

Course
Transition



Bridging the Gap
from School to College



Warlingham
Sixth Form College

Year 11 > Year 12 Transition
Summer Term 2021
A Level Law

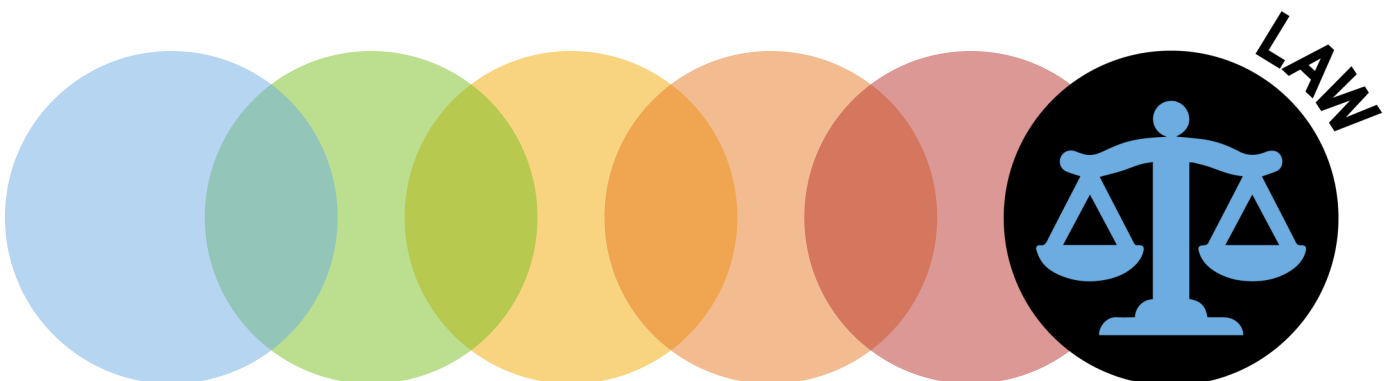












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COURSE OVERVIEW

Course Title: OCR A Level Law (H415)

Why should I study A Level Law?

This A Level in Law will foster student interest and enjoyment in law. The qualification is designed to develop knowledge and skills for 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 wider global context. The course will enable learners to know and understand the changing nature of law and the interaction between law, morals, justice, society and technology.

Course Overview

Paper 1 - The Legal System and Criminal Law

Written paper, 2 hours in length, worth 33.3% of the A-Level. Split into two sections:

The Legal System: Civil & Criminal Courts, Legal personnel, Access to justice.

Criminal Law: Murder, Manslaughter, Non-fatal offences, Property offences, Defences, Attempts, Evaluation.

Paper 2 - Law and Making and the Law of Tort

Written paper, 2 hours in length, worth 33.3% of the A-Level. Split into two sections:

Law Making: Role of Parliament, Delegated Legislation, Statutory Interpretation, Judicial Precedent, European Union.

Tort Law: Negligence, Occupiers Liability, Nuisance, Vicarious Liability, Defences, Remedies, Evaluation.





COURSE OVERVIEW

Paper 3 - Further Law

Written paper, 2 hours in length, worth 33.3% of the A-Level. Split into two sections:

Nature of Law: Law & Morality, Law & Justice, Law & Society, Law & Technology.

Human Rights: Protection of Individual Rights, Key provisions of Human Rights, Restrictions of Human Rights and Enforcement of Human Rights.

Course Entry Requirements

Grade 5 or above in GCSE English Language and preferably GCSE Mathematics or any Humanities GCSE.

What can I do afterwards?

This qualification (at Grade C or above) is recognised by the Institute of Legal Executives and will provide exemptions to its nationally recognised professional qualification. Law at A Level is viewed by universities (including Oxford, Cambridge and Russell Group) as a fully academic subject producing high quality candidates. The study of A Level Law allows students to make an informed choice about whether a career in law is the right option for them. Law graduates can go on to train as solicitors or barristers or alternatively find employment in many other areas - Legal, Local Government, Public Sector, Administration, Business, Human Resources, Banking, Insurance.

Further information from Mr R Toop, Mr H Moosa or Mr R Leay.





OUR EXPECTATIONS

College Expectations for Academic Success

The College will work closely with all students and parents to create a purposeful, creative and stimulating environment in which students are encouraged to fully develop - both academically and personally.

