30 minute paper</p>	<p>50% of total AS level</p>

Both components include synoptic assessment.

Twelve month rule:

While learners are encouraged to be aware of the changing nature of law, they are not required to be familiar with innovations coming into effect in the

twelve months immediately preceding the examination.

2b. Content of AS Level in Law (H015)

The OCR AS Level in Law content focuses on the English legal system and areas of both private and public law within the law of England and Wales. Learners will be required to show knowledge and understanding of the nature of law and the English legal system. This will provide learners with the foundation for the study of both private and public law. This specification will develop learners' understanding of legal method and reasoning through the study of statutory interpretation and judicial precedent.

Learners will be introduced to the concept of legal liability through the study of criminal law and the law of tort. This will enable them to develop and apply

the techniques of legal method and reasoning to analyse and offer answers to legal problems, based on legal rules and principles and develop the ability to construct and communicate legal arguments by reference to appropriate legal authorities.

The English legal system is split into two sections:

- Component 01 Section A: the legal system
- Component 02 Section A: law making

Each of the two sections is worth 25% of the overall marks – the English legal system accounts for 50% of the overall qualification. The section on the legal system includes an introduction to the nature of law.

The AS Level specification content is set out in two parts:

Topic:	Content:
Topics to be explored	Subject content that learners need to know for the assessment of this qualification.

The legal system and criminal law (Component 01)

This component introduces learners to the legal system. It also introduces learners to the concept of liability through an introduction to criminal law.

This component is split into two sections, Section A: the legal system and Section B: criminal law.

Law making and the law of tort (Component 02)

This component introduces learners to law making. It also introduces learners to the concept of liability through an introduction to the law of tort.

This component is split into two sections, Section A: law making and Section B: the law of tort.

2c. Content of H015/01 – The legal system and criminal law

Section A: The legal system

This section focuses on the legal system, including the nature of law, the civil and criminal courts and the legal profession. Learners will develop knowledge and

understanding of the processes and people involved in the law and the changing nature of the legal system.

2

Topic:	Content:
Introduction to the nature of law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law and rules: the difference between enforceable legal rules and principles and other rules and norms of behaviour• The connections between law, morality and justice• The differences between civil and criminal law• An overview of the development of English Law: custom, common law, equity, statute law• An overview of common law and civil law legal systems• The rule of law: definition and importance
Civil courts and other forms of dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• County Court and High Court: jurisdictions, pre-trial procedures, the three tracks• Appeals and appellate courts• Tribunals and Alternative Dispute Resolution• Online courts and Online Dispute Resolution• Evaluation of the civil courts and other forms of dispute resolution
Criminal courts and lay people	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal process: Jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court and the Crown Court, including classification of offences and pre-trial procedures• Appeals and appellate courts• Sentencing and court powers: aims, factors and types of sentences• Lay magistrates and juries: qualifications, selection, appointment and their role in criminal cases• Evaluation of the different types of sentences and of using lay people in criminal cases
Legal personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Barristers, solicitors and legal executives: qualifications, training, work and the regulation of legal professions• Changes and trends in legal services, including the impact of technology and globalisation• The judiciary: qualifications, selection and appointment, training, role, retirement and removal• The separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary• Evaluation of the legal professions and the judiciary
Access to justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Government funding for civil and criminal cases• Private funding, conditional fees and other advice agencies• Evaluation of access to justice

Section B: Criminal law

This section focuses on the rules and general elements of criminal law and non-fatal offences against the person. It provides an introduction to

criminal liability. Learners will develop knowledge and understanding of criminal law and the skills to apply their legal knowledge to scenario-based situations.

2

Topic:	Content:
Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An outline of the rules of criminal law
General elements of criminal liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Actus reus</i>: conduct and consequence crimes; voluntary acts and omissions; involuntariness; causation• <i>Mens rea</i>: fault; intention and subjective recklessness; negligence and strict liability; transferred malice; coincidence of <i>actus reus</i> and <i>mens rea</i>
Non-fatal offences against the person	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Common assault: assault and battery under s39 Criminal Justice Act 1988• Assault occasioning actual bodily harm, wounding and grievous bodily harm under s47, s20, s18 Offences Against the Person Act 1861
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Critical evaluation of non-fatal offences against the person, including ideas for reform

2c. Content of H015/02 – Law making and the law of tort

Section A: Law making

This section focuses on law making in England and Wales as well as the European Union. Learners will study law making methods and their underpinning

concepts. They will develop an understanding of legal method and reasoning as used by lawyers and the judiciary.

