

Rights and Responsibilities

Revision Workbook 2023

QUESTION STYLE/ MARK SCHEME

PAPER 1: POLITICS AND PARTICIPATION

PAPER 2: LIFE IN MODERN BRITAIN AND RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Question type/ style	Command words/ phrases upon exemplar (See also command word document)	Mark Scheme												
Multiple Choice (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify • Select • Which of the following ... • What is ... 	Students select correct answers. Each correct answer is worth 1 mark												
1 Mark (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define • State 	Students state 1 correct definition/ idea. 1 mark for a correct response												
2 Mark Questions (AO1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name • Identify two • Explain 	1 Mark awarded for each correct response												
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using one example to explain 	1 mark for an example and 1 mark for a development of the point/ explanation												
4 Mark Questions Source Questions (AO2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare • Describe • Consider • Explain • Describe • Suggest 	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">Level</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Marks</th> <th style="width: 80%;">Descriptor</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3-4</td> <td>Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response clear and relevant to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1-2</td> <td>Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response muddled and lacking relevance to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td>Nothing to credit.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Level	Marks	Descriptor	2	3-4	Good application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response clear and relevant to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.	1	1-2	Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response muddled and lacking relevance to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.	0	0	Nothing to credit.
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		1	1-2	Basic application of knowledge and understanding of concepts. Response muddled and lacking relevance to the concepts surrounding the citizenship context.										
0	0	Nothing to credit.												

8 Mark Questions
(A03)

- Considering a range of evidence, to what extent do you agree or disagree with this statement?

Level	Marks	Descriptor
4	7-8	Developed and sustained analysis of a wide range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. Developed and reasoned justifications are given which relate to the evidence provided. The justifications put forward form a coherent argument.
3	5-6	Analysis of a range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. The evidence is used to support arguments but these arguments are not always completely developed, justified or evaluated. Conclusions drawn from the arguments may not be completely coherent.
2	3-4	Basic analysis of a limited range of evidence and views related to the citizenship issue. Weak arguments are made which are not necessarily related to the evidence selected. The arguments represent only a limited range of viewpoints. Some attempt is made to integrate the arguments into concluding remarks.
1	1-2	Limited evidence presented and/or evidence presented is not directly related to the citizenship issue. Insufficient range of differing viewpoints considered. Little or no attempt is made to analyse or evaluate the evidence presented. Little or no attempt is made to integrate the points made.
0	0	Nothing to credit.

Laws in contemporary society

The Fundamental Principles of Law

Complete the sentences

Imagine:

If we had no laws, then ...

If we had no courts, then ...

If we had no police, then ...

Why do we need laws?

In each box explain the idea and how laws help with it

<u>Justice</u>	<u>Fairness</u>	<u>Equality</u>	<u>Deterrence</u>	<u>Protection</u>

Exam Check

Define what we mean by the term justice (1 mark)

Roles and powers of the police

Describe what each process is and what a police officer may/ can do in this situation (If you are stuck use the textbook to help you)

<u>Stop and search</u>	<u>Power to arrest</u>	<u>Entry, search and seizure</u>

The role and powers of the judiciary

Complete the sentences and fill in the gaps:

The term judiciary means _____

The role of the judiciary is to _____

The roles of legal representatives

Citizens advice are available free of charge to offer _____. In the legal profession there are legal executives/ Solicitors/ _____. Legal Executives are legally qualified professionals employed by solicitors whom _____ in certain areas of law. Solicitors work in a _____ Court and County Court. They _____ a case and its support. Most are graduates with a law _____ and will work in a specialised area eg. family law. Barristers _____ cases in court. The barrister supports the case and uses prepared work from the Solicitor. They can work in magistrates and crown courts.

Advice	Degree	Barristers	present	Magistrates
		prepare		

How the different criminal and civil courts work

In the table below list some examples of what problems may be dealt with in each type of court

<u>Civil Law</u>	<u>Criminal Law</u>
Law that deals with disputes between individuals <i>1. Example: Child custody matter</i>	Law where someone has committed an offence or crime in society and could be punished if found guilty

Tribunals

Describe how a tribunal is different to a magistrate's court (4 marks)

Alternative dispute resolution

Sometimes disputes can happen where there can be alternate means to solve the problem. This means the government have encouraged the use of some of these other methods because going through the courts can often be timely and expensive.