We will expect you to take responsibility for your own behaviour and learning. The current College Committee along with the student body have discussed and agreed that students should commit to:

- Ensuring academic success through regular attendance and punctuality at all required registrations, lessons, supervised study lessons and Inspire Periods. Attendance which drops below 95% reduces Key Stage 5 performance by at least one grade, so it is taken very seriously.
- Completing all set tasks on time to the best of your ability, making full use of study periods and homework to enable you to meet all deadlines.
- Using study time effectively by bringing all required equipment and resources with you and making full and regular use of the College study rooms and LRC, respecting the need for silent studying conditions.
- Working closely with all your teachers to develop an effective working relationship based on mutual respect and discussing your work with them on a regular basis and meeting targets set.
- Developing your skills as an independent, self-evaluative learner and work closely with your tutor in monitoring and discussing your academic progress. As an independent learner, if you miss a lesson, it is your own responsibility to find the teacher and catch up with the work missed.
- Organising your work efficiently and effectively into folders for each subject, making full use of individual subject expectations and using Cornell Notes daily to ensure work in your folders is relevant and meaningful.
- Keeping mobile phones out-of-sight in all classrooms and during assemblies so that lessons are not disturbed and/or important information is missed.
- Attending all parents' evenings and arrange appointments with your teachers to discuss your progress and work.

Course-specific Expectations for Academic Success

- The Law is constantly changing and evolving so it is essential that students stay up to date with current affairs.
- It's a good idea to sign up for alerts from the Supreme Court to hear the latest on controversial court rulings as well as to follow the passage of new laws through Parliament.