2

Topic:	Content:
Parliamentary law making	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Influences on Parliament: political, public opinion, media, pressure groups and lobbyists• Legislative process – Green and White Papers, different types of Bill, legislative stages in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and the role of the Crown• Advantages and disadvantages of influences on law making• Advantages and disadvantages of the legislative process
Delegated legislation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Types of delegated legislation: Orders in Council, Statutory Instruments and By-laws• Controls on delegated legislation by Parliament and the courts, and their effectiveness• Reasons for the use of delegated legislation• Advantages and disadvantages of delegated legislation
Statutory interpretation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rules of statutory interpretation – the literal rule, the golden rule, the mischief rule• The purposive approach• Aids to interpretation: rules of language, intrinsic and extrinsic aids• Impact of European Union Law and the Human Rights Act 1998 on statutory interpretation• Advantages and disadvantages of the different approaches and aids to statutory interpretation
Judicial precedent	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Doctrine of Precedent including <i>stare decisis</i>, <i>ratio decidendi</i> and <i>obiter dicta</i>• The hierarchy of the courts including the Supreme Court• Binding, persuasive and original precedent; overruling; reversing; distinguishing• Advantages and disadvantages of precedent
Law reform	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Law reform including the Law Commission• Advantages and disadvantages of law reform bodies
European Union law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Institutions of the European Union• Sources of European Union law• Impact of European Union law on the law of England and Wales

Section B: The law of tort

This section focuses on the rules of tort, liability in negligence, occupiers' liability and remedies. It provides an introduction to civil liability. Learners will

develop knowledge and understanding of the law of tort and the skills to apply their legal knowledge to scenario-based situations.

2

Topic:	Content:
Rules	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• An outline of the rules of the law of tort
Liability in negligence	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liability in negligence for injury to people and damage to property• The duty of care: <i>Donoghue v Stevenson</i> (1932) and the neighbour principle, and <i>Caparo</i> test• Breach of duty: the objective standard of care and the reasonable man; risk factors• Damage: factual causation and the 'but for' test; legal causation
Occupiers' liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Liability in respect of lawful visitors (Occupiers' Liability Act 1957)• Liability in respect of trespassers (Occupiers' Liability Act 1984)
Remedies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensatory damages• Mitigation of loss
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Critical evaluation of liability in negligence and occupiers' liability, including ideas for reform

2d. Legal skills

This qualification:

- develops competence in using legal skills during the study of the nature of law, legal issues and the English legal system, and the private and public areas of substantive law.
- requires learners to demonstrate their ability to analyse a factual scenario by identifying the key facts from which legal issues arise.
- requires learners, when formulating a legal argument, to be able to analyse legislation by applying the rules and principles of statutory interpretation; and analyse case law by applying the doctrine of precedent.
- requires learners, in respect of each private and public area of substantive law they are required to study, to analyse, apply and evaluate the legal rules and principles of that area of law. Analysis and application must include the ability to identify and breakdown into constituent parts the relevant legal rules and principles for each area of law and apply those legal principles to a hypothetical scenario. Evaluation must require learners to formulate a reasoned argument to support a particular proposition by reference to the relevant legal rules and principles that support that argument.
- requires learners to construct clear, concise and logical legal arguments that are substantiated by legal authority, using appropriate legal terminology.

2e. Prior knowledge, learning and progression

- No prior learning or knowledge of the subject is required.
- Throughout the course of study, learners are encouraged to develop a critical awareness of how legal institutions operate in society and the changing nature of law in society.
- This qualification provides a suitable opportunity for the study of law or related courses in higher education. Equally, it is also suitable for learners intending to pursue business careers or further study in business, social sciences or as part of a course of general education.

