

Getting Ready For <i>Law</i>		
Your Name		
A Level & BTEC Law	Introduction to Year 1 Law	A Level AQA Applied General BTEC

We are delighted you have chosen to study Law at Worthing College.

Instructions: This pack will help you make the best possible start to studying this subject.

The tasks in this pack:

- should take you **about 4 hours to complete**.
- should be handed into your teacher when teaching starts **from 9th September 2024** with your name on it for assessment.
- are also available on the internet – follow the links in the document.

If you need help: The tasks are designed to get a bit more difficult as you work through them as they are preparing you for studying at a higher level and to become an effective independent learner. You should try to get as far as you can working on your own but if you do need help, please email us at gettingreadyfor@worthing.ac.uk, telling us which Getting Ready For pack you are working on and what help you need. Help is available throughout the summer holidays.

Skills Focus for this Getting Ready for Pack	
Internet research Writing a summary of findings	Note taking Research

Work Experience week

All year 1 students are required to participate in a week-long work placement during their first year of study. You will be expected to locate one week's worth of work placement and submit your work experience form before October half term.

Placement Dates:

L2/L3 students on double /triple qualifications:

1 week course-specific placement, expected placement dates will be confirmed by the course leaders at the beginning of September.

Students with 2 or more single subjects:

1 week placement during the Easter holidays or w/c 23 June 2025

You can find the work experience form [HERE](#)
More information and guidance can be found [HERE](#)

Target Grade	Type of task	Task and subject specific skill reference	Deadline
All	Reading and note taking	<p>The first thing you need to know in law is to understand the differences between civil law and criminal law. They cover very different aspects of society.</p> <p>Civil Law deals with disagreements between private individuals (commercial or personal injury disputes, for example). Typically, one person will claim that the other person's actions caused him harm and start a civil case seeking compensation for the damage caused. The claimant (the person filing the suit) must show 'on the balance of probabilities' that the defendant was responsible for the harm. In other words, only a majority (51%) of the evidence is needed to support the claimant's claim, which is a much lower burden of proof than is used in criminal cases.</p> <p>Civil cases are decided by a judge, they don't use a jury. The judge will decide the verdict in a case (who wins) and the amount of damages to be awarded.</p> <p>Criminal Law is designed to prevent citizens from deliberately harming each other and involves actions that have been declared illegal by the state (murder, theft, assault, etc.). In a criminal case, the Crown Prosecution Service brings the defendant to trial, and a guilty verdict may well result in a prison sentence.</p> <p>In criminal cases, the defendant is not required to prove his or her innocence. Instead, the prosecutor must prove guilt "beyond reasonable doubt" to a jury of 12, with a guilty verdict agreed by at least 10 of them.</p> <p>A civil case can also be brought after a crime has been committed. A famous example is the final decision in the Hillsborough case (April 2016). After 27 years of campaigning it was decided by a jury that 96 Liverpool FC fans were 'unlawfully killed' when the police allowed too many spectators to enter the stand, crushing several in the crowd to death. Chief Superintendent David Duckenfield (who gave the order to open the gates to the fans) was found responsible for Manslaughter. As a result of this verdict several of the families of the victims are now suing the police in civil law for misleading the media and for portraying the fans as responsible for the deaths.</p>	from 9 th September 2024
All	Internet research and explanation	<p>From the above reading and your own independent research answer the questions below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the difference in the kinds of case which come up in civil courts and the kinds of case that come up in criminal courts? 2. What are the different outcomes in civil and criminal cases? 3. Who decides the outcome in civil and criminal cases? 4. How could a single incident lead to both a civil and a criminal case? 	from 9 th September 2024

All	Internet research and analysis	<p>Look at the website of a local or national newspaper (Brighton Argus, Worthing Herald, Guardian) and find a story which involves a current court case.</p> <p>DON'T USE AMERICAN WEBSITES</p> <p>Analyse the story and answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is the case civil or criminal? 2. What kind of outcome might be expected in the case? 3. Who will decide the verdict in the case? 	<p>from 9th September 2024</p>
High Grades	Research and explanation	<p>Look at the following websites and explain the role that both solicitors and barristers would have in the case you researched.</p> <p><u>Solicitors</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How to qualify as a solicitor • Work of criminal solicitors <p><u>Barristers</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do you become a barrister • The difference between solicitors and barristers 	<p>from 9th September 2024</p>
<p>Notes:</p>			