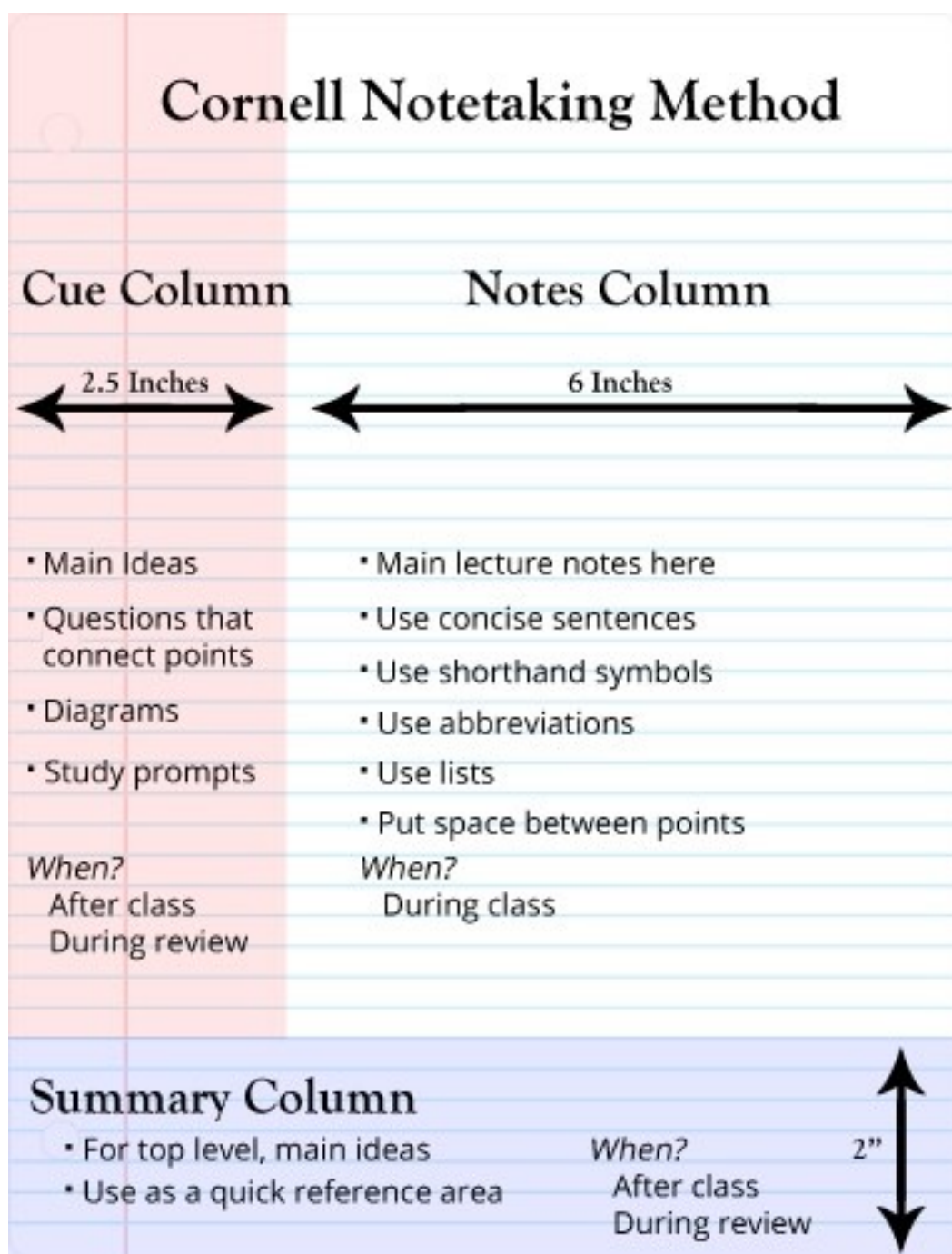


USING CORNELL NOTES

The Cornell Notes system is a note-taking system devised by Walter Pauk, an education professor at Cornell University. It is a proven method that establishes a more effective learning process.

It is designed to help the user think and reflect upon the notes they have made as well as making them more useful for revision purposes.

Please [click here](#) to watch a video that explains how to take Cornell Notes properly.





REVIEW / REVISE

Law will be a new subject for those students taking it at A Level. Although you won't have taken it at GCSE, there are some aspects of other subjects that you can revise to help your understanding of Law.

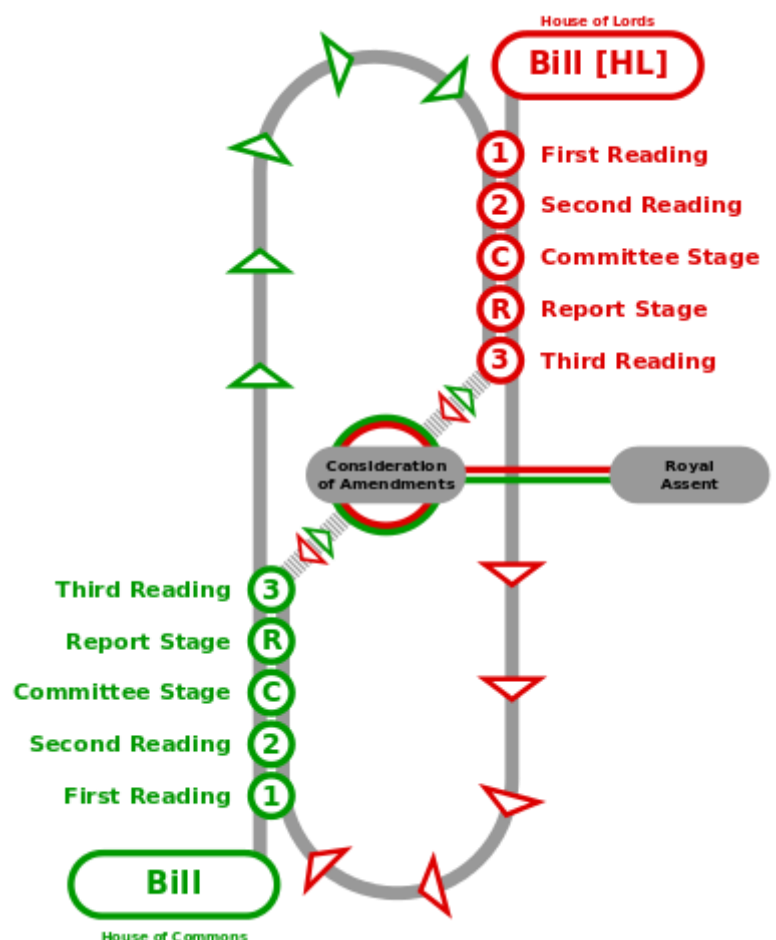
For example, if you studied the **Power and the People** topic as part of your History GCSE then this will give you a great overview of how democracy has developed in the UK along with the rights of individuals. You can review this topic using the Power and People flashcards which can be accessed by [clicking here](#).