3 Assessment of AS Level in Law (H015)

3a. Forms of assessment

OCR's AS Level in Law is a linear qualification with 100% external assessment. The qualification consists of two components. Both components will test all three assessment objectives (AO1, AO2 and AO3).

The legal system and criminal law (H015/01) 80 marks	Section A: the legal system Medium tariff questions Section B: criminal law Medium tariff questions, some based on a legal scenario, and one extended response question
Law making and the law of tort (H015/02) 80 marks	Section A: law making Medium tariff questions Section B: the law of tort Medium tariff questions, some based on a legal scenario, and one extended response question

Components 01 and 02

Components 01 and 02 have exactly the same structure. The structure will follow this pattern:

Questions	AO1	AO2 1a/1b	AO3 1a	AO3 1b	Total
1–3	30	0	0	0	30
4	0	0	0	10	10
5	10	0	0	0	10
6	0	10	0	0	10
7	0	10	0	0	10
8	0	0	10	0	10
Total	40	20	10	10	80

All questions are worth 10 marks.

Section A

Learners will answer **four** compulsory questions.

Questions 1–3 will require learners to demonstrate their knowledge and understanding of the English legal system.

Question 4 will require learners to analyse and evaluate legal concepts. Question 4 will not require a conclusion.

Section B

Learners will answer **four** compulsory questions.

Question 5 will require learners to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of legal rules and principles.

Questions 6 and 7 will require learners to apply legal rules and principles to given scenarios in order to present a legal argument using appropriate legal terminology. Learners will use their legal reasoning developed through the study of statutory interpretation and judicial precedent.

Question 8 will require learners to analyse and evaluate legal rules and principles. Learners will be required to consider the law in relation to morality or justice. This question is considered an extended response question and should be treated as a mini essay with a conclusion.

Across questions 6–8 learners will be required to draw together their knowledge and understanding from across their full course of study.

Command words

Explain or describe is to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the English legal system and legal rules and principles (AO1).

Advise is to apply legal rules and principles to given scenarios in order to present a legal argument using appropriate legal terminology (AO2).

Discuss is to analyse and evaluate legal rules, principles, concepts and issues. Candidates **are not** expected to give a conclusion (AO3).

Discuss **the extent to which** is to analyse and evaluate legal rules, principles, concepts and issues. Candidates **are** expected to give a conclusion (AO3).

3b. Assessment objectives (AO)

There are three Assessment Objectives in OCR AS Level in Law. These are detailed in the table below.

Learners are expected to demonstrate their ability to:

	Assessment Objective
AO1	Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the English legal system and legal rules and principles.
AO2	Apply legal rules and principles to given scenarios in order to present a legal argument using appropriate legal terminology.
AO3	Analyse and evaluate legal rules, principles and concepts.

AO weightings in AS Level in Law

The relationship between the assessment objectives and the components are shown in the table below:

Component	% of OCR AS Level in Law (H015)		
	AO1	AO2	AO3
The legal system and criminal law (H015/01)	25	12.5	12.5
Law making and the law of tort (H015/02)	25	12.5	12.5
Total	50	25	25

3c. Assessment availability

There will be one examination series available each year in May/June to **all** learners.

This specification will be certificated from the June 2018 examination series onwards.

All examined components must be taken in the same examination series at the end of the course.

3d. Retaking the qualification

Learners can retake the qualification as many times as they wish. They retake all components of the qualification.

3e. Assessment of extended response

The assessment materials for this qualification provide learners with the opportunity to demonstrate their ability to construct and develop a sustained and coherent line of reasoning and marks for extended responses are integrated into the marking criteria.

The quality of extended response will be assessed in question 8 of both components where learners are required to write a mini essay evaluating either criminal law or the law of tort. Questions assessing the quality of extended response are marked with an asterisk in the assessment material.

3f. Synoptic assessment

- Synoptic assessment is the learners' understanding of the connections between different elements of the subject. It involves the explicit drawing together of knowledge, skills and understanding within different parts of the AS level course.
- The emphasis of synoptic assessment is to encourage the understanding of law as a discipline.
- Learners will use their understanding of legal method and reasoning developed through the study of the English legal system, whilst answering scenario questions on criminal law and the law of tort, applying legal rules and principles to given scenarios in order to present a legal argument using appropriate legal terminology.
- Learners will use their understanding of the connections between law, morality and justice whilst answering analysis and evaluation mini essay questions on criminal law and the law of tort.