Task: Match up the types of resolution to the correct description

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. The two people in conflict discuss the issues and try to reach a compromise | A. Arbitration |
| 2. Someone sits with the two people that have a disagreement and tries to help the two parties reach an agreement | B. Negotiation |
| 3. This person suggests what the two people in dispute should do rather than simply mediating | C. Mediation |
| 4. Someone will listen to the disagreement and make a decision to settle the problem - this often happens between two companies | D. Conciliator |

Rights and legal entitlements of citizens at differing ages

Make a note of what you can do or a responsibility you have at each age:

10	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
21	
25	

How the legal systems differ within the UK?

Scotland:

1. Justices of the peace: act in a similar way to the Magistrates Court System
2. Sherriff and summary: The Sheriff (judge) determines guilt or innocence and can impose custodial sentences
3. Sheriff and Jury: cases are heard by the sheriff and jury and 15 juniors. A Sheriff court can impose a custodial sentence of up to 5 years
4. The High Court deal with serious cases e.g. murder/ rape etc. Cases have a single judge and a jury of 15 people.

Northern Ireland

Has its own judicial system, which is headed by the Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland. See the table below:

Courts in Northern Ireland

Find out what each court does in the table below.

UK Supreme Court	hears appeals on points of law in cases of major public importance
The Court of Appeal	hears appeals on points of law in criminal and civil cases from all courts
The High Court	hears complex or important civil cases and appeals from county court
County Courts	hears a wide range of civil actions including small claims and family cases
The Crown Court	hears all serious criminal cases
Magistrates Courts (including Youth Courts and Family Proceedings)	hears less serious criminal cases, cases involving juveniles and civil and family cases
The Enforcement of Judgments Office	enforces civil judgements

Task: Use the above information to answer the exam question:

Compare the judicial structure in England to what happens in Scotland (4 marks)

Some exam practice

Identify the person responsible for being in charge of crime in the local area

- A. Special Constable
- B. Police and Crime Commissioner
- C. Chief constable
- D. Police community support office

Using one example explain what discrimination means (2 marks)

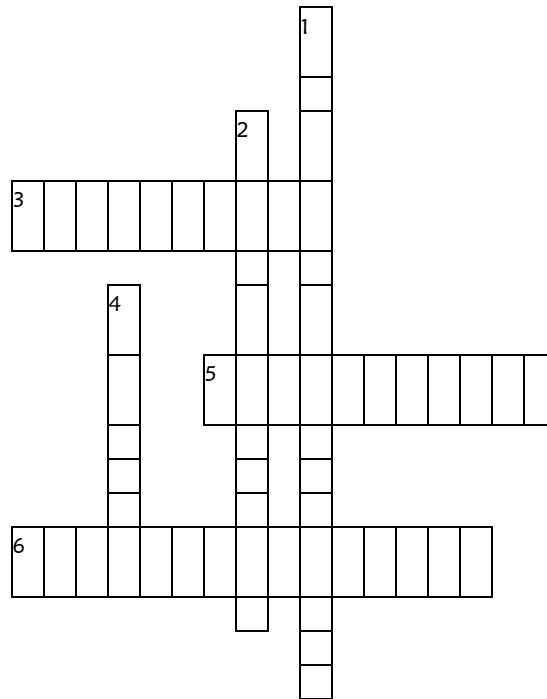
List two powers the police have (2marks)

Define the term judiciary (1 mark)

Give one example of a matter that links to:

1. Criminal Law _____
2. Civil Law _____

How laws protect citizens and deal with criminals



Across

3 King John was forced to sign this document in 1215

5 Laws passed by parliament

6 A human right from the HRA

Down

1 This act was passed in 1998

2 An organisation that support groups of employees

4 Refusing to work

True or False?

The Human Rights Act makes it easier for citizens to take issues to the European Court of Human Rights.

Common Law has always been ruled by a judge in court.

The right to representation

What is Trade Union?

How can they help employees?

The nature of criminality in the UK

Family members have
committed crime

The profile of a criminal:
What factors might lead
to someone committing a
crime?