As part of A Level Law, you will also study a unit called **Law Making** in which you learn how laws are made in this country. They are passed through Parliament but have to go through a number of stages before they become a law. You can review this process by looking at the resources on the Seneca Learning website:

<https://app.senecalearning.com/classroom/course/187b17d0-dbde-4633-8fc0-0a556c3291b1/section/411b3b53-a47b-4927-8a9f-6b538d2d1d6a/section-overview>

The link above should take you to the correct webpage but if not, follow the steps below:

1. Go to www.senecalearning.com
2. Click on the button 'students: use for free';
3. Search for politics and click on the button 'Political Studies: Edexcel A-Level'
4. On the left hand side, scroll down until you reach topic 9 The UK Parliament
5. Click on 9.3 Legislative Process and then the button start learning.
6. Complete the tasks to learn about how laws are made.





WATCH

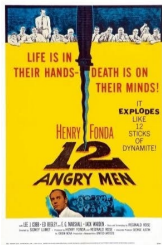
The lecture entitled 'Can the Law Keep Up with Changes in Society?' available via the following website: <https://www.gresham.ac.uk/lectures-and-events/law-changes-in-society>

There are also a range of other lectures based on the Law which you can search for on the following website: <https://www.gresham.ac.uk/watch/?subject=law>

Make sure you summarise what you have learned from the lecture(s) using the Cornell method of notetaking.

Law and Film

You may also like to watch any or all of the following films that are centred around the Law:



1. 12 Angry Men

A dissenting juror in a murder trial slowly manages to convince the others that the case is not as obviously clear as it seemed in court.

2. Rainmaker

Rudy, a charming yet inexperienced law school graduate, agrees to fight for a boy suffering from leukaemia after the insurance company refuses to pay for his life-saving operation.



3. Denial



In 1993 Penguin Books published 'Denying the Holocaust'. Two years later the English author David Irving sued them for libel on the grounds that the book had ruined his once well-regarded career as an historian by accusing him of deliberately distorting historical facts. The resulting court case puts the onus on their legal team to prove that the Holocaust did indeed take place. Based on a true story.

4. Philadelphia

A young Philadelphia lawyer who is infected with AIDS keeps his homosexuality hidden from his employers. When he is suddenly dismissed, he hires a homophobic lawyer for a wrongful dismissal suit.



5. A Few Good Men

Daniel Kaffee, a US military lawyer, defends two US marines charged with murdering a fellow marine at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base in Cuba. The needle of suspicion, thus, points to a colonel.



LISTEN TO

The podcast Law in Action which is available via the following links:

Home page - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b006tgy1>

List of episodes - <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b006tgy1/episodes/player>

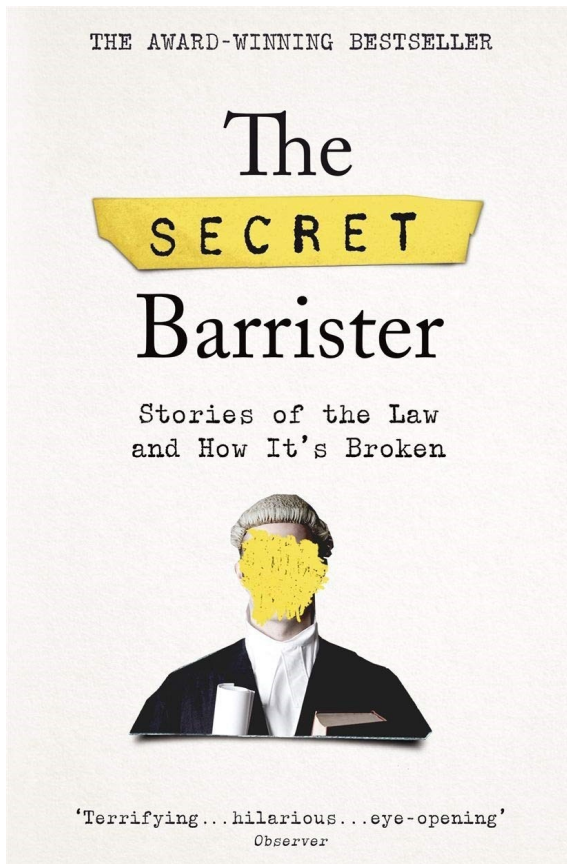
This is a great podcast that discusses a whole range of matters relating to Law as well as reports on the latest developments in the legal field.

