**Assessment practice for Theme C: Law and justice.**

**Section A**

1. Which is the age of criminal responsibility in Wales and England? (1 mark)
   1. 10 years.
   2. 12 years.
   3. 14 years.
   4. 16 years.
2. Identify the correct definition of common law. (1 mark)
3. Courts in Commonwealth countries apply the same laws.
4. Judges take into account decisions made in higher courts.
5. Probation officers deal with the most frequently committed crimes.
6. Police officers research what offenders who commit crimes have in common.
7. Which one of the following statements is true about jury service in England? (1 mark)
8. Your employer has to give you full pay whilst you undertake jury service.
9. The maximum age for serving on a jury is 65 years.
10. You can be fined if you don’t take part in jury service once it’s been arranged.
11. Jury service lasts no longer than 10 working days.
12. Which statement explains why youth courts are different from other courts? (1 mark)
13. Because youth courts are used to train new judges.
14. To meet the needs of younger people who have to appear in court.
15. To make sure that the media release the names of child criminals to the public.
16. Because adult criminals get less serious punishments if they have children.
17. Which of the following is an official strategy for reducing crime in the UK? (1 mark)

A Physical punishment.

B Prosecution

C Persection

D Prevention

1. Which one of the following is an example of restorative justice? (1 mark)
2. A supervised meeting in which the offender apologises to the victim.
3. A £60 fine that is spent by the local council.
4. A three-month prison sentence, during which the offender gets literacy support.
5. A gang-related murder which is intended to ‘pay back’ a gang leader.
6. Which one of the following is a type of criminal court? (1 mark)

**A** High

**B** Parish

**C** County

**D** Crown

**Section B**

Give two examples of changes to UK law that reflect changes in values or technological/ scientific changes. (2 marks)

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1. Give two reasons why the presumption of innocence is important in the UK legal system. (2 marks)

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1. Give two rights of a citizen when arrested. (2 marks)

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**SOURCE A Changes in youth justice**

Lord McNally, the chair of the Youth Justice Board, said that the combined efforts of the Youth Justice Board and the youth justice system to divert children and young people from crime address the causes of their offending behaviour have resulted in the number of first-time entrants to the system dropping dramatically in recent years.

‘Those that remain in the system have complex needs and are, on balance, more challenging to work with’, he said. ‘This means that it is important for the system to meet their needs to stop them reoffending.’

‘I particularly welcome the recommendation that legal practitioners who represent children and young people should receive appropriate training, and agree that the closer involvement of children’s services with looked-after children in the youth justice system, particularly at court, is to be encouraged.’

***Source Children & Young People Now***

1. Suggest two reasons why number of ‘first-time entrants’ to the youth justice system is failing. *(2 marks)*

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1. Give two different punishments that a young offender might receive. *(2 marks)*

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1. The source looks at changes in youth justice. Explain, with reference to the source, how and why young people should be treated differently by the courts. *(6 marks)*

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**Source B Prisons and public opinion**

Lord Ashcroft carried out a survey into crime and public opinion. Here are some of the views people expressed.

They thought that sentencing for convicted criminals in Britain is too soft. There were several elements to this: they thought that if offenders went to prison at all their sentence would be too short; they would then serve only half the time they were sentenced to because of the cost or lack of space; and the time they did spend inside would be much too comfortable to constitute a proper punishment or a deterrent to reoffending.

‘Its really cushy. They have TVs in their rooms, Playstations, a pool table, a big social room where they go and sit. Life in prison is better than life outside.**’**

***Source: Crime, Punishment & The People, Lord Ashcroft.***

**Source C The Justice Secretary speaks about prisons**

Michael Gove, the Justice Secretary, spoke to the Howard League for Penal Reform. He wants to see change in our prisons and the way people are sentenced. Here are some of the views he expressed. He wants to reduce prison numbers in England and Wales, and believes it will fall over time.

He wants to reduce prison numbers in England and Wales, and believes it will fall over time. Rehabilitation should be the most important function of prison, next to acting as a deterrent. And it is a ‘duty of the state; to rehabilitate those who enter the system. Sentencing must change. Short sentences are more likely to lead to reoffending, and there needs to be better sentencing. There must be research into the way current sentencing works.

Children who end up in prison have often been in care. They have been looked after but have received little affection. This leads them to finding a sense of belonging in gang culture. Sentencing for children must be about their needs, so they do not reoffend.

A large percentage of people in prison suffer from mental health problems and learning difficulties. Prisons must meet the needs of these people more effectively.

1. **Which of the following did the public believe? (1 mark)**
   1. People are let out of prison early because they have behaved well.
   2. People are let out of prison early because it is too expensive.
   3. People are afraid of prison.
   4. People are locked in their cells all day.
2. **Which of the following does Michael Gove believe? (1 mark)**
   1. Short sentences are best.
   2. Few people in prison have learning difficulties.
   3. More people should be in prison.
   4. Prison should rehabilitate people.
3. **Analyse the sources to identify two views which the writers disagree about (2 marks)**
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1. **Which writer do you agree with more? Explain your answer, referring to the arguments made both sources. (10 marks)**

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