(Use the example to
help)



Task: Complete the word search on the next page. Then explain in your own words what each type of crime is

F V P G F E Z L F U G N E H H K O D P T G Q S U
T K Z W J N A K S T R O E A O W D F Q R U F E Z
P F K M K L E B N V F S J W R J T J T U F J C U
E I E Y D X V K M E I R X F F B W W J O I V N D
Q U D H V F Y V M F D A G R R K K T K I M E E O
Q M D P T P G W V H M M A R Z R T B U V R C F G
I W A Q I U A R C B A U Z M K Y D P X A Y C F C
K K S A W A S F V I D V C I Y D W X W H J F O F
P Z S X X V L A A W S K V O C J G U Q E C F L Z
X C O T Z Z Z P S V R B I C F V W P X B R C A L
K L H A Q V H C V N V E P Z W G U Q X L I L U M
E X Z B Y Q H V W Y P N Y V Y O T M T A M T X Q
C Y R E C O R D E D C R I M E X S Z P I I I E K
S C U Y N R H M Y P U V A N N Y C R W C N H S H
F Y Z L T A E A G S C J L V J K G O W O A R L T
X J Y A W E A Q R O A M O X O J N M O S L N O Y
U F A U B C A N U W Z Y F Y P C R G B I D S G R
T V N L W R Q V I O L E N T C R I M E T A P I E
V A F J P A U O J H D I F J U T E M I N M C I B
K D H H X E H S D J W G Z C K S Q E U A A U O B
D R K N B T K D E K K R I F V K Q D X K G A B O
G Q Y X Y G K Q P W U V J M Z V S K G U E Y Z R
P H M R Q U N G J O R Q S L D E I R L E T Q J B
E M I R C E T A H L H L O W A X C R V J A W O H