Choose any episode(s) that interest you and make some notes afterwards to summarise what you have learned on that topic.





READ



The book ***The Secret Barrister***, is a great introduction to the UK's legal system.

It's a book written by a barrister who shares his insight into what it is like to work within the UK's legal system. This is what the blurb says:

"I'm a barrister, a job which requires the skills of a social worker, relationship counsellor, arm-twister, hostage negotiator, named driver, bus fare-provider, accountant, suicide watchman, coffee-supplier, surrogate parent and, on one memorable occasion, whatever the official term is for someone tasked with breaking the news to a prisoner that his girlfriend has been diagnosed with gonorrhoea."

Welcome to the funny, often moving and ultimately life-changing stories of life inside the courtroom.

Welcome to the world of the Secret Barrister

It should be available to borrow from the library or can be purchased from amazon or other book stores. You can find it through the following link:

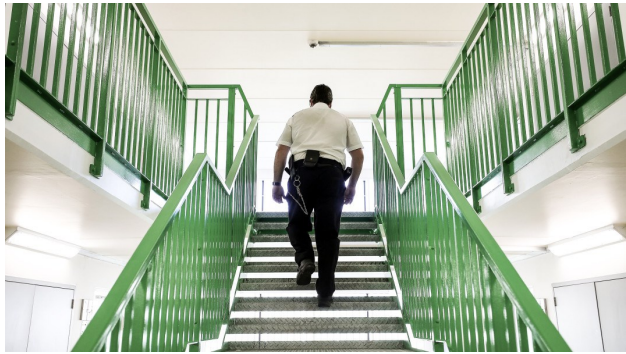
https://www.amazon.co.uk/Secret-Barrister-Stories-Law-Broken/dp/1509841148/ref=sr_1_1?crid=35HKSZ1NQU5ZP&dchild=1&keywords=the+secret+barrister&qid=1588074329&srefix=the+secret+ba%2Caps%2C287&sr=8-1

Once you have read the book, reflect on what you have learned by considering and completing the following questions:

- What questions do you have about the UK's legal system?
- What have you learned about how the UK's legal system works?
- What is the role and work of a barrister?
- Why does the author have this particular view of the legal system?
- How far do you think his view is accurate?



RESEARCH



1. Contentious issues in Law

Being able to evaluate how the law works is essential to your A Level. Either research the topic below or choose one of your own to create a table of arguments for and against the issue.

Come to an overall conclusion expressing your own views on the matter and justify your view.

Suggested topic: Do prisons work in the UK?

Consider the following questions to help your research:

- How does sentencing work in the UK legal system?
- What is the purpose of giving offenders a prison sentence?
- What are the arguments in favour and against using prisons as a form of punishment?
- What evidence can you find to suggest prisons do/do not work effectively in the UK?

Possible links:

<https://www.theguardian.com/society/2019/oct/29/prisoner-rehabilitation-does-not-work-says-former-prisons-boss>

<https://www.gov.uk/life-in-prison>

AND/OR

2. Legal Cases

Another vital part of your Law A-Level is being able to give examples of cases and how they apply to the different aspects of law that you learn about.

Choose any of the cases opposite or one of your own to research.

For your chosen case(s), create a profile to summarise:

- What are the details of the case? E.g. Who was involved? What happened?
- What was the outcome or ruling on the case?
- Was there an appeal? If so, what happened? What was the outcome?
- What does this case demonstrate about how the law operates in the UK?

Possible links:

<http://www.caserevision.co.uk/>

<https://www.collegelaw.co.uk/>

Possible cases to research:

R v Adomako (1995)
R v R (1991)
R v Woolin (1999)
R v Martin (2002)
R (Miller) v Secretary of State for Exiting the European Union (2017)



