**Worksheet 3.12a: Assessment practice for Theme C: Law and justice, set 1**

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)
18. Physical punishment.
19. Prosecution. **C** Persecution. **D** Prevention.
20. Which one of the following is an example of restorative justice? (1)
21. A supervised meeting in which the offender apologises to the victim.
22. A £60 fine that is spent by the local council.
23. A three-month prison sentence, during which the offender gets literacy support.
24. A gang-related murder which is intended to ‘pay back’ a gang leader.
25. Which one of the following is a type of criminal court? (1)

**A** High. **B** Parish. **C** County. **D** Crown.

**Theme C How the law works**

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