



A-LEVEL LAW TRANSITION BOOKLET

ASHLAWN SCHOOL



NAME: _____



WELCOME!

- Thank you for choosing to study A-Level law at Ashlawn!
- When studying A-Level law you will be introduced to many amazing areas of law such as Offences Against the Person, including murder and theft, to negligence and trespass!
- The aim of this booklet is to ease you into A level law the course we follow at Ashlawn Sixth Form College is AQA A level Law.
- Please bring your Transition Booklet your first law lesson in September.
See you there!

TASKS!

- Before you begin your studies, we first need to get you used to the basics.
- So, please begin to work your way through this booklet as it will make your learning experience more enjoyable and easier when you come to join in September 2022.

QUESTIONS OR QUERIES?

- Should you have any questions at all, then please feel free to send me an email and I will get back to you as soon as possible.
 - My email address is mabbotts@ashlawn.org.uk
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A-Level law - - TASK ONE

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Using the internet, research the following key terms and fill out the table below.

<u>KEY TERM</u>	<u>WHAT IT MEANS?</u>
Actus reus	
Mens rea	
Bill	
Claimant	
Victim	
Defendant	
Liable	
Obiter dicta	
Stare decisis	
Ratio decidendi	
Per incuriam	
Ultra vires	

A-Level Law - differences between criminal and civil law - - TASK TWO

1. Put the words/statements in the correct column.

Claimant	Defendant	Magistrate's Court	Crown Court	
Guilty	Not guilty	Liable	Not liable	Prison
Community service	Damages	Injunction	Victim	Defendant

<u>CRIMINAL</u>	<u>CIVIL</u>

• List three types of criminal offences.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

• List three areas of civil law.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

A-LEVEL LAW – RESEARCH TASK - - TASK THREE

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Using the internet research the classifications of offences.
- In order to assist you when answering these questions – you can use the below website.
 - <http://www.e-lawresources.co.uk/>

QUESTIONS:

Q1. What are the three classifications of offences?

1. _____,
2. _____,
3. _____.

Q2. What is a summary offence?

Q3. Where are summary offences heard? Which court hears these cases?

Q4. Give two examples of summary offences.

1. _____,
2. _____.

Q5. What is a triable either way offence?



Q6. Where are triable either way offences heard? Which court hears these cases?

Q7. Give two examples of triable either way offences.

1.

2.

Q8. What is an indictable offence?

Q9. Where are indictable offences heard? Which court hears these cases?

Q10. Give two examples of indictable offences.

1.

2.



A-LEVEL LAW – RESEARCH TASK - - TASK FOUR

Go onto this link: <https://www.sentencingcouncil.org.uk/sentencing-basics/>.
Then answer the following questions in FULL SENTENCES.

- What is a sentence?

- When is a sentence imposed?

- Who looks at the facts of the case?

- What kind of information are they looking for?

- Why is the term, if you can't do the time, don't do the crime relevant?

SENTENCING AIMS:

- When a magistrate or judge gives a sentence they will be thinking about what they want the sentence to do – do they want to protect the public? Do they want to punish the offender? Etc.
- These are known as the aims of sentencing. What are the 5 main aims of sentencing?
- Answer the following questions regarding the aims of sentencing.



Aim 1: Punish the offender

What examples could you provide to demonstrate this?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Aim 2: Reduce crime

Why is this important?

Aim three: Reform and rehabilitate offenders

How can an offender be reformed or rehabilitated?

Aim four: Protect the public

Provide two ways in which a judge or magistrate can protect the public from an offender?

Aim five: Make the offender give something back

How can a judge make an offender give back?

A-LEVEL LAW – RESEARCH TASK - - TASK FIVE

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Using the internet research, the facts of the following cases.
- In order to assist you when answering these questions – you can use the below website.
 - <http://www.e-lawresources.co.uk/>

<u>CASE</u>	<u>CASE FACTS</u>
R v Constanza [1991]	
R v Pittwood [1902]	
<i>Fagan v MPC</i> [1969]	
<i>DPP v Smith</i> [1961]	
R v Woollin [1999]	
<i>R v Ireland</i> [1997]	
<i>R v Cunningham</i> [1982]	
M'Naughten [1843]	