



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

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	
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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. 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.

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]

(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	
B	
C	

	Source of Law
A	Statute law
B	Common law
C	European law

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

[3]

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

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2

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[6]

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

- catapult
- defendant
- estates
- grounds
- High Court
- Judge
- leapfrog
- 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 appeal.

[4]

(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

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2

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[6]

Question 3 begins on page 6

3 (a) Arbitration is a type of Alternative Dispute Resolution. Explain **three** features of arbitration.

1

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2

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3

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[6]

(b) Discuss **two** advantages of using mediation to resolve a civil dispute.

1

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[6]

(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
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Least formal to most formal 

[4]

Question 4 begins on page 8

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.

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[3]

5 (a) Judges are appointed by the Judicial Appointments Commission.

State **three** of the stages of the appointment process that must be followed.

3

[3]

(b) Explain the role of a district judge in the civil courts.

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[3]

Question 6 begins on page 10

10

6 (a) Identify **three** reasons for restricting the freedom of association and assembly.

3

[3]

(b) An article in *The Telegraph* 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.

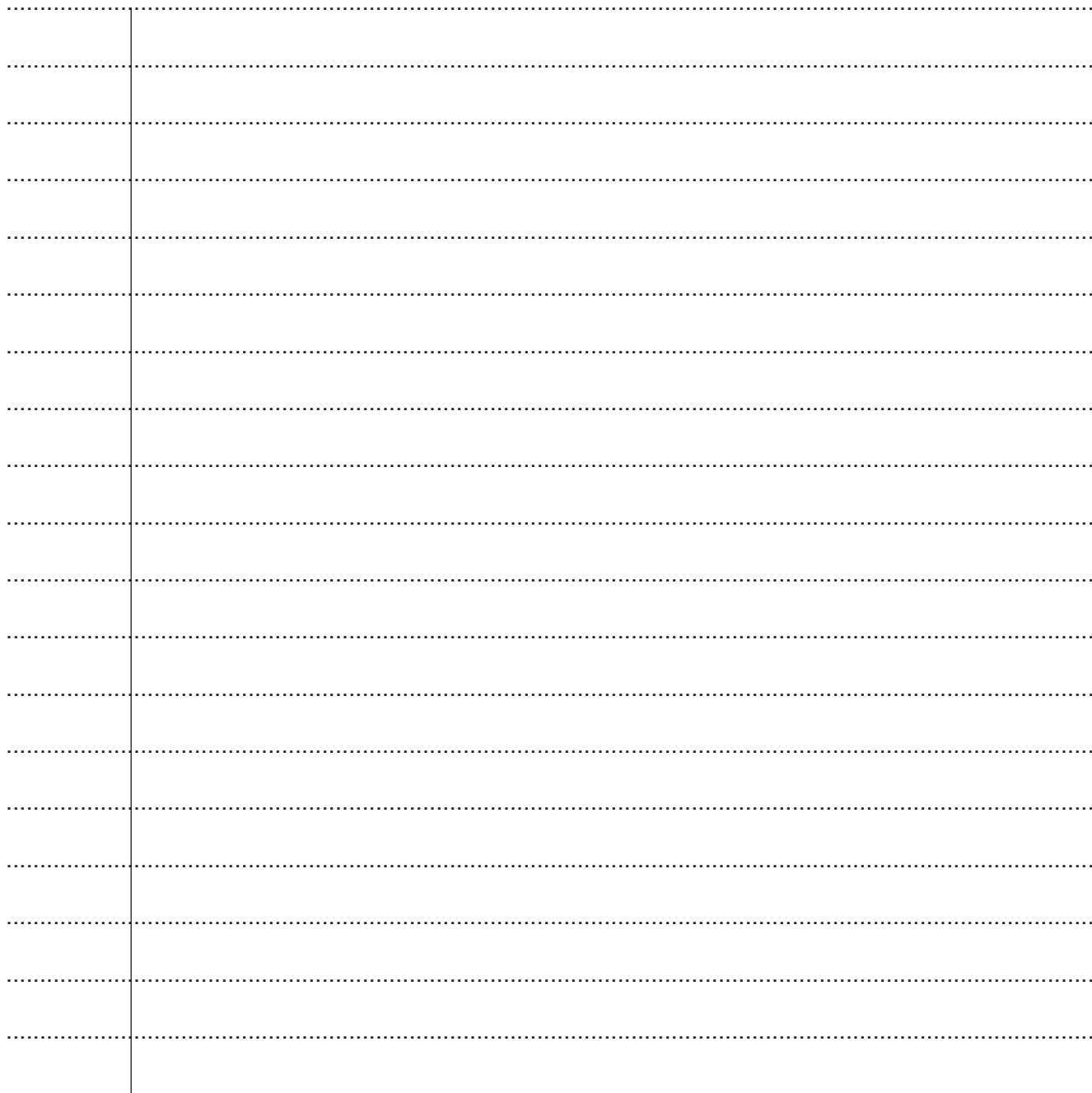
Discuss **one** argument **for** and **one** argument **against** a law allowing employers to check employees' private emails and messages. In writing your answer consider which rights and restrictions under the **Human Rights Act 1998** might be relevant. [6]

[6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).



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