

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2010 question paper
for the guidance of teachers

9084 LAW

9084/13

Paper 13, maximum raw mark 75

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.



Page 2	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9084	13

Mark Bands

The mark bands and descriptors applicable to all questions on the paper are as follows. Maximum mark allocations are indicated in the table at the foot of the page.

Indicative content for each of the questions follows overleaf.

Band 1:

The answer contains no relevant material.

Band 2:

The candidate introduces fragments of information or unexplained examples from which no coherent explanation or analysis can emerge.

OR

The candidate attempts to introduce an explanation and/or analysis but it is so fundamentally undermined by error and confusion that it remains substantially incoherent.

Band 3:

The candidate begins to indicate some capacity for explanation and analysis by introducing some of the issues, but explanations are limited and superficial.

OR

The candidate adopts an approach in which there is concentration on explanation in terms of facts presented rather than through the development and explanation of legal principles and rules.

OR

The candidate attempts to introduce material across the range of potential content, but it is weak or confused so that no real explanation or conclusion emerges.

Band 4:

Where there is more than one issue, the candidate demonstrates a clear understanding of one of the main issues of the question, giving explanations and using illustrations so that a full and detailed picture is presented of this issue.

OR

The candidate presents a more limited explanation of all parts of the answer, but there is some lack of detail or superficiality in respect of either or both so that the answer is not fully rounded.

Band 5:

The candidate presents a detailed explanation and discussion of all areas of relevant law and, while there may be some minor inaccuracies and/or imbalance, a coherent explanation emerges.

Maximum Mark Allocations:

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6
Band 1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Band 2	6	6	6	6	6	6
Band 3	12	12	12	12	12	12
Band 4	19	19	19	19	19	19
Band 5	25	25	25	25	25	25

Page 3	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9084	13

- 1 Here, candidates should consider in turn the three processes of law-making in England and Wales, viz. –
- the Parliamentary process and its slow, rather cumbersome process towards the eventual statute and enforcement.
 - The law of precedent, as made by judges in particular cases, credit being given for any comment on the constitutional propriety of this.
 - Delegated legislation and its pitfalls.

Any mention of EC law would be a welcome bonus. An overall view of the complexity of the position should be rewarded. The question looks, in the time allowed, for a more general survey than usual and a sound critical account of the three main areas outlined above should reach the higher bands.

Max 7 for answer concentrating on development of common law and equity.
 If concentrate on one aspect of law making then Max 13.
 Must refer to all three in order to reach top band.

- 2 Robert the robber will almost certainly be looking at a substantial custodial sentence but will earn discount for his guilty plea. Candidates should consider the issues of deterrence, retribution, reform and rehabilitation etc, together with the non-custodial options available to the sentencing judge. A suspended sentence to run with supervision or unpaid work is a possibility, as is a free-standing community penalty. Fines and discharges are unlikely, if not factually wrong. Credit should be given for any mention of Robert's background, the nature of the robbery and the importance of the report prepared by the Probation Officer.

Max 18 if candidate fails to relate sentencing principles and options with the offence and the offender. Max marks only available if principles and sentences are discussed.
 Max 13 if only options. Max 13 if only mention sentences.

- 3 Candidates should consider and offer criticisms of the still fairly secretive way in which advocates are appointed to the bench, its lack of representativeness, and so on. Similarly with magistrates – are too many appointed from a local "old boy" network? Advertising of judicial posts. Training of both judges and magistrates in social and economic issues should be credited, if mentioned.

The best candidates need to consider whether, even with recent efforts at democratisation, the courts remain dominated by the more prosperous and conservative members of society and whether this puts the average defendant at a disadvantage when appearing before the courts. Comments on increased training should be credited JSB. Lack of representation.
 Expect the following: 1. choice of personnel; 2. critical comment on lack of diversity; 3. training and procedures and comment on legal background of the judiciary compared to lay background of the magistracy; 4. roles of judiciary and magistrates as finders of fact but judiciary deliberate on the law.

Max 13 if only discuss magistrates or judiciary. Very general answers on the role of magistrates and the judiciary should not reach band 4.

Page 4	Mark Scheme: Teachers' version	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE AS/A LEVEL – May/June 2010	9084	13

- 4 There should be no difficulty in answering this straightforward question. The three basic rules of statutory interpretation should be discussed and illustrated fully in order to reach the middle bands. Better candidates will discuss the further aids to interpretation, the impact of *PEPPER v HART*, and offer some kind of critical evaluation of the process.

Max 12 for only JP but must be well done.

Max 13 for simple discussion of 3 rules. Max 13 for discussion of statutory interpretation but no mention of the three rules

- 5 The role of the police and their powers in investigating crime and responding to it by way of stopping, searching, arresting, detaining and interviewing suspects should be discussed. Any mention of on-the-spot fixed penalties for minor offences deserves reward. The CPS have lawyers on duty at the police station or, out of office hours, by telephone, who will advise on and authorise the appropriate charge. Once charged, the CPS will take over the presentation of the case at court. Any critical observations merit reward.

Max 13 for answers which concentrate on either police or CPS

- 6 Mrs Joshi can seek judicial review at the High Court and, if necessary, beyond. Candidates should focus on her right to freedom of religion, but other approaches may be valid (e.g. delegated legislation). They should then move on to other protected rights under the ECHR, such as privacy, fair trial etc. and offer sensible comments on the effectiveness of the law in this area. Candidates can reach the top band without mentioning Mrs Joshi's claim specifically.