Recorded crime

Anti-social behaviour

Fraud

Arson

Criminal damage

Theft

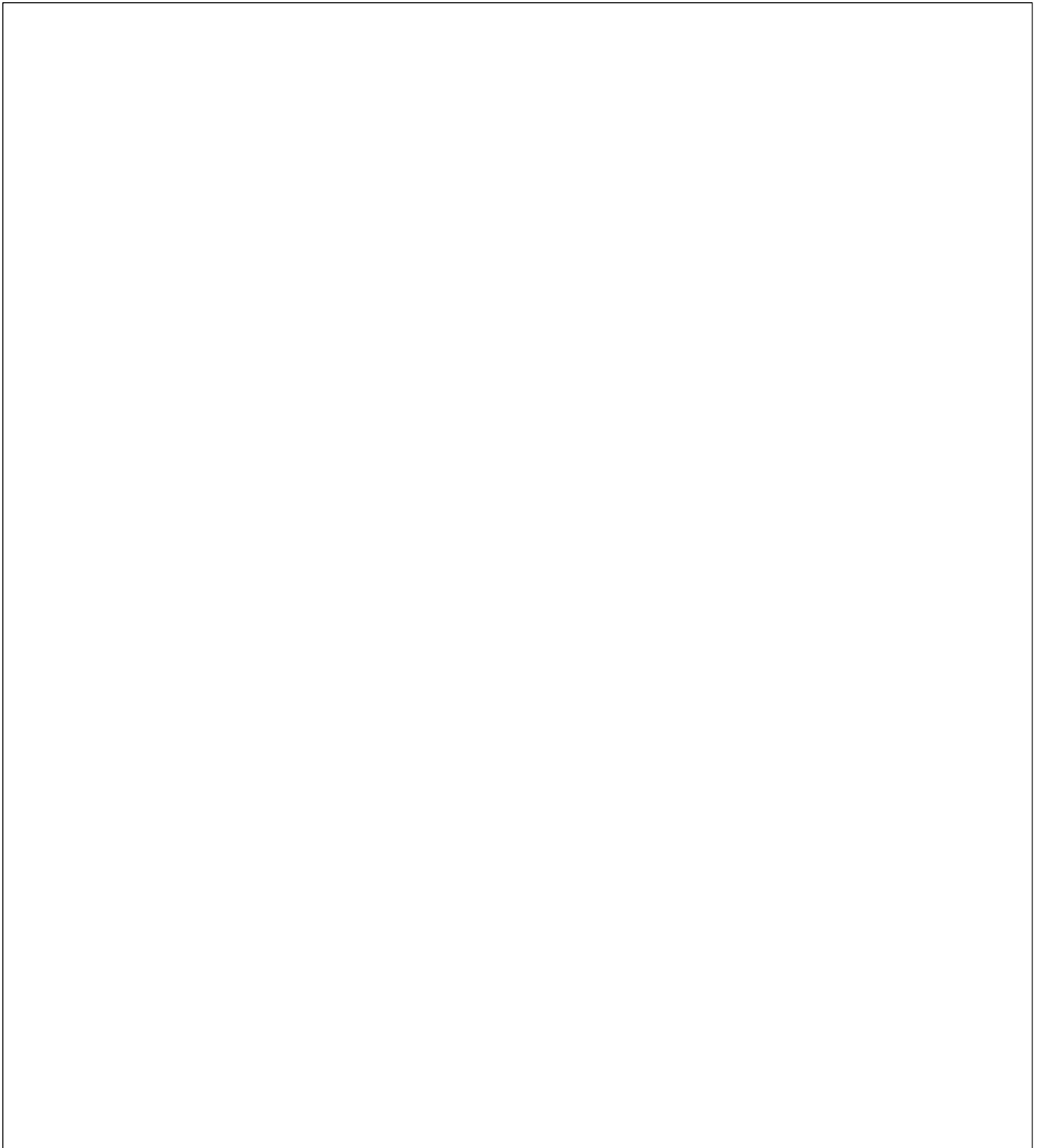
Robbery

Sexual offences

Hate Crime

Violent Crime

Explanation of the types of crime (keywords from the word search)

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for the student to write their explanation of the types of crime based on keywords from a word search.

The purpose of sentencing

Match the keyword to the correct description

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 1. To let the offender know they have done something wrong | A. Rehabilitation |
| 2. To try and reduce crime | B. Reparation |
| 3. To try to reform a criminal | C. Deterrence |
| 4. To keep everyone safe | D. Punishment |
| 5. To allow the offender to pay for what they have done wrong | E. Protection |

Different forms of punishment available in the UK

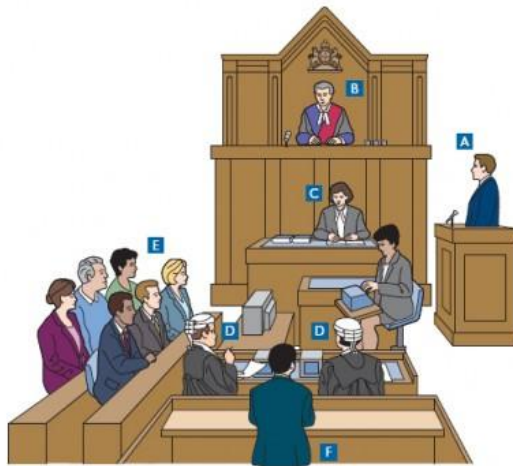
List some examples of the different types of punishment that can be received in the below table:

<u>Custodial</u> A sentence involving imprisonment	<u>Non-custodial</u> A sentence that doesn't involve imprisonment

The youth justice system

What is the criminal age of responsibility?

Task: label the Youth Court



Universal human rights

The importance of key international agreement and treaties

Task: In the grid above draw an image and include a description of 12 Human Rights

Why are Human Rights important? List at least 3 reasons

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

The European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)

Task read the below information:

The ECHR was first written in 1950 and accepted in 1953.

The Council of Europe created this agreement

All members of the Council of Europe agreed to abide by the **European Convention on Human Rights** that came into force in 1953.

The European Union is preparing to sign up to the convention which would give 508 million people the same human rights.

The **Council of Europe** is an international organisation focused on promoting **human rights, democracy and the rule of law in Europe**.

Founded in **1949**.

It has **47 member states**, covers approximately 820 million people.

Thought Point

The Conservative government proposed that the UK had a new British Bill of Rights to:

- Replace the Human Rights Act 1998
- Write the origin convention of rights into UK law
- Break the link between UK courts and the European Court