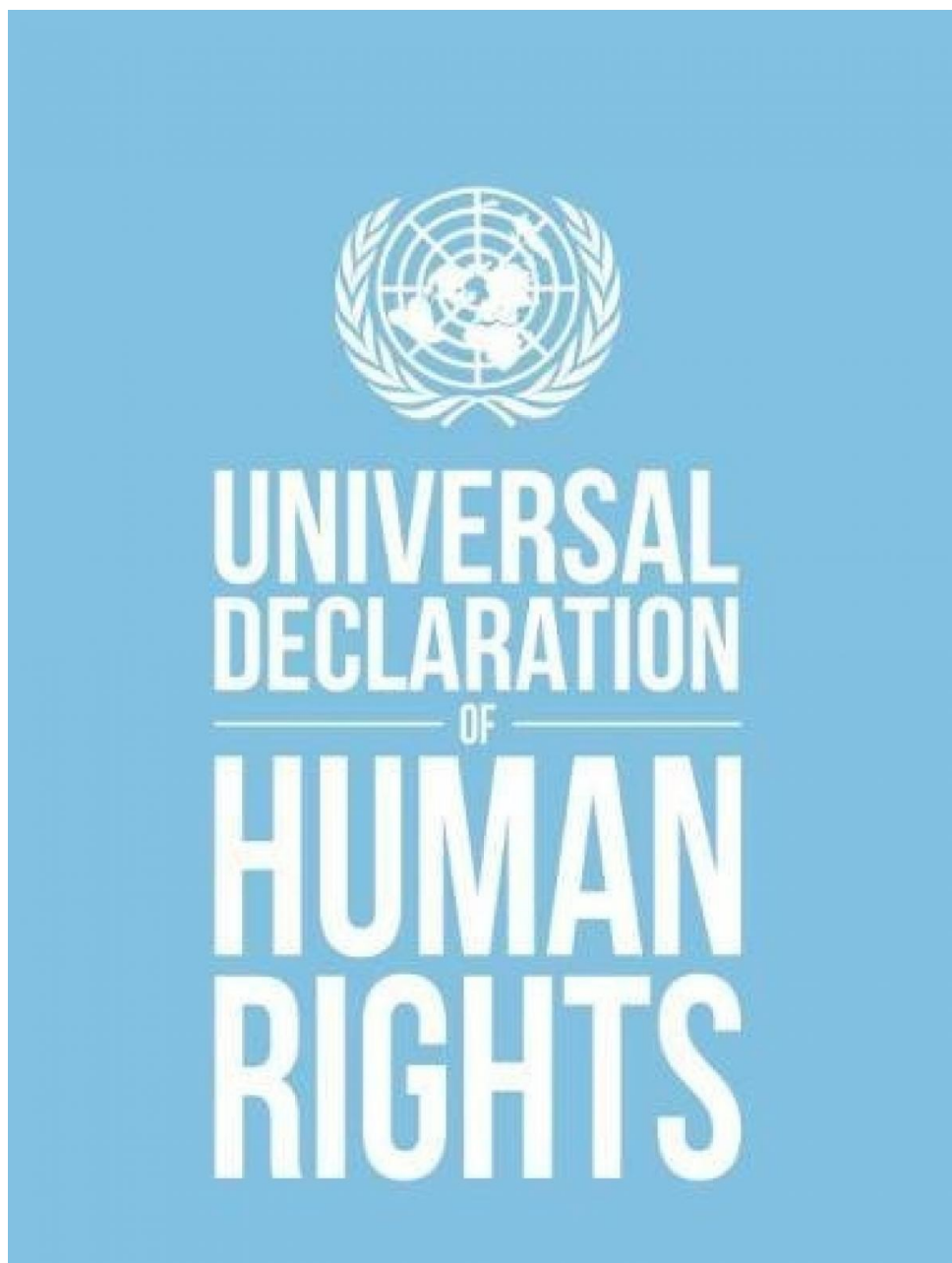
COMPLETE

The course on **'Human Rights and International Criminal Law: An Introduction'** by Amnesty International.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was published in 1948 following the atrocities committed during the Second World War. It was hoped such horrors would never occur again by guaranteeing that all individuals are equal and entitled to the same fundamental rights.

This course explores the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and how it empowers you to know, claim and defend your rights.

<https://www.futurelearn.com/courses/human-rights-and-international-criminal-law>





APPENDICES / RESOURCES

70 YEARS UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS #STANDUP4HUMANRIGHTS

UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF

Coimisiún na hÉireann um Chearta an Duine agus Comhionannas Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a milestone document in the history of human rights. Drafted by representatives with different legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world, the Declaration was proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on 10 December 1948 as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations.



ARTICLE 1
When children are born, they are free and each should be treated in the same way. They have reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a friendly manner.



ARTICLE 2
Everyone can claim the following rights, despite - a different sex - a different skin colour - speaking a different language - thinking different things - believing in another religion - owning more or less - being born in another social group - coming from another country. It also makes no difference whether the country you live in is independent or not.