3g. Calculating qualification results

A learner's overall qualification grade for AS Level in Law will be calculated by adding together their marks from the two components taken to give their total weighted mark. This mark will then be compared to

the qualification level grade boundaries for the relevant exam series to determine the learner's overall qualification grade.

4 Admin: what you need to know

The information in this section is designed to give an overview of the processes involved in administering this qualification so that you can speak to your exams officer. All of the following processes require you to submit something to OCR by a specific deadline.

More information about the processes and deadlines involved at each stage of the assessment cycle can be found in the Administration area of the OCR website.

OCR's *Admin overview* is available on the OCR website at <http://www.ocr.org.uk/administration>.

4a. Pre-assessment

Estimated entries

Estimated entries are your best projection of the number of learners who will be entered for a qualification in a particular series.

Estimated entries should be submitted to OCR by the specified deadline. They are free and do not commit your centre in any way.

Final entries

Final entries provide OCR with detailed data for each learner, showing each assessment to be taken. It is essential that you use the correct entry code, considering the relevant entry rules.

Final entries must be submitted to OCR by the published deadlines or late entry fees will apply.

All learners taking an AS Level in Law must be entered for H015.

Entry code	Title	Component code	Component title	Assessment type
H015	Law	01	The legal system and criminal law	External Assessment
		02	Law making and the law of tort	External Assessment

4b. Special consideration

Special consideration is a post-assessment adjustment to marks or grades to reflect temporary injury, illness or other indisposition at the time the assessment was taken.

Detailed information about eligibility for special consideration can be found in the *JCQ* publication *A guide to the special consideration process*.

4c. External assessment arrangements

Regulations governing examination arrangements are contained in the JCQ *Instructions for conducting examinations*.

Head of centre annual declaration

The Head of Centre is required to provide a declaration to the JCQ as part of the annual NCN update, conducted in the autumn term, to confirm that the centre is meeting all of the requirements detailed in the specification.

Any failure by a centre to provide the Head of Centre Annual Declaration will result in your centre status being suspended and could lead to the withdrawal of our approval for you to operate as a centre.

Private candidates

Private candidates may enter for OCR assessments.

A private candidate is someone who pursues a course of study independently but takes an examination or assessment at an approved examination centre. A private candidate may be a part-time student, someone taking a distance learning course, or someone being tutored privately. They must be based in the UK.

Private candidates need to contact OCR approved centres to establish whether they are prepared to host them as a private candidate. The centre may charge for this facility and OCR recommends that the arrangement is made early in the course.

Further guidance for private candidates may be found on the OCR website: <http://www.ocr.org.uk>.

4d. Results and certificates

Grade Scale

AS level qualifications are graded on the scale: A, B, C, D, E, where A is the highest. Learners who fail to reach the minimum standard for E will be Unclassified

(U). Only subjects in which grades A to E are attained will be recorded on certificates.

Results

Results are released to centres and learners for information and to allow any queries to be resolved before certificates are issued.

Centres will have access to the following results' information for each learner:

- the grade for the qualification
- the raw mark for each component
- the total weighted mark for the qualification.

The following supporting information will be available:

- raw mark grade boundaries for each component
- weighted mark grade boundaries for the qualification.

Until certificates are issued, results are deemed to be provisional and may be subject to amendment.

A learner's final results will be recorded on an OCR certificate. The qualification title will be shown on the certificate as 'OCR Level 3 Advanced Subsidiary GCE in Law'.

4e. Post-results services

A number of post-results services are available:

- **Enquiries about results**
If you are not happy with the outcome of a learner's results, centres may submit an enquiry about results.

- **Missing and incomplete results**
This service should be used if an individual subject result for a learner is missing, or the learner has been omitted entirely from the results supplied.

- **Access to scripts**
Centres can request access to marked scripts.

4f. Malpractice

Any breach of the regulations for the conduct of examinations and non-exam assessment may constitute malpractice (which includes maladministration) and must be reported to OCR as

soon as it is detected. Detailed information on malpractice can be found in the JCQ publication *Suspected Malpractice in Examinations and Assessments: Policies and Procedures*.