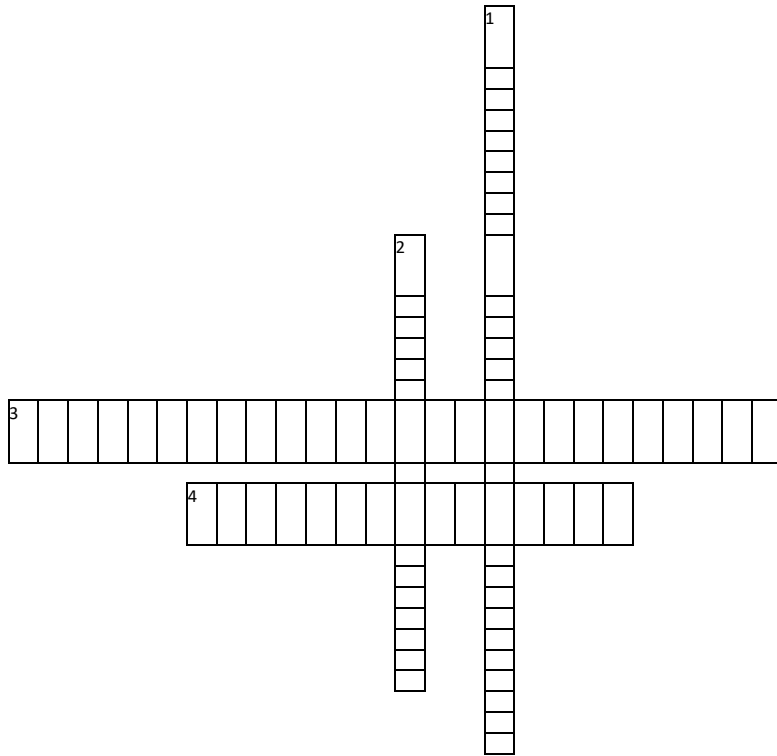
Task

Think of arguments for and against the UK creating its own bill of rights

FOR	AGAINST

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child

Right	Why is this really important when thinking about children's rights?
The right to life	
The right to own their own name and identity	
The right to be protected from exploitation	
The right to an education	
The right to protection of privacy	
The right to be raised or have a relationship with their parents	
The right to have their opinions heard	
The right to play and enjoy culture and art in safety	



Across

3 Set up in 1998 to try persons for crimes against humanity

4 Deals with the rules governing the conduct of war

Down

1 A law that deals with conduct of war and how people are treated in war

2 Deals with how civilians should be treated during a time of war

How can citizens bring about change in the legal system?

Fill in each box with a description:

Jury Service	Member of a tribunal	Magistrates

Special Constable	Police and Crime Commissioners	Witnesses and victims
Neighbourhood Watch		

Exam style questions

List two rights you have (2 marks)

What is the criminal age of responsibility

- A: 18
- B: 10
- C: 12
- D: 8

Explain the difference between the youth and adult court (4 marks)

List two powers the police have (2 marks)

1. _____
2. _____

Using one example explain what a custodial sentence is (2 marks)

Describe two ways someone can get involved in making a difference in society (2 marks)

1. _____
2. _____

<u>Rights and Responsibilities keywords</u>	
Active Citizen	A person who actively takes responsibility, becomes involved in areas of public concern and tries to make a difference.
Active Citizenship	Participating in society to bring about change.
Advocacy	Representing or supporting a person or an organisation by writing, speaking or taking action on behalf of that person or organisation.
Campaigning	Actions or events organised by an individual or a group of people to achieve an aim.
Civil Law	Law that deals with disputes between individuals or groups. There are civil courts which award damages (a money payment).
Common Law	Law made by the decisions of judges over the years.
Criminal Law	Law which deals with individuals who break the law, and which punishes offenders because they have broken laws that Parliament has stated we must all obey
Democracy	A system of government, where the citizens are able to vote in regular and fair elections for representatives, who will make laws and decisions on their behalf.
Demonstration	A public meeting or march protesting against a specific issue.
Equal Opportunities	Allowing all people access to the same opportunities, regardless of their disability, religion, age, ethnicity, gender or sexual orientation.
Human Rights	Basic rights and freedoms which all people are entitled to.
Interest Group	An organisation which tries to influence the government to adopt certain policies on a particular issue.
Judiciary	Branch of the state that is responsible for enforcing the law. It comprises Judges and other legal officials.
Juries	A group of local people who are chosen randomly to make a decision in a legal case.
Government	The individuals who have been elected to run the state, led by the Prime Minister (PM) in the UK.
Interest Group	An organisation which tries to influence the government to adopt certain policies on a particular issue.
Judiciary	Branch of the state that is responsible for enforcing the law. It comprises Judges and other legal officials.
Juries	A group of local people who are chosen randomly to make a decision in a legal case.
Justice	The fairness as a result of the application of a Law, usually by a judge, in society.
Legislature	The law making body of the state ie the Parliament.
Lobbying	A person or group of people meeting or taking action (eg writing letters, demonstrating, petitioning) to try to persuade a politician to take up their cause.
Petition	A formal, written request, usually signed by many people, which appeals to the authorities to bring about change in regard to a particular issue.
Police	An official state organisation which is responsible for maintaining public order by preventing and detecting crime.
Pressure Group	An organised group of people who take action together to try to bring about change regarding a specific issue.