ARTICLE 3
You have the right to live, and to live in freedom and safety.



ARTICLE 4
Nobody has the right to treat you as his or her slave and you should not make anyone your slave.



ARTICLE 5
Nobody has the right to torture you.



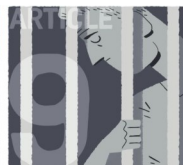
ARTICLE 6
You should be legally protected in the same way everywhere, and like everyone else.



ARTICLE 7
The law is the same for everyone: it should be applied in the same way to all.



ARTICLE 8
You should be able to ask for legal help when the rights your country grants you are not respected.



ARTICLE 9
Nobody has the right to put you in prison, to keep you there, or to send you away from your country unjustly, or without a good reason.



ARTICLE 10
If you must go on trial this should be done in public. The people who try you should not let themselves be influenced by others.



ARTICLE 11
You should be considered innocent until it can be proved that you are guilty. If you are accused of a crime, you should always have the right to defend yourself. Nobody has the right to condemn you and punish you for something you have not done.



ARTICLE 12
You have the right to ask to be protected if someone tries to harm your good name, enter your house, open your letters or bother you or your family without a good reason.



ARTICLE 13
You have the right to come and go as you wish within your country. You have the right to leave your country to go to another one, and you should be able to return to your country if you want.



ARTICLE 14
If someone hurts you, you have the right to go to another country and ask it to protect you. You lose this right if you have killed someone and if you yourself do not respect what is written here.



ARTICLE 15
You have the right to belong to a country and nobody can prevent you, without a good reason, from belonging to another country if you wish.



ARTICLE 16
As soon as a person is legally entitled, he or she has the right to marry and have a family. Neither the colour of your skin, nor the country you come from nor your religion should be impediments to doing this. Men and women have the same rights when they are married and also when they are separated. Nobody should force a person to marry. The Government of your country should protect your family and its members.



ARTICLE 17
You have the right to own things and nobody has the right to take these from you without a good reason.



ARTICLE 18
You have the right to profess your religion freely, to change it, and to practice it either on your own or with other people.



ARTICLE 19
You have the right to think what you want, and to say what you like, and nobody should forbid you from doing so. You should be able to share your ideas - also with people from any other country.



ARTICLE 20
You have the right to organize peaceful meetings or to take part in meetings in a peaceful way. It is wrong to force someone to belong to a group.



ARTICLE 21
You have the right to take part in your country's political affairs either by belonging to the Government yourself or by choosing politicians who have the same ideas as you. Governments should be voted for regularly and voting should be secret. You should get a vote and all votes should be equal. You also have the same right to join the public service as anyone else.



ARTICLE 22
The society in which you live should help you to develop and to make the most of all the advantages (culture, work, social welfare) that are offered to you and to all the men and women in your country.



ARTICLE 23
You have the right to work, to be free to choose your work, and to get a salary that allows you to live and support your family. If a man and a woman do the same work, they should get the same pay. All people who work have the right to join together to defend their interests.



ARTICLE 24
Each work day should not be too long, since everyone has the right to rest and should be able to take regular paid holidays.



ARTICLE 25
You have the right to have whatever you need so that you and your family do not fall ill; do not go hungry; have clothes and a house; and are helped if you are out of work, if you are ill, if you are old, if your wife or husband is dead, or if you do not earn a living for any other reason you cannot help. Both a mother who is going to have a baby and her baby should get special help. All children have the same rights, whether or not the mother is married.



ARTICLE 26
Everyone can claim the following rights: Everyone should go to school. Primary schooling should be free. You should be able to learn a profession or continue your studies as far as you wish. At school, you should be able to develop all your talents, and you should be taught to get on with others, whatever their race, their religion or the country they come from. Your parents have the right to choose how and what you will be taught at school.



ARTICLE 27
You have the right to share in your community's arts and sciences, and in any good they do. Your works as an artist, a writer or a scientist should be protected, and you should be able to benefit from them.



ARTICLE 28
To make sure that your rights will be respected, there must be an "order" that can protect them. This "order" should be local and worldwide.



ARTICLE 29
You have duties towards the community within which your personality can fully develop. The law should guarantee human rights. It should allow everyone to respect others and to be respected.



ARTICLE 30
No society and no human being in any part of the world should act in such a way as to destroy the rights that you have just been reading about.