

Wednesday 7 June 2017 – Morning

GCSE LAW

B142/02 Civil Courts and Civil Processes. Civil Liberties and Human Rights

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

OCR supplied materials:

None

Other materials required:

None

Duration: 1 hour



Candidate forename			Candidate surname			
Centre number			Candidate nu	ımber		

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. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.
- Do **not** write in the barcodes.

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.
- This document consists of 12 pages. Any blank pages are indicated.



2 BLANK PAGE

Question 1 begins on page 3

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE

Answer all the questions.

1	(a)	Using a Citizen's Advice Bureau is one way of obtaining legal advice by a claimant.	
		Identify three other sources of legal advice available to a claimant.	
		1	
		2	
		3	[3]
			1.51

(b) Select the correct source of law to match the most appropriate source of a fundamental freedom.

Write the appropriate **number** next to each **letter** in the grid below.

A	
В	
С	

	Source of Law
A	Statute law
В	Common law
С	European law

	Source of Fundamental Freedoms
1	Article 141 of the Treaty of Rome
2	Magna Carta 1215
3	Bushell's Case (1670)

[3]

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2 (a)	The three track system is intended to save time and expense and to improve access to justice.
	Explain two ways in which the Fast Track can achieve this.
	1
	2
	[6]
(b)	Read the passage below and fill in the missing words from the following list.
	catapultdefendant
	• estates
	groundsHigh Court
	Judgeleapfrog
	Supreme Court
	An appeal is where a claimant or wants to challenge the decision
	made in their case. However, neither party can make an appeal simply because a party does
	not like the outcome. It is necessary to find some for appeal. There
	will normally be only one level of appeal called the 'first appeal'. It is possible to appeal to
	the Court of Appeal or the if 'leave to appeal' has been granted.
	In exceptional circumstances, an appeal can avoid the Court of Appeal and go direct to the
	Supreme Court. This is known as a

(c)	Alternative Dispute Resolution was developed as a solution to the problems of using the civil courts.
	Explain three problems with using the civil courts to resolve disputes.
	1
	2
	3
	[6]

Question 3 begins on page 6

3 ((a)	Arbitration is a type of Alternative Dispute Resolution. Explain three features of arbitration.	
		1	
		2	
		3	
			6]
((b)	Discuss two advantages of using mediation to resolve a civil dispute.	
		1	
			••
		2	

- (c) In the table below, rank the following types of Alternative Dispute Resolution from the least formal to the most formal.
 - tribunals
 - negotiation
 - conciliation
 - mediation

1	2	3	4
	Least formal to mos	st formal	[4]

Question 4 begins on page 8

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4	(a)	(i)	The Bar Council requires barristers to undertake different stages of training and development after A-Levels.
			Identify the four stages of training and development that a barrister must undertake after A-Levels.
			1
			2
			3
			4 [4]
		(ii)	One criticism of training to become a barrister is the length of time it takes to qualify.
			Discuss one other criticism of the training to become a barrister.
			[3]

5

(a)	Judges are appointed by the Judicial Appointments Commission.	
	State three of the stages of the appointment process that must be followed.	
	1	
	2	
	3	
(b)	Explain the role of a district judge in the civil courts.	[3]
		[3]

Question 6 begins on page 10

	10
(a)	Identify three reasons for restricting the freedom of association and assembly.
	1
	2
	3
	[3]
(b)	An article in <i>The Telegraph</i> newspaper carried the headline 'Bosses can snoop on workers' private emails and messages'. It reported that employers have the right to spy on employees' private emails and electronic messages following a ruling by the European Court of Human Rights.
	Discuss one argument for and one argument against a law allowing employers to check employees' private emails and messages. In writing your answer consider which rights and restrictions under the Human Rights Act 1998 might be relevant. [6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additiona must be cle	I space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). early shown in the margin(s).	The question number(s)
	D	



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