5 Appendices

5a. Overlap with other qualifications

There is no significant overlap between the content of this specification and that for other Advanced Subsidiary GCE specifications. There is a small degree

of overlap between the content of this specification and those for other AS Levels and A Levels in Business and AS Levels and A Levels in Politics.

5b. Accessibility

Reasonable adjustments and access arrangements allow learners with special educational needs, disabilities or temporary injuries to access the assessment and show what they know and can do, without changing the demands of the assessment. Applications for these should be made before the examination series. Detailed information about eligibility for access arrangements can be found in the *JCQ Access Arrangements and Reasonable Adjustments*.

The AS level qualification and subject criteria have been reviewed in order to identify any feature that could disadvantage learners who share a protected characteristic as defined by the Equality Act 2010. All reasonable steps have been taken to minimise any such disadvantage.

5c. Levels of Assessment

	AO1	AO2	AO3	AO3 extended response
Excellent	Excellent knowledge and understanding of the English legal system, rules and principles. The response is accurate, fully developed and detailed. There will be excellent citation of fully relevant statutes and case law, where appropriate to the question.	Excellent application of legal rules to a given scenario. Excellent presentation of a legal argument which is accurate, fully developed and detailed. Fully appropriate legal terminology is used.	Excellent analysis and evaluation of a wide range of legal rules principles and concepts. The response is wide ranging and has a well sustained focus on the question. The key points are fully discussed and fully developed to reach a valid conclusion, where appropriate to the question.	<i>There is a well-developed line of reasoning which is clear and logically structured. The information presented is relevant and substantiated.</i>
Good	Good knowledge and understanding of the English legal system, rules and principles. The response is detailed, but not fully developed in places. There will be good citation of mostly relevant statutes and case law, where appropriate to the question.	Good application of legal rules to a given scenario. Good presentation of a legal argument which is detailed but not fully developed in places. Appropriate legal terminology is used.	Good analysis and evaluation of a range of legal rules, principles and concepts. The response has a mainly consistent focus on the question. Most of the key points are well discussed and well developed to reach a valid conclusion, where appropriate to the question.	<i>There is a line of reasoning presented with some structure. The information presented is in the most-part relevant and supported by some evidence.</i>
Basic	Basic knowledge and understanding of the English legal system, rules and principles. The response may lack detail in places and is partially developed. There will be some reference to statutes and case law, where appropriate to the question.	Basic application of legal rules to a given scenario. Basic presentation of a legal argument which is partially developed and has some relevance in places. Some appropriate legal terminology is used.	Basic analysis and evaluation of legal rules, principles and concepts. The response is partially focused on the question. Some of the key points are discussed and partially developed to reach a basic conclusion, where appropriate to the question.	<i>The information has some relevance and is presented with basic structure. The information is supported by limited evidence.</i>
Limited	Limited knowledge and understanding of the English legal system, rules and principles. The response will have minimal detail. Citation of statutes and case law is limited, where appropriate to the question.	Limited application of legal rules to a given scenario. Limited presentation of a legal argument which has minimal detail and is unstructured and/or unclear. Minimal legal terminology is used.	Limited analysis of legal rules, principles and concepts. The response has limited focus on the question. Discussion of any key points is minimal.	<i>The information is limited and communicated in an unstructured way. The information is supported by limited evidence and the relationship to the evidence may not be clear.</i>

Summary of updates

Date	Version	Section	Title of section	Change
May 2018	1.1	Front cover	Disclaimer	Addition of Disclaimer
February 2021	1.2			Update to specification covers to meet digital accessibility standards







YOUR CHECKLIST

Our aim is to provide you with all the information and support you need to deliver our specifications.

- Bookmark [OCR website](#) for all the latest resources, information and news on AS Level Law
 - Be among the first to hear about support materials and resources as they become available – register for [AS Level Law](#)
 - Find out about our [professional development](#)
 - View our range of [skills guides](#) for use across subjects and qualifications
 - Discover our new online [past paper service](#)
 - Learn more about [Active Results](#)
 - Visit our [Online Support Centre](#)
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